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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

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1857-'58.

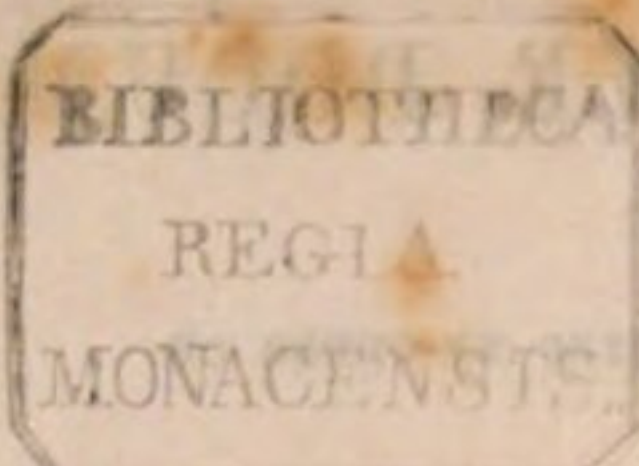
IN FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

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1857-58

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THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Reports from the Secretaries of State, of War, of the Interior, and of the Attorney General, relative to the military expedition ordered into the Territory of Utah.

FEBRUARY 26, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Territories.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives the reports of the Secretaries of State, of War, of the Interior, and of the Attorney General, containing the information called for by a resolution of the House, of the 27th ultimo, requesting "the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House of Representatives the information which gave rise to the military expeditions ordered to Utah Territory, the instructions to the army officers in connexion with the same, and all correspondence which has taken place with said army officers, with Brigham Young and his followers, or with others, throwing light upon the question as to how far said Brigham Young and his followers are in a state of rebellion or resistance to the government of the United States."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February* 26, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 3, 1858.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 27th ultimo, requesting "the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House of Representatives the information which gave rise to the military expedition ordered to Utah Territory, the instructions to t

army officers in connexion with the same, and all correspondence which has taken place with said army officers, with Brigham Young and his followers, or with others, throwing light upon the question as to how far said Brigham Young and his followers are in a state of rebellion or resistance to the government of the United States," has the honor to report that the only document on record or on file in this department, touching the subject of the resolution, is the letter of Mr. W. M. F. Magraw to the President, of the 3d of October last, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS CASS.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Magraw to the President.

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, *October 3, 1856.*

MR. PRESIDENT: I feel it incumbent upon me as a personal and political friend, to lay before you some information relative to the present political and social condition of the Territory of Utah, which may be of importance.

There is no disguising the fact, that there is left no vestige of law and order, no protection for life or property; the civil laws of the Territory are overshadowed and neutralized by a so-styled ecclesiastical organization, as despotic, dangerous and damnable, as has ever been known to exist in any country, and which is ruining not only those who do not subscribe to their religious code, but is driving the moderate and more orderly of the Mormon community to desperation. Formerly, violence committed upon the rights of persons and property were attempted to be justified by some pretext manufactured for the occasion, under color of law as it exists in that country. The victims were usually of that class whose obscurity and want of information necessary to insure proper investigation and redress of their wrongs were sufficient to guarantee to the perpetrators freedom from punishment. Emboldened by the success which attended their first attempts at lawlessness, no pretext or apology seems *now* to be deemed requisite, nor is any class exempt from outrage; all alike are set upon by the self constituted theocracy, whose laws, or rather whose conspiracies, are framed in dark corners, promulgated from the stand of tabernacle or church, and executed at midnight, or upon the highways, by an organized band of bravos and assassins, whose masters compel an outraged community to tolerate in their midst. The result is that a considerable and highly respectable portion of the community, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, whose enterprise is stimulated by a laudable desire to improve their fortunes by honorable exertions, are left helpless victims to outrage and oppression, liable at any moment to be stripped of their property or deprived of life, without the ability to put themselves under the protection of law, since all the courts that exist there at present are converted into engines and instruments of injustice.

For want of time I am compelled thus to generalize, but particular cases, with all the attendant circumstances, names of parties and localities are not wanting to swell the calendar of crime and outrage to limits that will, when published, startle the conservative people of the States, and create a clamor which will not be readily quelled; and I have no doubt that the time is near at hand, and the elements rapidly combining to bring about a state of affairs which will result in indiscriminate bloodshed, robbery and rapine, and which in a brief space of time will reduce that country to the condition of a howling wilderness.

There are hundreds of good men in the country, who have for years endured every privations from the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life, to confront every description of danger for the purpose of improving their fortunes. These men have suffered repeated wrong and injustice, which they have endeavored to repair by renewed exertions, patiently awaiting the correction of outrage by that government which it is their pride to claim citizenship under, and whose protection they have a right to expect; but they now see themselves liable, at any moment, to be stripped of their hard earned means, the lives of themselves and their colleagues threatened and taken; ignominy and abuse, heaped upon them day after day, if resented, is followed by murder.

Many of the inhabitants of the Territory possess passions and elements of character calculated to drive them to extremes, and have the ability to conceive and the courage to carry out the boldest measures for redress, and I know that they will be at no loss for a leader. When such as these are driven by their wrongs to vindicate, not only their rights as citizens, but their pride of manhood, the question of disparity in numerical force is not considered among their difficulties, and I am satisfied that a recital of their grievances would form an apology, if not a sufficient justification, for the violation on their part of the usages of civilized communities.

In addressing you, I have endeavored to discard all feelings arising from my personal annoyances in the Mormon country, but have desired to lay before you the actual condition of affairs, and to prevent, if possible, scenes of lawlessness which, I fear, will be inevitable unless speedy and powerful preventives are applied. I have felt free to thus address you, from the fact that some slight requests made of me when I last left Washington, on the subject of the affairs of Kansas, justified me in believing that you had confidence in my integrity, and that what influence I could exert would not be wanting to terminate the unfortunate difficulties in that Territory; I have the pleasure of assuring you that my efforts were not spared.

With regard to the affairs and proceedings of the probate court, the only existing tribunal in the Territory of Utah, there being but one of the three federal judges now in the Territory, I will refer you to its records, and to the evidence of gentlemen whose assertions cannot be questioned; as to the treatment of myself, I will leave that to the representation of others; at all events, the object I have in view, the end I wish to accomplish for the general good, will preclude my wearying you with a recital of them at present.

I have the honor to be very truly yours, &c.

W. M. F. MAGRAW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of the correspondence called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th January last, requesting the President to furnish that body with the information which gave rise to the military expeditions ordered to Utah Territory. The instructions to the army officers in connexion with the same, and all correspondence which has taken place with said army officers, with Brigham Young and his followers, or with others, throwing light upon the question as to how far said Brigham Young and his followers are in a state of rebellion or resistance to the government of the United States, so far as the same is afforded by the files of this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULAR.

To the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
May 28, 1857.

Orders having been dispatched in haste for the assemblage of a body of troops at Fort Leavenworth, to march thence to Utah as soon as assembled. The general-in-chief, in concert with the War Department, issues the following instructions, to be executed by the chiefs of the respective staff departments, in connexion with his general orders of this date:

1. The force—2d dragoons, 5th infantry, 10th infantry and Phelps' battery of the 4th artillery—to be provided with transportation and supplies, will be estimated at not less than 2,500 men.

2. The Adjutant General will, in concert with the chiefs of the respective departments, issue the necessary orders for assigning to this force a full complement of disbursing and medical officers, an officer of ordnance and an Assistant Adjutant General, if the latter be required.

He will relieve Captains Phelps' 4th artillery and Hawes' 2d dragoons from special duty, and order them to join their companies. He will also give the necessary orders for the movement of any available officers, whose services may be desired by the Quartermaster General or Commissary General in making purchases. Lieutenant Col. Taylor and Brevet Major Waggaman will be ordered to exchange stations.

All available recruits are to be assigned to the above named regiments up to the time of departure.

3. About 2,000 head of beef cattle must be procured and driven to Utah.

Six months' supply of bacon (for two days in the week) must be sent—desiccated vegetables in sufficient quantity to guard the health of the troops for the coming winter.

4. Arrangements will be made for the concentration and temporary halt of the 5th infantry at Jefferson Barracks.

The squadron of dragoons at Fort Randall taking their horse equipments with them will leave their horses at that post, and a remount must be provided for them at Fort Leavenworth. Also, horses must be sent out to the squadron at Fort Kearny, and the whole regiment, as also Phelps' battery, brought to the highest point of efficiency.

Besides the necessary trains and supplies, the quartermaster's department will procure for the expedition 250 tents of Sibley's pattern, to provide for the case that the troops shall not be able to hut themselves the ensuing winter. Storage tents are needed for the like reason. Stoves enough to provide, at least, for the sick, must accompany the tents.

5. The Surgeon General will cause the necessary medical supplies to be provided, and requisition made for the means of transporting them with the expedition.

6. The chief of ordnance will take measures immediately to put in position for the use of this force, three travelling forges and a full supply of ammunition, and will make requisition for the necessary transportation of the same.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Quadruplicate for the information of the Adjutant General.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

The 5th infantry is ordered to proceed immediately to join you from Jefferson barracks. As soon as it, and the body of the 10th arrive, proceed to your destination without unnecessary delay.

A letter of instructions to you goes by to-day's mail, and the general order for the movement will follow immediately.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General W. S. HARNEY,
Commanding, &c., at Fort Leavenworth.

(To be sent to western Missouri.)

A duplicate to be sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to the care of Lieutenant Colonel Crossman, deputy quartermaster general.

Triplicate by mail.

[Triplicate for the information of the Adjutant General.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

The 5th infantry will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth. See that the telegraphs of to-day to General Harney and to the commander of the 5th infantry, sent to your care, are immediately sent to them.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel G. H. CROSSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., St. Louis, Missouri.
Duplicate by mail.

[Triplicate for the information of the Adjutant General.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

Proceed with the 5th infantry without delay to Fort Leavenworth. By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The COMMANDER OF THE 5TH INFANTRY,
Jefferson Barracks, care of Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Crossman,
Deputy Quartermaster General, St. Louis, Missouri.
Duplicate by mail.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

SIR: By direction of the general-in-chief the following postscript was added to the letter of instructions this day despatched to Brigadier General Harney, and is respectfully communicated for the information of the War Department.

P. S. "The general-in-chief (in my letter of the 26th instant) has already conveyed to you as a suggestion, not an order nor even a recommendation, that it might be well to send forward in advance a part of your horse to Fort Laramie, there to halt and be recruited in strength by rest and by grain before the main body comes up.

"Respectfully,

"G. W. LAY,
"Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY.
Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

SIR: The letter which I addressed to you in the name of the general-in-chief, on the 28th ultimo; his circular to the chiefs of staff departments, same date; his general orders No. 8, current series, and another now in press, have indicated your assignment to the command of an expedition to Utah Territory, and the preparatory measures to be taken.

The general-in-chief desires me to add in his name the following instructions, prepared in concert with the War Department, and sanctioned by its authority, whenever required.

The community and, in part, the civil government of Utah Territory are in a state of substantial rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States. A new civil governor is about to be designated, and to be charged with the establishment and maintenance of law and order. Your able and energetic aid, with that of the troops to be placed under your command, is relied to insure the success of his mission.

The principles by which you should be guided have been already indicated in a somewhat similar case, and are here substantially repeated.

If the governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings of the power vested in the United States' marshals and other proper officers inadequate for the preservation of the public peace and the due execution of the laws, should make requisition upon you for a military force to aid him as a *posse comitatus* in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose the whole or such part of your command as may be required; or should the governor, the judges, or marshals of the Territory find it necessary directly to summon a part of your troops, to aid either in the performance of his duties, you will take care that the summons be promptly obeyed. And in no case will you, your officers or men, attack any body of citizens whatever, except on such requisition or summons, or in sheer self-defence.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States the civil responsibility will be upon the governor, the judges and marshals of the Territory. While you are not to be, and cannot be subjected to the orders, strictly speaking, of the governor, you will be responsible for a jealous, harmonious and thorough co-operation with him, or frequent and full consultation, and will conform your action to his requests and views in all cases where your military judgment and prudence do not forbid, nor compel you to modify, in execution, the movements he may suggest. No doubt is entertained that your conduct will fully meet the moral and professional responsibilities of your trust, and justify the high confidence already reposed in you by the government.

The lateness of the season, the dispersed condition of the troops, and the smallness of the numbers available, have seemed to present elements of difficulty, if not hazard, in this expedition. But it is believed that these may be compensated by unusual care in its outfit,

and great prudence in its conduct. All disposable recruits have been reserved for it.

So well is the nature of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, that I am authorized to say the government will hesitate at no expense requisite to complete the efficiency of your little army, and to insure health and comfort to it, as far as attainable. Hence, in addition to the liberal orders for its supply heretofore given—and it is known that ample measures, with every confidence of success, have been dictated by the chiefs of staff departments here—a large discretion will be made over to you in the general orders for the movement. The employment of spies, guides, interpreters or laborers may be made to any reasonable extent you may think desirable.

The prudence expected of you requires that you should anticipate resistance, general, organized and formidable, at the threshold, and shape your movements as if they were certain, keeping the troops well massed and in hand when approaching expected resistance. Your army will be equipped, for a time, at least, as a self sustaining machine. Detachments will, therefore, not be lightly hazarded, and you are warned not to be betrayed into premature security or over confidence.

A small but sufficient force must, however, move separately from the main column, guarding the beef cattle and such other supplies as you may think would too much encumber the march of the main body. The cattle may require to be marched more slowly than the troops, so as to arrive in Salt Lake valley in good condition, or they may not survive the inclemency and scanty sustenance of the winter. This detachment, though afterwards to become the rear guard, may, it is hoped, be put in route before the main body, to gain as much time as possible before the latter passes it.

The general-in-chief suggests that feeble animals, of draught and cavalry, should be left ten or twelve days behind the main column, at Fort Laramie, to recruit and follow.

It should be a primary object on arriving in the valley, if the condition of things permit, to procure not only fuel, but materials for hutting the troops. Should it be too late for the latter purpose, or should such employment of the troops be unsafe or impracticable, the tents (of Sibley's pattern) furnished will, it is hoped, afford a sufficient shelter.

It is not doubted that a surplus of provisions and forage, beyond the wants of the resident population, will be found in the valley of Utah; and that the inhabitants, if assured by energy and justice, will be ready to sell them to the troops. Hence no instructions are given you for the extreme event of the troops being in absolute need of such supplies and their being withheld by the inhabitants. The necessities of such an occasion would furnish the law for your guidance.

Besides the stated reports required by regulations, special reports will be expected from you, at the headquarters of the army, as opportunity may offer.

The general-in-chief desires to express his best wishes, official and personal, for your complete success and added reputation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE W. LAY,

Lieutenant Colonel Aid-de-Camp.

Brevet Brigadier General W. S. HARNEY,

Commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

P. S.—The general-in-chief (in my letter of the 26th instant) has already conveyed to you a suggestion—not an order, nor even a recommendation—that it might be well to send forward in advance a part of your horse to Fort Laramie, there to halt and be recruited in strength, by rest and by grain, before the main body comes up.

Respectfully,

G. W. L.,

Lt. Col., Aid-de-Camp.

[By telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

New York, July 1, 1857.

General orders issued yesterday embrace the following paragraphs:

“4. The armament and equipment deemed most suitable for the service of the battery of artillery will be selected, and, if necessary, extended in guns and horses by the commander of the expedition, consulting with Captain Phelps.

“5. In addition to instructions already given, it is further directed that all requisitions which the commander of the expedition for Utah may, in his discretion, address to the departments of supply, be promptly complied with, without reference to higher authority.”

Respectfully,

L. THOMAS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General HARNEY,

Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

New York, July 1, 1857.

Copy respectfully furnished to the adjutant general, for the information of the War Department.

By order:

Assistant Adjutant General.

[By telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 14, 1857.

Your letter of July 3 is received. I have made the calculations and expect your rear guard to be in full march by this day week. Captain Neil will overtake you with forty well instructed recruits for the battery. Order headquarters and band to Fort Leavenworth.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brigadier General HARNEY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 14, 1857.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the Adjutant General.

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, New York, July 22, 1857.

COLONEL: The instructions of the War Department of the 14th instant to Brevet Brigadier General Harney, placing Forts Laramie and Kearney under his orders as indispensable to the success of the movements to Utah, and keeping there the two companies of the 6th infantry, conflicts with general orders No. 11, ordering these companies to be relieved by the two companies of the 7th from Fort Smith, and ordering Fort Kearney to be abandoned.

At the close of the season the 1st cavalry and four companies of the 6th infantry will come in from the plains, and will, with the company of the 6th, now at Fort Riley, make fifteen companies for the garrison of the posts of Forts Riley and Leavenworth, without counting the 2d dragoons and Phelps' battery, and should the latter not go to Utah this year there will be twenty-six companies.

The general-in-chief directs me to make this statement and inquire what shall be done with the companies of the 7th before mentioned. If the movement of the companies of the 6th from Forts Laramie and Kearney to Jefferson barracks is to remain suspended, as would seem to be the case from the telegraphic orders which place them under the commander of the Utah expedition, the companies of the 7th will not be needed on the Platte.

Shall they be ordered back to their former station?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, New York, July 23, 1857.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the triplicate of your telegraph of the 21st, to General Harney, furnished for the information of the general-in-chief, and am directed by the latter to say that the second paragraph gives him no information, as General Harney's suggestion—to which it is a response—was not made through him, nor was any copy of it furnished him by the writer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

[Duplicate by mail—general-in-chief, triplicate.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 21, 1857.

The light battery at Fort Snelling has been ordered to take post at Fort Leavenworth.

You are authorized to send a discreet staff officer to Salt Lake City in advance of the troops, for the purposes suggested by you.

SAM'L COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brig. General W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A.,
*Care of Captain Pleasonton, U. S. A.,
 Planters' House, St. Louis, Missouri.*

[Duplicate, for the information of the Adjutant General.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 25, 1857.

GENERAL: The general-in-chief has, in paragraph III, special orders No. 92, of this date, made the transfer of private Adam Torden, ordered in your special order No. 26, of the 10th instant, and he instructs me to call your attention to paragraph 141 of the regulations, and to desire that you will please conform thereto in future cases.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,
Commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

[Triplicate, for the information of the Adjutant General.—Per Telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 30, 1857.

Telegraphic orders have been this day sent to Minnesota for the two companies of tenth infantry to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, and to follow their regiment.

By order:

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,
Commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Duplicate sent by mail.

[Triplicate, for the information of the Adjutant General.—Per Telegraph.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 30, 1857.

The general-in-chief directs the two companies of the tenth infantry to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, without delay, and to follow their regiment. Communicate this order immediately to both companies, wherever they may be, if not already en route for Fort Leavenworth.

By order:

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Snelling, Minnesota, (by Dubuque, Iowa.)

Duplicate by mail. Copy to General Harney.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., August 19, 1857.

SIR: In forwarding yesterday the communication of General Harney, respecting the loss of a large number of beef cattle for the Utah expedition, on which paper I endorsed my remarks, I omitted to refer you to my instructions, issued June 29th to the commander of that expedition.

I now beg your attention to the extract given below, from my letter of that date to General Harney, from which it will be seen that the loss in question resulted from a neglect of my orders in the case.

[Extract.]

A small but sufficient force must, however, move separately from the main column, guarding the beef cattle and such other supplies as you may think would too much encumber the march of the main body. The cattle may require to be marched more slowly than the troops, so

as to arrive in Salt Lake valley in good condition, or they may not survive the inclemency and scanty sustenance of the winter.

This detachment, though afterwards to become the rear guard, may, it is hoped, be put en route before the main body, to gain as much time as possible before the latter passes it.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1857.*

COLONEL: In anticipation of the orders to be issued placing you in command of the Utah expedition, the general-in-chief directs you to repair, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, and apply to Brevet Brigadier General Harney for all the orders and instructions he has received as commander of that expedition, which you will consider addressed to yourself, and by which you will be governed accordingly. You will make your arrangements to set out from Fort Leavenworth at as early a day as practicable. Six companies of the 2d dragoons will be detached by General Harney to escort you and the civil authorities to Utah, to remain as part of your command instead of the companies of the 1st cavalry, as heretofore ordered. Brevet Major T. J. Porter, assistant adjutant general, will be ordered to report to you for duty before you leave Fort Leavenworth.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON,
2d Cavalry, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1857.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the instructions of yesterday to Colonel Albert S. Johnston, 2d cavalry. The general-in-chief directs you govern yourself accordingly, and afford Colonel Johnston every facility, and all the aid in your power in the execution of the duty with which he is charged.

As the troops under Colonel Sumner, those under Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, 1st cavalry, and those with Captain Francis J. Bryan, topographical engineers, will soon be coming in from the plains, it is desirable to know at what points in Kansas they will be required, and you are requested by the general to report what disposition you judge should be made of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. WM. S. HARNEY,
*Colonel second dragoons, commanding troops
in Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*

[Duplicate.—Original sent by telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, November 16, 1857.

Important despatches received this morning from Colonel Johnston. Brigham Young has issued his proclamation declaring war upon the United States forces, and placing Utah under martial law.

Report of Mormons having burned three trains confirmed.

Mormons were at Fort Bridger; Colonel Alexander, with the 5th and 10th infantry, and Phelps' and Reno's batteries at Ham's fork.

Colonel Johnston seventy-eight miles from South Pass. He will wait, with Colonel C. F. Smith, at Pacific Spring, till the arrival of Lieutenant Smith with two hundred men escorting remaining supply trains, and will then push on with them to join the army.

Colonel Alexander ordered by Brigham Young to evacuate Utah forthwith, but is informed he may remain where he is if he will surrender his arms and promise to retire next spring! Colonel Alexander reports his intention to go up Bear river to Soda spring.

The despatches go forward by to-day's mail.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

[Duplicate.—Original sent by telegraph.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, December 10, 1857.

Despatches received this morning from Colonel Johnston, dated at South Pass, October eighteenth. Expects soon to join Colonel Alexander at Fontenelle creek, and then move down to Henry's fork for the winter. All well, but losing animals from the weather, which was clear and cold. Colonel Alexander lost some animals by Mormons. No blood shed. Despatches by mail to night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 23, 1858.

SIR: The general-in-chief has received from Colonel Johnston, commanding the army of Utah, a copy of that officer's letter to you of November 25, 1857. The request therein conveyed to you for aid and support to Captain Marcy, in carrying out the purposes of his expedition, is approved, and you are desired to lend the assistance asked for, as far as within your power.

The general-in-chief directs that you furnish, from the regiment

of mounted riflemen, as a return escort for Captain Marcy, four companies, if so large a force be desired and can be afforded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY,
Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C.

Bvt. Brig. Gen'l JNO. GARLAND,
Commanding Department of New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, February 5, 1858.

Official copy for information of the Adjutant General.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 23, 1858.

SIR: The general-in-chief directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, with copies of orders, &c., to November 30, 1857, inclusive; and to add in his name as follows:

Your conduct in command, as set forth in the reports, meets with full and hearty approval, united with sympathy for those difficulties which you have so manfully conquered, and which, it is clearly perceived, no act or omission of yours had any part in creating.

The general-in-chief desires likewise to tender, through you, to the officers and men of your expedition the expression of his high appreciation of the noble energy, patience and spirit which they have displayed. The achievement of Colonel Cooke in bringing up his regiment to join you, in such comparatively good condition, at so late a season, appears specially worthy of commendation.

In this tribute to yourself and to the troops the War Department cordially concurs.

The adjutant general will communicate to you the formal approval, by the War Department, of your orders to Captain Marcy, for purchase of animals, &c., and also of your mustering volunteers into the service.

General Garland will be instructed to afford the aid and support asked for in your letter to him of November 25, 1857, including a return escort for Captain Marcy's expedition. He will be directed to furnish, from the regiment of mounted riflemen, for this purpose, a force not exceeding four companies.

Ample measures are in progress for your reinforcement at the earliest possible period of the spring.

The general-in-chief himself will set sail for the Pacific coast in the steamer of the 5th proximo, clothed with full powers for an effective diversion or co-operation in your favor from that quarter. It is

not desired, however, that this information shall modify the instructions heretofore given you in any degree, or delay your movements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY,
Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C.

Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON,
2d Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, February 5, 1858.

Official copy for information of the Adjutant General.

IRVIN McDOWELL, *A. A. G.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 4, 1858.

SIR: I am desired by the general-in-chief to inform you that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against or towards Utah will be despatched from that quarter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY,
Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C.

Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON,
Commanding department of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, February 5, 1858.

Official copy for the information of the Adjutant General.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 26, 1857.

SIR: By "special order" No. 132, of September 11, 1857, from this office, Brevet Captain Jesse L. Reno, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, attached to the Utah expedition, was assigned to duty with that command, according to his brevet rank.

The subject having been again called up by the receipt of several applications for assignment, according to brevet rank, the Secretary of War, to prevent misapprehension, instructs me to say that the special assignment of Brevet Captain Reno, Ordnance Department, in the order above cited, was intended to enable him to exercise command over the detachment immediately under his charge, while conducting the same to Utah.

On Captain Reno's turning over the recruits to Phelps' light artillery company, in accordance with General Harney's "special orders" No. 5, of July 19, the assignment to duty according to his brevet rank will cease.

It is presumed that, should it be necessary to equip another battery of artillery for service with the troops under your orders, the command thereof will be given to an officer of artillery.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient, servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON, *U. S. A.*,
Commanding Utah Expedition, Salt Lake City, U. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1858.

SIR: The Secretary of War desires that you will transmit direct to this office copies of any despatches of more than ordinary importance you may, from time to time, forward through the headquarters of the army.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON,
First Cavalry, Commanding Department of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,
Fort Leavenworth, August 8, 1857.

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication from Lieutenant Marshall, 6th infantry, reporting the loss of 824 head of cattle, en route for Utah, for the use of the army. This mischief was done by the Cheyenne Indians, and is but the commencement of a series of disasters which will take place upon that route, if a suitable cavalry force is not placed at both Forts Kearny and Laramie.

Infantry is useless against mounted Indians. I shall retain the two companies of the 2d dragoons at Fort Laramie, and have to request the general-in-chief will cause the two companies of the 1st cavalry, ordered to this post under Colonel Sumner, to be stopped at Fort Kearny, to furnish escorts from that place, as I have no disposable mounted force at my command for this service.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,

Col. 2d Dragoons, and Brevet Brig. Gen'l, Commanding.
Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Ass't Adj't Gen., Headq's of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT KEARNY, N. T.,
August 2, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to state that two herds of beef cattle, destined for Salt Lake, for beef for the Utah expedition, passed this post yesterday. The whole number of men, all told, was nineteen. When they

arrived to-day about 28 miles west of this garrison, they were attacked by a party of about 150 Cheyenne Indians, who run off all the cattle, (824) and horses, and mules, (20 in number,) excepting two, which the drovers succeeded in escaping with. The attack was made about 11 o'clock this morning, and the whites lost one man, who was killed on the ground, and one who was badly wounded in the thigh, with a fracture of the bone, who is now under charge of the surgeon of the post. The whites arrived here about nine o'clock this evening in a very destitute condition, having lost everything but the clothing they happened to have on, and their arms. I shall send a party to-morrow with the drovers to bury the man who was killed, and also to try to find some of the cattle. But the men report that they believe they will not be able to find any of them, as the last they saw of the cattle they were being driven off by the Indians, who were all the time shooting them with arrows, and lancing them with their spears.

The whites report that, without doubt, they must have killed at least two Indians, and wounded some four or five others.

Allow me again to state that an infantry post in this country is entirely useless; that depredations are continually perpetrated by hostile Indians near this garrison, without ever being able to even assist those who are so unfortunate as to be attacked by them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MARSHALL,

1st. Lieut. 6th Infantry, Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A true copy.

E. G. MARSHALL,

1st. Lieut. 6th Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL of *Utah Expedition.*

(Circular.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Fort Leavenworth, August 8, 1857.

The commanders of the different corps of this army will give such protection as may be necessary to the supply trains on route to Utah, without permitting these instructions to interfere with the order of march.

By order of General Harney.

A. PLEASANTON,

Captain 2d Dragoons, A. A. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH INFANTRY,

Camp near Fort Kearny, August 10, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a field return of the battalion under my command. I have been obliged to rule it, as no

printed blanks of the prescribed form have been received. The march from Fort Leavenworth here occupied nineteen days, giving an average of fifteen and a half miles per day. The men are in good health and condition, and have surprised me by the endurance they exhibited from the commencement. Though raw recruits when we left Fort Leavenworth, I consider them now fit for any kind of service, and have no doubt they would do credit to themselves and the army. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of ordering the officers detached from the regiment to join their companies as soon as practicable.

If the regiment is to serve long in Utah, it is very desirable to have all the officers with it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel Tenth Infantry, Commanding

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
Camp near Fort Laramie, N. T., September 3, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a field return of my command for the month of August. As this is the last place from which I can depend upon a communication, I respectfully submit the following remarks upon the march of the eight companies of the tenth infantry under my command from Fort Leavenworth to this place, a distance of 625 miles. The battalion marched from Fort Leavenworth, July 18, and being composed mainly of recruits, the length of the march for the first four or five days was inconsiderable, not exceeding ten or twelve miles. The men, however, became accustomed to marching very soon, and unless the heat was powerful, very few fell out. The march across the prairie country from Fort Leavenworth to the Platte river was made within the time allowed by General Harney's orders, and was, perhaps, the most exempt from loss and accident ever known.

With a train of ninety-seven wagons, and over six hundred animals, but five mules have been lost, one by straying and four by death, and not a wagon has been broken. The journey along the Platte was one of great ease, as the road is good, and grass abundant nearly everywhere, and men and animals improved in health and strength remarkably.

The sick report has never exceeded twenty, and has averaged twelve. This in a command of 500 is very small. No serious sickness has prevailed, though four cases of bilious fever, produced by great alterations of temperature and miasma of the Platte bottom, have occurred, which the assistant surgeon has recommended to be left at this post. Colonel Hoffman having kindly consented, I have determined to leave them until the two companies of the regiment under Colonel Smith comes up, when they can be brought on. The order of march has been strictly preserved, and the column marched by platoon fronts, with regular intervals, at the rate of 96 or 100 steps per minute. The

company arrangements have also been as regular as the ground would admit, having in view the proper guard over the mules and wagons. I have adopted the plan of detailing a company of guard, and posting it in the most convenient place the commander is enabled to post pickets and sentinels, so as to guard every approach. This plan saves many details, lessens labor, and excites a spirit of emulation which insures great vigilance. The officers of the command have attended faithfully to their several duties, and many have shown great powers of enduring fatigue, being on foot all the time. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Canby has ably assisted in conducting the march, and much of the good fortune is due to his constant attention to the duties immediately devolved upon him.

On the 5th the march to Utah will be resumed, and although the accounts of the road as regards grass makes it much more difficult than anything we have yet experienced, I hope to give as favorable a report upon my arrival at the Salt Lake City.

I may be excused from expressing the pride I feel in the successful accomplishment by my regiment of so much of its first arduous duty, and I confidently express the belief that unless some very unforeseen accident occurs, I will reach the Territory of Utah in a condition of perfect efficiency and discipline.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS SERVING IN KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 12, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a copy of instructions to Colonel Albert S. Johnston, 2d cavalry, and requesting me to report what disposition should be made of the troops soon to arrive at this post, and coming under my command.

In reply, I desire to inform the general-in-chief that the two posts in this Territory under my command are capable of quartering sixteen mounted companies as follows: six companies at Fort Riley and ten companies at this post. The quarters for officers at this post are not sufficient for ten companies.

I recommend that six companies of the 1st cavalry, under the command of the senior officer of the regiment, be placed at Fort Riley; the remaining four companies of that regiment, with two companies of 2d dragoons, and Sherman's battery, to be stationed here. In the event of a large body of troops being assembled in this Territory this fall, shelter can easily be constructed at this place for them, provided the lumber is sent to this post from St. Louis immediately. At this

time a large number of camp women are living in tents, and there is no prospect of their being better sheltered for the winter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. HARNEY,

Col. 2d Dragoons, and Brevet Brig. Gen., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Leavenworth, September 12, 1857.

SIR: In consequence of the liability of depredations by the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Kearny, and the necessity of immediate pursuit and punishment of the offenders, and of scouting and escorts, I have the honor to request authority to keep at that post twenty mounted infantry. Should this application be granted, I respectfully request that the quartermaster and ordnance departments at this post may be ordered respectively to furnish the horses and necessary equipments without any necessity for my action, and that they may be sent without delay to that post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Col. 2d Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,
Fort Leavenworth, September 12, 1857.

SIR: I find that no provision has been made for protecting the mail service between Utah City and this frontier during the ensuing winter; and as I have no control over a portion of the forces that will be needed to carry into execution any plan for that purpose, I respectfully request that some arrangement may be initiated at the headquarters of the army similar to that promulgated in Special Orders, No. 106, of December 4, 1854, from the headquarters Department of the West. In case the Post Office Department contracts to have the mail carried, I deem this precaution essential for its security and success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Col. 2d Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Leavenworth, September 16, 1857.

MAJOR: Six companies of the 2d dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, have been prepared for the march to Utah,

and provided with every requisite to make it successful by Brevet Brigadier General Harney, agreeably to his instructions from the headquarters of the army, and have by him been transferred to my command to-day.

I have ordered Colonel Cooke to put his command immediately en route for Utah, and charged him with the duty of escorting the governor (Colonel Cummings) and the other civil officers of that Territory to Salt Lake City, (see order herewith,) of which Colonel Cummings has been officially notified. From the nature of the service to be performed, the exercise of great discretion has been necessarily allowed Colonel Cooke; but he is a cavalry officer of great experience and well acquainted with frontier service, and, I do not doubt, will conduct the march with skill and success. He may be expected to arrive in the valley of Utah by the 15th or 20th November. Transportation has been provided for a half ration of corn for all his animals to Fort Kearny, at which place he can renew his supply to Laramie, and thence through, to guard against the chance of the grass being covered with snow.

As soon as I see Colonel Cooke's command on the route, I will also leave for Salt Lake City, with an escort of 40 men detached from the dragoons. Arrangements have been made for transporting the men of the escort, their baggage and subsistence, and forage for the draught animals in light spring wagons, which will enable me to accomplish the journey in about thirty-five days; so that my arrival at the place of destination may be expected by the 20th of October proximo.

I beg leave here to request the attention of the general-in-chief to the necessity of an appropriation by Congress, at the next session, for the building of permanent barracks for the accommodation of the troops destined for service in Utah, should there be a peaceable occupation by them of that Territory.

Only approximate estimates of the cost can be made at this time for that purpose; but I understand that, after glass, corks, hinges, nails, &c., shall have been furnished, other materials to be had in Utah, may be obtained at a rate of cost not greater than that for material for the building of Fort Riley. The appropriation should be made in the coming session, so that there may be an early prosecution of the work next spring, in order that suitable quarters can be provided for the troops by the ensuing winter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, New York.

FORT KEARNY, *September 24, 1857.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post to-day, having made the journey from Fort Leavenworth in seven days. Our march was retarded during the first two or three days by bad roads,

made so by frequent showers of rain during that time. Since it cleared off there has been an unclouded sky, and the weather is very fine; at 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 54.3, at 11½, 83.0. The grass is fresh and abundant on the route to this place, and I am informed that it is excellent to Laramie. There is no indication of an early winter, and I see no reason to apprehend it. Beyond Laramie, Captain Van Vliet writes from Red Buttes, 150 miles west of Laramie, that the grass is bad beyond belief. This timely notice will prevent any delay in the march of the six companies of the 2d dragoons under Colonel Cooke. I have directed twenty-five strong teams and wagons to be tured over to Colonel Cooke from the supply train of Colonel Sumner's command, at the junction of the road from this place to Fort Riley, and six wagons and teams at this post on his arrival. These thirty-one additional wagons will, I think, be sufficient to enable him to transport the corn for his horses to Utah; if not, I understand that more can be supplied at Fort Laramie.

Everything, thus far, encourages the belief that there will be no failure of any portion of the troops destined for Utah in the accomplishment of the march. The 10th infantry, I have heard, was to leave Laramie on the 5th of September; the 5th infantry reached Laramie on the 4th; Philp's and Rino's batteries on the 6th and 7th, and Colonel Smith, with his companies of the 10th infantry, has probably arrived at Laramie by this time. The dragoons should be here by the 4th or 5th of October, and, with the additional transportation and the means of replacing animals injured on the route, you may rely on a rapid march by them from this post to Laramie. I will leave here to-morrow morning, and suppose I will reach Laramie in eight days. I will, as soon as possible, join the troops in advance.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDONELL,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

North Bank of South Fork of Platte, September 29, 1857.

MAJOR: We have just crossed the south fork of the Platte, and met here the express with Captain Van Vliet's report of the result of his journey to Salt Lake City, which I forward for the information of the general-in-chief.

When I reach the troops in advance I will proceed at once to execute the orders I have received, and not delay the march, unless prevented by the destruction of the grass on the route, by cold or the filling up of the passes by snow. In either event a suitable position will be taken until it is practicable to advance.

We are making our journey with more despatch than I expected; we will be at Laramie on the 2d of October. The 5th and 10th infantry, with the batteries, marched from Fort Laramie, as was ex-

pected, with the exception of Reno's battery, which left on the 8th, a day later. The weather continues mild, and there is an abundance of grass on the route. I think there can be no doubt of Colonel Cooke's arrival at Fort Laramie by the 18th of October. I will travel with all rapidity practicable till I reach the troops in advance, and will report everything material by every opportunity.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

Maj IRVIN McDOWELL, *Assistant Adjutant General,*

Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Ash Hollow, en-route to Salt Lake City, September 29, 1857.

Duplicate. Original forwarded by express from north bank of south fork of Platte.

HAM'S FORK, *September 16, 1857.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general, the result of my trip to the Territory of Utah.

In obedience to special instructions, dated headquarters army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1857, I left Fort Leavenworth, July 30, and reached Fort Kearny in nine travelling days, Fort Laramie in ten, and Great Salt Lake City in thirty-three and a half. At Fort Kearny I was detained one day by the changes I had to make and by sickness, and at Fort Laramie three days, as all the animals were forty miles from the post, and when brought in all had to be shod before they could take the road. I travelled as rapidly as it is possible to do with six mule wagons. Several of my teams broke down, and at least half of my animals are unserviceable and will remain so until they recruit. During my progress towards Utah I met many people from that Territory, and also several mountain men at Green river, and all informed me that I would not be allowed to enter Utah, and if I did I would run great risk of losing my life. I treated all this, however, as idle talk, but it induced me to leave my wagons and escort at Ham's fork, 143 miles this side of the city, and proceed alone. I reached Great Salt Lake City without molestation, and immediately upon my arrival I informed Governor Brigham Young that I desired an interview, which he appointed for the next day. On the evening of the day of my arrival Governor Young, with many of the leading men of the city, called upon me at my quarters. The governor received me most cordially and treated me during my stay, which continued some six days, with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In this interview the governor made known to me his views with regard to the approach of the United States troops, in plain and unmistakable language.

He stated that the Mormons had been persecuted, murdered, and robbed in Missouri and Illinois both by the mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course,

and that, therefore, he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the *troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Salt Lake valley*. As he uttered these words all those present concurred most heartily in what he said.

The next day, as agreed upon, I called upon the governor and delivered in person the letter with which I had been entrusted. In that interview, and in several subsequent ones, the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the valley was expressed by Governor Young and those about him.

The governor informed me that there was abundance of everything I required for the troops, such as lumber, forage, &c., but that none would be sold to us. In the course of my conversations with the governor and the influential men in the Territory, I told them plainly and frankly what I conceived would be the result of their present course. I told them that they might prevent the small military force now approaching Utah from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains this year, but that next season the United States government would send troops sufficient to overcome all opposition. The answer to this was invariably the same: "We are aware that such will be the case; but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert. Every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' and then take to the mountains and bid defiance to all the powers of the government." I attended their service on Sunday, and, in course of a sermon delivered by Elder Taylor, he referred to the approach of the troops and declared they should not enter the Territory. He then referred to the probability of an overpowering force being sent against them, and desired all present, who would apply the torch to their own buildings, cut down their trees, and lay waste their fields, to hold up their hands. Every hand, in an audience numbering over 4,000 persons, was raised at the same moment. During my stay in the city I visited several families, and all with whom I was thrown looked upon the present movement of the troops towards their Territory as the commencement of another religious persecution, and expressed a fixed determination to sustain Governor Young in any measures he might adopt. From all these facts I am forced to the conclusion that Governor Young and the people of Utah will prevent, if possible, the army for Utah from entering their Territory this season. This, in my opinion, will not be a difficult task, owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our force, and the defences that nature has thrown around the valley of the Great Salt Lake. There is but one road running into the valley on the side which our troops are approaching, and for over fifty miles it passes through narrow cañons and over rugged mountains which a small force could hold against great odds. I am inclined, however, to believe that the Mormons will not resort to actual hostilities until the last moment. Their plan of operations will be, burn the grass, cut up the roads, and stampede the animals, so as to delay the troops until snow commences to fall, which will render the road impassable. Snow falls early in this region; in fact last night it commenced falling at Fort Bridger, and this morning the surrounding mountains are clothed

in white. Were it one month earlier in the season, I believe the troops could force their way in, and they may be able to do so even now; but the attempt will be fraught with considerable danger, arising from the filling up of the cañons and passes with snow. I do not wish it to be considered that I am advocating either the one course or the other. I simply wish to lay the facts before the general, leaving it to his better judgment to decide upon the proper movements. Notwithstanding my inability to make the purchases I was ordered to, and all that Governor Young said in regard to opposing the entrance of the troops into the valley, I examined the country in the vicinity of the city with the view of selecting a proper military site. I visited the military reserve, Rush valley, but found it, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for a military station. It contains but little grass and is very much exposed to the cold winds of winter; its only advantage being the close proximity of fine wood. It is too far from the city, being between forty and forty-five miles, and will require teams four days to go there and return. I examined another point on the road to Rush valley, and only about thirty miles from the city, which I consider a much more eligible position. It is in Tuelle valley, three miles to the north of Tuelle city, and possesses wood, water, and grass; but it is occupied by the Mormons, who have some sixty acres under cultivation, with houses and barns on their land. These persons would have to be dispossessed or bought out. In fact there is no place within forty, fifty, or sixty miles of the city, suitable for a military position, that is not occupied by the inhabitants and under cultivation.* On my return I examined the vicinity of Fort Bridger, and found it a very suitable position for wintering the troops and grazing the animals, should it be necessary to stop at that point. The Mormons occupy the fort at present, and also have a settlement about ten miles further up Black's fork, called Fort Supply. These two places contain buildings sufficient to cover nearly half the troops now en route for Utah; but I was informed that they would all be laid in ashes as the army advances. I have thus stated fully the result of my visit to Utah, and, trusting that my conduct will meet the approval of the commanding general, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Captain, A. Q. M.

Captain PLEASANTON,
A. A. Adj't Gen. Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth.

P. S.—I shall start on my return to-morrow, with an escort of ten men.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, ASH HOLLOW,
En route to Salt Lake City, Sept. 29, 1857.

Copy. Original forwarded by express from north bank south fork of Platte.

Official.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Captain, A. Q. M.

* Finding that I could neither make the purchases ordered to, nor shake the determination of the people to resist the authority of the United States, I left the city and returned to my camp on Ham's fork.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF UTAH,
South Fork of the Platte, North Bank, September 29, 1857.

MAJOR: We have just crossed the south fork of the Platte, and met here the express with Captain Van Vliet's report of the result of his journey to Salt Lake City, which I forward for the information of the general-in-chief.

When I reach the troops in advance, I will proceed at once to execute the orders I have received and not delay the march unless prevented by the destruction of the grass on the route by cold, or the filling up of the passes by snow. In either event a suitable position will be taken until it is practicable to advance. We are making our journey with more despatch than I expected; we will be at Laramie on the 2d of October.

The fifth and tenth infantry with the batteries, marched from Laramie, as was expected, with the exception of Reno's battery, which left on the 8th instant, a day later.

The weather continues mild, and there is an abundance of grass on the route. I think there can be no doubt of Colonel Cooke's arrival at Fort Laramie by the 18th October. I will travel with all rapidity practicable, until I reach the troops in advance, and will report everything material by every opportunity.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Col. Second Cavalry, Com'g Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL,
Ass't Adj't Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP NEAR SCOTT'S BLUFFS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 2, 1857.

SIR: I am instructed by the colonel commanding to direct you to return with your command to Fort Laramie, where you will find orders for your guidance.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commanding Battalion Sixth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LARAMIE, N. T.,
October 2, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a detachment of the sixth infantry, under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Hoffman, aggregate (307) left this post this day for Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

A return is enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. LYNDE,
Major Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 4, 1857.

SIR: As the possession of the transportation with your command is of the highest importance to the colonel commanding, he wishes you to reach this post to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 5, 1857.

MAJOR: I arrived at this post last night, making the journey from Fort Leavenworth in seventeen days and a half. Our march since we reached Ash Hollow has been greatly retarded by the badness of the road, usually, from that point heavy, on account of sandiness, but, at the time we passed, made much worse by frequent showers of rain.

On my arrival I ordered the two companies of dragoons, "E" and "H," and a detachment of forty-seven men, left by Colonel Smith to escort the governor of Utah, to march immediately to join the troops in advance. I have made such arrangements for transportation of forage and subsistence as will insure their arrival without delay.

I am greatly disappointed in not finding an abundant supply of corn at this post. I shall, after taking all at the post, have no more than barely sufficient for the dragoon horses and draught animals of the train of that command, and for my own train.

Two trains loaded partly with corn, may, I think, certainly be expected to reach here before the arrival of Colonel Cooke. Should a sufficient supply for his march be found here, on his arrival he will be instructed to continue his march until he joins the advance, unless the indications of the rapid approach of winter shall be such as to make the risk too great to attempt the passage of the South Pass. The practicability of doing so must be left to the judgment of the commander of the dragoons.

At present the weather is mild, and we anticipate a protracted autumn. Should such anticipation be realized, I do not doubt Colonel Cooke will accomplish the march. The march of the dragoons will be somewhat retarded by the state of the roads. Perhaps they will be a few days longer than estimated in my letter from the south fork of the Platte.

The tenth infantry on the 21st ultimo was in advance, at Ice Springs, five miles above the fifth crossing of Sweet Water; Captain Phelps a few miles behind. The fifth infantry on the 21st was seven miles below the third crossing of the same stream, and on the 22d Captain Reno was ten miles above the first crossing, as I learned from Captain Van Vliet, who I met on his way to Washington, under instructions from General Harney.

I met, yesterday, Colonel Hoffman, in command of companies "B" and "C," sixth infantry, en route to Fort Leavenworth, to whom I gave instructions to return to this place with the two companies, and

assume command of this post. He arrived this morning, and is now in command of the post. I did not feel justified, in the present posture of the affairs of Utah, in allowing the withdrawal of his force to a point so remote from where they may be needed; and, besides, the means of transportation he had with him is indispensable for the advance of the two companies of dragoons and detachment of infantry which (see order herewith) has been ordered forward. If I had transportation and corn the two companies of the sixth could go forward.

If possible, the troops will enter the valley of Utah this fall. This question must be determined by the facility of concentrating the troops, and properly securing the supplies for the army.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding the Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 4, 1857.

SIR: As the possession of the transportation, with your command, is of the highest importance to the colonel commanding, he wishes you to reach this post to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. WM. HOFFMAN,

Commanding Battalion 6th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Camp on the Three Crossings of Sweetwater, October 13, 1857.

MAJOR: To-night two men who lived at Fort Laramie, and who had been sent on express to Colonel Alexander, arrived at our camp on their way back. From them I learn that the Mormons having interposed a force in rear of our troops, then encamped at Ham's fork of Green river, succeeded in burning three supply trains, with their contents. A message from Colonel Alexander was sent by them to Colonel C. F. Smith, instructing him to protect the trains in the rear, which contains the clothing, Sibley tents, subsistence, &c.

The orders with regard to the march of the cavalry, and companies of the 6th —, having been countermanded, leaves Colonel Smith with only 22 men; 47 men of his command were left at Laramie as the governor's escort. Lieutenant Smith, of the dragoons, is four days' march behind us, with two companies of dragoons, the 47 men of Colonel Smith's command, and 25 dragoons of my escort, who were left at Laramie to come on with Lieutenant Smith; his command will number about 200 men. I have ordered him to hasten

forward and join Colonel Smith's command. We will march in the morning, and expect to encamp with Colonel Smith to-morrow night.

The express man says Colonel Alexander would attempt to reach the valley of Salt Lake by the Bear river; it is much further than by the usual route, and why he selects it I could not learn, unless from the probability of the grass being burnt by the Mormons on the direct route. These men say that it is certain that they will burn the grass on the route they are about to pursue. Under these circumstances, if I could communicate with Colonel Alexander, I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter, at Ham's fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Colonel Alexander.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

28 miles from South Pass, October 15, 1857.

I have read this communication and respectfully refer it to the consideration of the general-in-chief. I will remain near the Pacific Springs with Colonel Smith until the arrival of Lieutenant Smith, and will move on to the army protecting the supply trains.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding Army Utah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Camp Winfield, Utah Territory, October 9, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have assumed command of the troops of the United States, constituting part of the army for Utah, which are now encamped at this point. These troops are the 5th regiment of infantry, eight companies of the 10th infantry, and the batteries of artillery (6 and 12-pounder) commanded by Captain Phelps, 4th artillery, and Reno, ordnance depot, respectively. This camp is situated on Ham's fork, a tributary of Black fork, which is in turn a tributary of Green river, about 15 miles above the junction of the two forks. Fort Bridger is distant, in a southeast direction, about 30 miles. The 10th infantry reached here on the 28th of September; Phelps's battery on the following day; the 5th infantry arrived on the 4th of October, and Reno's battery on the same day. On the 5th instant I assumed command, for reasons which I conceive to be of the greatest importance to the troops and their supplies, and

of which I shall have the honor to make a full report when a safer and more certain opportunity of sending despatches presents itself. At present, I can give only a statement of what has occurred since my arrival and report the disposition I have determined to make of the troops.

On the day after reaching Ham's fork, and at the first camp I made on it, I received the enclosed letters from Governor Young and Lieutenant General Wells. The propositions they contain, however absurd they are, showed conclusively that a determined opposition to the power of the government was intended.

I had met Captain Van Vliet on the 21st of September, returning from Salt Lake City, and was informed by him, that although the Mormons, or rather Governor Young, were determined to oppose an entrance into the city, yet he was assured that no armed resistance would be attempted, if we went no further than Fort Bridger and Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than one hundred contractor's wagons had been packed for nearly three week on Ham's fork without defence, and had been unmolested, although they contained provisions and supplies which would have been of great use to the Mormons. Upon securing these letters, I prepared for defence, and to guard the supplies near us until the nearest troops came up. I replied to Governor Young's letter, a copy of which I enclose, and have not had any further correspondence with him. On the morning of the 5th of October, the Mormons burnt two trains of government stores on Green river, and one on the Big Sandy, and a few wagons belonging to Mr. Perry, sutler of the 10th infantry, which were a few miles behind the the latter train. Colonel Waite, of the 5th, though not anticipating any act of the kind, was preparing to send back a detachment to these trains from his camp on Black fork when he received from some teamsters who came in, the intelligence of their being burnt. No doubt now existed that the most determined hostility might be expected on the part of the Mormons, and it became necessary from the extreme lateness of the season to adopt some immediate course for winerting the troops and preserving the supply trains with us. After much deliberation, and assisted by the counsel of the senior officers, I have determined to move the troops by the following route :

Up Ham's fork about 18 miles to a road called Sublette's Cut-off, along that road to Bear river and Soda Spring. On arriving at Soda spring two routes will be open, one down Bear river valley towards Salt Lake, and one to the northeast towards the Wind river mountains, where good valleys for wintering the troops and stock can be found. The adoption of one of these will be decided by the following circumstances : If the force under my command is sufficient to overcome the resistance which I expect to meet at Soda spring, I shall endeavor to force my way into the valley of Bear river and occupy some of the Mormon villages, because I am under the impression that the Mormons, after a defeat, will be willing to treat and bring provisions for sale. The supplies on hand will last six months, and if I can get possession of a town in Bear river valley, I can easily fortify and hold it all the winter. There are also several supply trains in the rear to which

I have communicated, and if they receive my letter in time they will be saved, and can join us. If the Mormons are too strong for us, which I do not anticipate, the other road will be adopted, and I will make the best of my way to the mountains and hut for the winter. I desire to impress upon you the fact that I, though *not* the commander appointed to this army have adopted this course, because the safety of the troops absolutely depends upon an *immediate* effort, and having information which makes it certain that the commander will not reach here before the 20th instant, and if we wait until that time we cannot leave this valley. The information I allude to is to the effect that Colonel Johnston had relieved General Harney, and had not left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September; and thirty days is the least possible time in which he can arrive here. I cannot, for fear of this being intercepted, tell you the strength of my command or send returns of it. It is strong enough to defend itself and its supplies; whether it is able to assume and sustain an offensive position remains to be seen, but should the commands which I have heard are in the rear come up in time, I think we will have sufficient force to carry out an active invasion. If we are obliged to winter in the mountains you can perceive, by a reference to Stansbury's maps, that we will have an open road to Salt Lake City in the spring, and one which I am told is open early. By this one attack can be made and attention called from the main road (that by Fort Bridger) which may then be traversed by troops. The Bear river route is, however said, to be the best one into the valley; the other passes through cañons that can be defended by a handful against thousands, and it is moreover so easily obstructed, that in a week it could be made utterly impassable. The want of cavalry is severely felt, and we are powerless on account of this deficiency to effect any chastisement of the marauding bands that are constantly hovering about us. On the 7th instant I detached Captain Marcy, 5th infantry, with 4 companies to Green river, to collect what he could find serviceable from the burnt trains and to disperse any bodies of Mormons he found.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that my acts will meet the approval of the government, and on the first opportunity I will make a fuller and more detailed report. It is unquestionably the duty of the government to quell, by overwhelming force, this treasonable rebellion of the governor and people of Utah; and I must most urgently impress upon the War Department the fact that the small body of troops here will need reinforcements and supplies as soon as they can possibly be got here next spring. I would further respectfully suggest that troops should be sent from California and Oregon. It is said that the road from California to Salt Lake is passable all winter, and it is certainly so much earlier in the spring than that from the States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General, U. S. A.

FORT BRIDGER,
September 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the accompanying letter from His Excellency Governor Young, together with two copies of his proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah, 1856-'57, containing the organic act of the Territory.

It may be proper to add that I am here to aid in carrying out the instructions of Governor Young.

General Robison will deliver these papers to you, and receive such communication as you may wish to make.

Trusting that your answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

DANIEL U. WELLS,
Lieutenant General Commanding, Nauvoo Legion.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, September 29, 1857.

SIR: By reference to the act of Congress passed September 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, published in a copy of the Laws of Utah, herewith forwarded, pp. 146-7, you will find the following:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, *and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified*, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof," &c., &c.

I am still the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law; nor have I been removed by the President of the United States.

By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued, and forwarded you a copy of, my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into this Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment, Black's fork, or Green river, you can do so in peace and unmolested, on conditions that you deposit your arms and amunition with Lewis Robison, quartermaster general of the Territory, and leave in the spring, as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you, upon making the proper applications therefor. General D. H. Wells will forward this, and receive any communications you may have to make.

Very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

The OFFICER COMMANDING the forces now invading Utah Territory.

Proclamation by the governor.

CITIZENS OF UTAH: We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction.

For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices to judges, governors, and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted, and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile savages, which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The Constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now, or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us, as American citizens, were extended to Utah, according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask; all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege or opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul, and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee, or other person, to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods, which they have given to the public; of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy; and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence, a right guaranteed to us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain, without an attempt to preserve ourselves; our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave, and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression.

Therefore, I, Brigham Young, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah forbid:

First. All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second. That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in

readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third. Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, October 2, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 29, 1857, with two copies of Proclamation and one of "Laws of Utah," and have given it an attentive consideration.

I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the general commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime I have only to say that these troops are here by the orders of the President of the United States, and their future movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, commanding.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Esq.,
Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH INFANTRY, *October 2, 1857.*

Official.

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Adjutant 10th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
South Pass, en route to Salt Lake City, October 18, 1857.

MAJOR: Accompanying this communication I send you two letters from Colonel Alexander, the commander, at present, of the main body of the army of Utah. In his letter of the 8th October, Colonel Alexander questions, by the hesitation with which he assumes them, his right to exercise fully all the duties of commander. His authority to exercise them without restriction is clearly granted by the sixty-second article of war. Moreover, General Orders No. 12, headquarters of the army, specially directs who shall command in the absence of General Harney, or, to be inferred, any other named commander, and sufficiently explains the objects of the expedition; and no question

for the decision of the commander, beyond his ordinary military duties, could arise before the arrival of Governor Cumming.

Misapprehending the authority with which he is invested by law, and the orders of the general-in-chief, that portion of his letter respecting command would be, if he was correct in his view of his own position, a merited reflection upon his superiors, and it is therefore that I have adverted to it. Pursuing his design indicated in his letter of October 8, he, you will learn from his letter of October 14, (herewith,) has advanced up Ham's fork of Green river thirty-five miles above the crossing, (see map herewith,) and there directs the movements to be made by his own immediate command and the troops in his rear, to form a junction, which from erroneous suppositions would be wholly impracticable. First, he evidently believes that Colonel Smith, escorting the remainder of the supply trains, (in all about nine, including three sutler's trains,) is advancing on the Kenney road, or cut-off, with the force named in General Harney's order of August 18, and of course he had not received the countermand of that order. He assumes that the command in rear is capable of a more rapid movement than his own, and, therefore, after waiting one day at the point indicated, will resume his march; in this also he would have been disappointed, as the trains in rear, suffering from fatigue and scarcity of sustenance, and without rest, which the teams with him have had, could not, if where he supposed them, overtake them.

These are the facts, and if known by Colonel Alexander his disposition, as determined in his letter of October 8, would have been wholly different. Colonel Smith is here at this camp with fifty men of his regiment. I overtook him the day before yesterday (16th inst.) about twenty miles east of this, and have added my escort, fifteen dismounted dragoons, to his force. Lieutenant Smith, in command of a squadron of dragoons and fifty of the tenth infantry, a force of about two hundred men, may be expected here in three or four days. He is aware of the necessity of promptness, and, I am sure, will lose no time. Mr. Wm. Magraw, superintendent South Pass wagon road, with a patriotism highly creditable to him, places at the disposition of the government as many of his employees as will volunteer. He thinks fifty or sixty will organize, and I have agreed to accept their service, and have them mustered in for three or six months, as they may solicit; and he has also tendered fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which I have also accepted, and directed them to be receipted for when delivered. Four supply trains, containing clothing, (of which the troops now in the advance, I am informed, begin to need,) ordnance, medical and subsistence stores, are still in the rear, and may be expected in two or three days. The storm of last night may have destroyed some of their oxen, and on that account there may be more delay than I estimate. Eleven mules of Colonel Smith's train perished from cold last night. The thermometer this morning at sunrise was at $1\frac{5}{6}$. The sky is now clear, and the thermometer at one o'clock stands at 34° , and the small quantity of snow that fell during the night is melting, so that the animals can graze freely. I am thus minute, that the reason for the order transmitted to Colonel Alexan-

der yesterday morning (herewith) may be fully comprehended. His intended movements, if met with opposition, would have so retarded his march as to have made it impracticable, and would so have probably entangled him in the midst of the deep snow of the valley of Bear river, which I understand never fails to fall there, and usually early in the season, as to place him beyond the means of extrication. Our most potent enemy at present is the snow, and constitutes at present our chief embarrassment.

The movement of Colonel Alexander (for the reasons I have mentioned and of which he could not be apprised,) would have separated him from supplies indispensable to the comfort and safety of the army, and deprived him of the assistance of the force which will be concentrated here in a few days, which, however small, being partly of cavalry, is of vital importance.

In ordering Colonel Alexander to the mouth of Fontenelle creek, a position about thirty miles from his camp on Ham's fork, I did so with the design of making a junction practicable. It is about seventy miles hence, and he can reach it by a good road and without any danger of surprise. There is there abundance of grass, and it is a point from which I can reach the region I intended to occupy this winter without risking the loss of our animals. As soon as the snow falls sufficiently on Green river to prevent the burning of the grass, I will march to Henry's fork and occupy that valley during the winter. It is a commanding position, and accessible two months earlier for reinforcements and supplies by Cheyene Pass than any other, and will enable me to march by Fort Bridger and on the most direct route to Salt Lake City, as soon as practicable in the spring. At this position, also, Colonel Cooke can join, which I still entertain the hope he will be able to do.

I greatly regret that the impossibility of concentrating the troops destined for this service and their supplies will prevent a forward movement before spring. It is now manifest that before the force can be united the autumn will be too far advanced to move with a probability of success, though not opposed by the Mormons.

You are already apprised by the proclamation of Brigham Young and his letter to Colonel Alexander, which I transmitted on the 15th instant, of the political attitude assumed by the Mormons, and the resistance they meditate to the just authority the government desires to exercise in that territory, and the general-in-chief no doubt has already considered the necessity of a conquest of those traitorous people, and has estimated the force necessary to accomplish the object, with a full view of the whole subject before him his great experience would not be benefitted by any suggestions of mine. I will, however, mention, that unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, that a protracted war on their part is inevitable. The great distance from our source of supply makes it impracticable to operate with a small force. It, in fact, requires the employment of such force to guard numerous trains of the supplies, leaving but a small portion, if any, for offensive operations. A movement of troops from California, Oregon, and by this route would terminate a war with the Mormons

speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means.

In five or six days I think we will have all the force available here for a forward movement. By that time the trains will all be up ; they should be here sooner. In twelve days from this time I expect to join Colonel Alexander at or near Fontenelle creek.

The general may be assured that no retrograde movement will be made by this force.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding the Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL,,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Camp on Ham's Fork, October 14, 1857.

SIR : The bearer of this, Eli Dufour, is a trustworthy person whom I send to obtain information of the position of any trains or bodies of troops coming this way. If my expresses have been received all troops and trains should be on Kenney's road, and I will be on that with the troops under my command by the 17th, or perhaps the 16th, where that road crosses Ham's fork or near it. I will wait one day and by that time the forces can be joined ; should this be seen by Colonel Johnston or Governor Cumming, I desire to impress upon them the necessity of a rapid march to join us. Eli will tell all that has occurred and his statements may be relied on. I wish him sent back to me as soon as possible with the fullest information concerning the troops. This column is so encumbered with ox wagons that its march is very slow, and it will be easy to overtake it.

The Mormons are preparing as I learn to attack us, and it will require all the troops that can be got up to defend the supplies, and overcome resistance. I can hold a position, however, against any force, but the trains will prevent my going on in the face of an attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel Commanding.

To any officer of the United States army,

en route to Utah, or GOVERNOR CUMMING.

NOTE.—I am extremely anxious to hear from Colonel Johnston or the governor, and hope they will join or send me their views. No expresses have reached us.

E. B. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, October 8, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to address you the following remarks upon the condition of the troops of the United States, which are now

here, and to inform you of the disposition to be made of them. The 5th and 10th regiments of infantry, and the batteries under Captains Phelps and Reno, have been encamped here for the last eight or ten days. Seven ox trains have arrived here and are now guarded by the troops, thus furnishing a supply of provisions for about six months. The Mormons are committing acts of hostility and depredation, and have already burnt three trains containing supplies.

The season is late and the time in which military operations can be effected is very limited; the total supply of forage will last only fourteen days, and it is evident that before the expiration of that time the troops must either be at their wintering place, or from loss of animals they will be unable to transport supplies to it. No information of the position or intentions of the commanding officer has reached me, and I am in utter ignorance of the objects of the government in sending troops here, or the instructions given for their conduct after reaching here. I have had to decide upon the following points: 1st. The necessity of a speedy move to winter quarters. 2d. The selection of a point for wintering, and 3d. The best method of conducting the troops and supplies to the point selected. In regard to the first, the question was, "Should I, in virtue of my seniority, and the circumstances of the case, move the troops on, or await the arrival of the commander?" I received, about this time, reliable information that Colonel Johnson was placed in command, and that he had not left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September. I decided to move, as it would jeopardize everything to wait Colonel Johnson's arrival, which could not take place before the 20th of October. The selecting of a wintering place was next to be considered, and of those suggested, the following were deliberated upon: 1st. The east side of Wind river mountains, going back to the South Pass. 2d. Henry's fork of Green river and Brown's hole. 3d. The vicinity of Fort Hall on Beaver Head mountain. The distances from the present position would be, respectively, about 110, 90, and 140 miles.

Independent of its being a retrograde movement, the scarcity of grass, and the uncertainty of finding a wintering place of suitable character in the Wind river mountains, were sufficient objections to the first. The second position was accessible and convenient, but the strong probability that the Mormons would burn the grass, and the well established fact that it would be very late in the spring before the troops could leave their winter quarters and become effective, decided me against this project. The third I have adopted, and I will move as soon as practicable by the following route: Up Ham's fork, on which we are now encamped, about eighteen miles, to the road called Sublette's cut-off, then by that road to Bear river and Soda spring, thence by the emigrant road to the north and east, where I am assured good wintering vallies can be easily found. There are also, in that vicinity, and at Fort Hall, many herds of good cattle which can be depended upon for subsistence. It is believed, on some authority, that the Mormons will make a stand at a fortified place near Soda spring, and if so, an engagement will take place. This, if successful for us, which I do not doubt, may lead the head of the Mormon church to treat, and by following up a success totally, we may

be enabled to obtain quarters and provisions in Salt Lake valley. But, in any event, we have good wintering open to us outside of the Territory of Utah, and abundant supplies of cattle, and in the spring we will be ready to march down by the broad valley of Bear river to the great Salt Lake City.

To reach this point commands should take Kenney's cut off from Green river to Soda spring, a road which runs nearly parallel to Sublette's cut off, and which is said to be better for grass and water. After searching the South Pass, where all trains have been directed to stop until they can be overtaken by troops for escort, the road lies nearly due west, and if any doubts are entertained, persons can be found on Green river who will point it out. The road from Green river to the Bear river valley will be passable for three weeks yet, and as soon as your arrival at Bear river is known, information will be furnished for your guidance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

To the OFFICERS of the United States army

Commanding forces en route to Utah.

Received, headquarters army of Utah, 8 p. m., 16th October.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Camp 12 miles east of the South Pass,

En route to Salt Lake City, October 16, 1857.

SIR: Colonel Johnston wishes to concentrate the command, with the view of wintering in an eligible spot already selected. To effect this, and not cause suspicion of the intention, he wishes you to proceed by slow marches, moving your camp short distances, and gradually working your way by Sublette's road to, or near the mouth of Fontenelle creek, so that he can join you, about eleven days hence, with this command and all the trains now in your rear. The route has been indicated to the bearer, Dufour.

Although I enclose the order of Colonel Johnston assuming command, he wishes you to give all necessary orders, and to treat as enemies all who oppose your march, molest your teams, appear in arms on your route, or any in manner annoy you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER,

Commanding the advance of the army of Utah.

Sent by express 7 a. m. on the 17th.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION 10TH INFANTRY,

Camp on Sweetwater river, 257 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles from

Fort Laramie, Utah Territory, October 13, 1857.

SIR: On my march this morning, I met an express from Captain Marcy, 5th infantry, dated Green river crossing on the 9th instant, a copy of which I enclose for the commander of the army for Utah.

There were two men accompanying Mr. Deshand, the express, one of whom, Mr. Laramie, of Fort Laramie, told me he had been entrusted by Colonel Alexander, 10th infantry, with letters for me, with orders to destroy them in case he was overhauled by the Mormons; which letters he had destroyed on meeting with a party of the same, to prevent their falling into hostile hands. This doubtless accounts for not having particulars of the outrages alluded to by Captain Marcy. The express man who delivered to me Captain Marcy's note concealed it in his moccasin, and they only suffered him to pass unsearched from his having been long a resident of the country, (he is a half-breed Frenchman,) and on his assurance that he was looking for his cattle and had no letters.

The information which will meet you on the road by the returning members of Mr. McGraw's surveying party is unquestionably correct. Without calling in question the veracity of Mr. Ficklin, one of the engineers of the party who carried to Mr. McGraw's camp the news of his being stopped by an armed party of fifty or sixty Mormons, and of the destruction of three of our supply trains, I must confess that heretofore I put no faith in the story, thinking it originated in some mistake, or that he had been quizzed by teamsters.

Mr. Deshand, whom I shall employ as a guide in my advance, could not inform me of the number of Mormons now in the field operating against us, but he says there may be several hundred, all mounted, though he has not known of more than eighty being in a body. They (the Mormons) say no more supplies shall go forward; that they will not shed blood; but if a Mormon is killed by us they will utterly exterminate the gentile army. As the threats of their leaders to Captain Van Vliet, coupled with the burning of our supply trains—in itself an act of war—is evidence of their treason, I shall regard them as enemies, and *fire* upon the scoundrels if they give me the least opportunity.

There are four supply trains for the army behind me. I shall move about thirty miles in front, which would bring me to sixty miles from Green river, and there remain until those trains are up and then serve as their escort, taking the route by the Big Sandy as recommended by Colonel Alexander.

The grass is better after you strike the Sweetwater than between that and Fort Laramie. There are not exceeding 20 sacks of corn at the bridge on the Platte, and about the same quantity at the bridge on the Sweetwater. We have had snow twice, with quite cold weather.

Deducting the escort of 50 men, left at Fort Laramie for the governor of Utah, I have but the remnants of companies A and B, 10th infantry, say 50 men. One of the sutler's trains (Perry's) near me can get up 30 rifles. These, with some armed teamsters in the supply trains, will give a respectable force for the guerilla war promised us.

A cavalry force is the great want ahead.

In haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. SMITH,

Lieutenant Colonel 10th Infantry and Brevet Colonel Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters Army of Utah, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

[Copy for commander of the army for Utah.]

Captain R. B. Marcy to Colonel C. F. Smith.

GREEN RIVER CROSSING,
October 9, 1857.

I have just arrived here from the camp of the army on Ham's fork of Green river; it is a fork of Black river. Before my departure Colonel Alexander desired me to procure an express at this point and send it to you, with the information that the army would leave its present position on the 10th or 11th instant to go in the direction of Soda springs, on Bear river. Colonel Alexander will strike up Ham's fork until he intersects the road to Fort Hall, ("Sublette's cut-off.") But he advises you to come on down the Big Sandy, until you reach "Kenney's cut-off," upon which you will find a plenty of water, while upon the other road it is scarce.

I send this by a man who knows the country well, and he has promised to escort you across to us. I have directed him to stop all the trains he meets until you reach them, when the colonel wishes you to take them into your train.

I have learned of four trains of supplies being destroyed, but I am fearful there are more.

Very sincerely, yours,

Colonel C. F. SMITH.

R. B. MARCY,
Captain 5th Infantry.

Official :

C. F. SMITH,
*Lieut. Col. 10th Infantry, and Brevet Colonel,
Com'g Battalion 10th Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 5, 1857.

SIR : The colonel commanding directs me to express the hope that, on arriving at this post, you will be able to continue your march to join the troops in advance ; but, to effect this, you must not rely upon finding corn beyond this point. Two trains loaded with corn will precede you to this depot. From this supply you will take all you can carry and push on through the South Pass, permitting nothing but the rapid approach of winter and an impracticable march delaying you. The weather continues fair, and indications of a long autumn gives assurances that your energy will overcome the obstacles in your path ; but if forced to halt, and all probability of joining him is precluded, the colonel commanding relies upon your judgment to establish the command in the vicinity of this post so as best to secure its comfort and safety.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Commanding 2d Dragoons, en route to Salt Lake City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 6, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that the guide (Jeemise) authorized to accompany you be taken as far only as Platte's bridge, and from thence sent to this post to await the arrival of Colonel Cooke and report to him.

At Platte bridge you will employ another guide to accompany you to the end of your march.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. W. D. SMITH,
Commanding Battalion 2d Dragoons, and 10th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Fort Laramie, en route to Salt Lake City, October 6, 1857.

SIR: On your arrival at this post you will find a guide, (Jeemise,) who is represented as an excellent man, to point out good camping grounds and points where grass can be found. Should snow overtake you beyond this post, he is recommended to you for that purpose, and the colonel commanding authorizes you to employ him as a guide.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding 2d Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, PLATTE BRIDGE, N. T.,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 10, 1857.

SIR: The colonel wishes to hear of your progress, as his movements, in some measure, will be regulated by yours, and he therefore desires you to send forward by express such information as may be of advantage to him. The trains (supply) are moving forward very well; the grass is not so bad as represented, and is starting again since the rains.

The bearer of this is your guide.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding 2d Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp at the three crossings of the Sweetwater,
October 13, 1857.

SIR: I am directed by the colonel commanding to notify you that your command will be needed for the protection of the supply trains now gathering at the head of the Sweetwater, and that he wishes you to hasten your movements and join Brevet Colonel C. F. Smith, 10th infantry, as early as practicable.

After passing Willow springs you will find the grazing very good, particularly this side of "Devil's Gate" on the Sweetwater, close to the mountains.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. W. D. SMITH, 2d Dragoons,
Commanding battalion 2d Dragoons and 10th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp twelve miles east of South Pass,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 16, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding, desirous of obtaining additional means of transportation for the supplies of this army, requests from you for the ensuing three months, or till such time as you will require them for the continuation of your labor, the services of the fifteen wagons and six mule teams which you offered to place at his disposal if required.

This means of transportation the colonel wishes delivered to him in the vicinity of the Pacific springs, as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WM. M. F. MAGRAW,
Superintendent South Pass wagon road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp 12 miles east of the South Pass,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 16, 1857.

SIR: I am directed by the colonel commanding to inform you that if any of your employés are willing to enter the military service for three months he will receive them and have them mustered in for that period as soon as organized, giving them the right to elect their own officers and non-commissioned officers, in the proportion of one captain, two lieutenants, two musicians, four sergeants, and four corporals to a company of forty-two privates.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WM. M. F. MAGRAW,
Superintendent South Pass wagon road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
South Pass, en route to Salt Lake City, October 21, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following communications from your office since September 1, 1857, viz:

General Orders, Nos. 9 and 12.

Circular, dated August 26, 1857.

Letter, dated September 1, 1857, enclosing copy of instructions for the government of the commander of the Utah expedition.

Letter, dated September 2, 1857, reporting that books and blanks have been forwarded to General Harney, &c.

Copies of Army Regulations for 1857, *Cross*; Military Laws, Ordnance Manual, Ordnance Regulations, Macomb's Practice of Courts Martial, Cavalry Tactics, Scott's Infantry Tactics, Hardee's Light Infantry and Rifle Tactics, Foot and Heavy Artillery Tactics, and forty-six blank Department Returns.

No other books or blanks from your office have been received or turned over to me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel 2d Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington city, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Big Timbers, on Big Sandy,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 30, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding, with a view of securing army supplies, to-day reported as in store at Baptiste's trading station, directs that, secretly, at two o'clock to-night, you move from this camp, by the direct route, to that station and take possession of all government stores you find, until delivered to the proper officers with this command. The ford at Green river is easy to cross, being not more than knee deep.

He also directs that you keep your command and the occupants of the houses concealed, permitting no egress and securing all persons approaching the station.

Should any armed mounted men approach your party you will knock them out of their saddles and capture, if practicable, and treat as enemies all persons who molest you or appear in arms on your route.

A non-commissioned officer and four privates will accompany your command to enable you to communicate, if necessary, with these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. B. E. BEE,
10th Infantry, Big Timbers, Big Sandy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Black's Fork, 3 miles below mouth of Ham's Fork,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 5, 1857.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 3d instant. This place I designated in a communication to Colonel Alexander subsequent to my letter to you from the South Pass of the 18th of October, at which the force (consisting of one squadron of dragoons, two companies of the 10th infantry, and one company of volunteers, in all about 300 men,) under the command of Colonel C. F. Smith, charged with the duty of protecting the trains of supplies for the army, could, with the most facility, join the main body. Colonel Smith, with his command, and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached here on the 30th instant. The march was slow and tedious, and effected in eight days, averaging eleven miles per day; although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make any more rapid progress on account of the broken down condition of the draught animals. Trains, including sutlers and merchants destined for Salt Lake, (which I would not allow to go on,) in as close order as they could be made to travel, occupied a space of five or six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry, and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Colonel Smith. Yesterday and to-day have been occupied in making arrangements necessary for a forward movement, which my orders (herewith) will explain. Tomorrow I will march upon Fort Bridger and dislodge any force I may find there, and await the arrival of Colonel Cooke, when, as the approach of winter is too near to attempt the passage of the Wahsach range of mountains with a probability of success, I will seize upon the district mentioned in my letter from South Pass, and occupy it until an advance is practicable.

The communication of Brigham Young to Colonel Alexander, and Elder Taylor to Captain Marcy, and the orders of D. Wells, the commander of the Mormons, (herewith,) and the acts of the legislative assembly at the last session, show a matured and settled design on the part of the sect of Mormons to hold and occupy this Territory independent of, and irrespective of the authority of the United States. They have, with premeditation, placed themselves in rebellion against the Union, and entertain the insane design of establishing a form of government thoroughly despotic, and utterly repugnant to our institutions. Occupying, as they do, an attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason, (see orders and commission herewith, issued by the leaders,) I have ordered that wherever they are met in arms, that they be treated as enemies. In my letter from the South Pass I submitted to the consideration of the general-in-chief the necessity, on the part of the government, of prompt and vigorous action. That the time for any further argument is past, and, in my opinion, the people of the United States must now act, or submit to an usurpation of their Territory, and the engrafting upon our institutions a social organiza-

tion and political principles totally incompatible with our own. Lest that letter may not have been received, I send herewith a copy.

The state of things now existing has not been brought about by the movement of troops in this direction, for these people understand the relation of the military to the civil power of the government as well as any other portion of the inhabitants of the Union, and that the arms of our soldiers are designed for the preservation of the peaceful condition of society, and not for its disturbance. Their conduct, as I have before stated as my opinion, results from a settled determination on their part not to submit to the authority of the United States, or any other outside of their church. Enclosed is a statement by the chief commissary of the amount of subsistence destroyed under the orders of Brigham Young. The loss, although great, is less than I apprehended. A supply, early in the spring, must be forwarded. It should reach here by the first of June. The supplies of the contractors, sutlers, &c., for their employés, have been exhausted; so long a detention with the army was not anticipated by them. It has thus become necessary to give them bread, as there is no other source from which they can obtain it.

Should a long interval intervene without hearing from me, you need only attribute it to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains in the winter months. The officers and men are in fine health, and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duty faithfully.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding the Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN McDOWELL,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army.

P. S.—We have made one day's march since the date of this, and are now (November 27) waiting the arrival of trains delayed yesterday by a storm. Our trains occupy, in as close order as they can travel, the road for thirteen or fourteen miles; therefore, the rear cannot move until late in the day.

A. S. J.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
October 7, 1857.

SIR: Presuming that during a dearth of news from the east and your home, news from the west might enliven the monotonous routine of camp life, I have the honor to forward to you two copies each of the latest numbers of the Deseret News.

Very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel Commanding 10th Infantry, U. S. Army.

IN CAMP, NEAR BEAR RIVER,
October 8, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the accompanying letters and papers for yourself, Col. Waite and Captain Phelps, sent to my care, by his Excellency Governor Young.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion.

Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Winfield, October 10, 1857.

SIR: Colonel Alexander, commanding the United States troops, directs me to acknowledge the receipt by your messengers of packages of papers for himself, Colonel Waite and Captain Phelps.

He appreciates highly the kind attention and politeness shown to him and the officers of the army, and begs that you will accept his thanks.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. MAYNADIER.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor of Utah.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
October 14, 1857.

COLONEL: In consideration of our relative positions—you acting in your capacity as commander of the United States forces, and in obedience, as you have stated, to orders from the President of the United States, and I as governor of this Territory, impelled by every sense of justice, honor, integrity and patriotism to resist what I consider to be a direct infringement of the rights of the citizens of Utah, and an act of usurpation and tyranny unprecedented in the history of the United States—permit me to address you frankly as a citizen of the United States, untrammelled by the usages of official dignity or military etiquette.

As citizens of the United States, we both, it is presumable, feel strongly attached to the Constitution and institutions of our common country; and, as gentlemen, should probably agree in sustaining the dear bought liberties bequeathed by our fathers—the position in which we are individually placed being the only apparent cause of our present antagonism; you, as colonel commanding, feeling that you have a rigid duty to perform in obedience to orders, and I, a still more important duty to the people of this Territory.

I need not here reiterate what I have already mentioned in my official proclamation, and what I and the people of this Territory universally believe firmly to be the object of the administration in the present expedition against Utah, viz: the destruction, if not the entire

annihilation of the Mormon community, solely upon religious grounds, and without any pretext whatever; for the administration do know, from the most reliable sources, that the base reports circulated by Drummond, and others of their mean officials, are barefaced calumnies. They do, moreover, know that the people of Utah have been more peaceable and law abiding than those of any other Territory of the United States, and have never resisted even the wish of the President of the United States, nor treated with indignity a single individual coming to the Territory under his authority, although the conduct and deportment of many of them have merited, and in any other State or Territory would have met with summary punishment. But when the President of the United States so far degrades his high position, and prostitutes the highest gift of the people as to make use of the military power (only intended for the protection of the people's rights) to crush the people's liberties, and compel them to receive officials so lost to self respect as to accept appointments against the known and expressed wish of the people, and so craven and degraded as to need an army to protect them in their position, we feel that we should be recreant to every principle of self respect, honor, integrity, and patriotism, to bow tamely to such high handed tyranny, a parallel for which is only found in the attempts of the British government, in its most corrupt stages, against the rights, liberties and lives of our forefathers. Now, colonel, I do not charge you, nor those serving under you, with the instigation of these enormities. I consider that you are only the agent made use of by the administration, probably, unwillingly so, to further their infamous designs. What high minded gentleman can feel comfortable in being the mere cat's paw of political jugglers and hucksters, penny-a-liners, hungry speculators, and disgraced officials. Yet it is from the statements of such characters only that the administration has acted, attaching the official seal to your movements. Now, I feel that, when such treason is perpetrated, unblushingly, in open daylight against the liberties and most sacred rights of the citizens of this Territory, it is my duty, and the duty of every lover of his country and her sacred institutions, to resist it, and maintain inviolate the Constitution of our common country.

Perhaps, colonel, you may feel otherwise; education and associations have their influences; but I have yet to learn that United States officers are implicitly bound to obey the dictum of a despotic President, in violating the most sacred constitutional rights of American citizens.

We have sought diligently for peace. We have sacrificed millions of dollars worth of property to obtain it, and wandered a thousand miles from the confines of civilization, severing ourselves from home, the society of friends, and everything that makes life worth enjoyment. If we have war, it is not of our seeking; we have never gone nor sought to interfere with the rights of others, but they have come and sent to interfere with us. We had hoped that, in this barren and desolate country, we could have remained unmolested; but it would seem that our implacable, blood-thirsty foes envy us even these barren deserts. Now, if our real enemies, the mobocrats, priests, editors and politicians, at whose instigation the present storm has

been gathered, had come against us, instead of you and your command, I should never have addressed them thus. They never would have been allowed to reach the South Pass. In you we recognize only the agents and instruments of the administration, and with you, personally, have no quarrel. I believe it would have been more consonant with your feelings to have made war upon the enemies of your country than upon American citizens. But, to us, the end to be accomplished is the same, and while I appreciate the unpleasantness of your position, you must be aware that circumstances compel the people of Utah to look upon you, in your present belligerent attitude, as their enemies and the enemies of our common country, and notwithstanding my most sincere desires to promote amicable relations with you, I shall feel it my duty, as do the people of the Territory, universally, to resist to the utmost every attempt to encroach further upon their rights.

It, therefore, becomes a matter for your serious consideration, whether it would not be more in accordance with the spirit and institutions of our country to return with your present force, rather than force an issue so unpleasant to all, and which must result in much misery and, perhaps, bloodshed, and, if persisted in, the total destruction of your army. And, furthermore, does it not become a question whether it is more patriotic for officers of the United States army to ward off, by all honorable means, a collision with American citizens, or to further the precipitate move of an indiscreet and rash administration, in plunging a whole Territory into a horrible, fratricidal and sanguinary war.

Trusting that the foregoing considerations may be duly weighed by you, and that the difficulties now impending may be brought to an amicable adjustment, with sentiments of esteem, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, &c.,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, October 16, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, at 8½ this morning, and embrace the earliest opportunity to reply, out of courtesy to your position, at this late season of the year.

As you officially allege it, I acknowledge that you and the forces have been sent to the Territory by the President of the United States, but we shall treat you as though you were open enemies, because I have so many times seen armies in our country, under color of law, drive this people, commonly styled "Mormons," from their homes, while mobs have followed and plundered at their pleasure, which is now most obviously the design of the general government, as all candid thinking men know full well. Were not such the fact, why did not the government send an army here to protect us against the savages when we first settled here, and were poor and few in number? So

contrary to this was their course, that they sent an informal requisition for five hundred of our most efficient men, (while we were in an Indian country and striving to leave the borders of the United States, from which its civilization (?) had expelled us,) with a preconcerted view to cripple and destroy us. And do you fancy for a moment that we do not fully understand the tender (?) mercies and designs of our government against us? Again, if an army was ordered here for peaceful purposes, to protect and preserve the rights and lives of the innocent, why did government send here troops that were withdrawn from Minnesota, where the Indians were slaughtering men, women, and children, and were banding in large numbers, threatening to lay waste the country?

You mention that it is alone in my gubernatorial capacity that you have any business with me, though your commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier General Harney, addressed his letter by Captain Van Vliet to "President Brigham Young, of the society of Mormons."

You acknowledge the receipt of my official proclamation, forbidding your entrance into the Territory of Utah, and upon that point I have only to again inform you that the matter set forth in that document is true, and the orders therein contained will be most strictly carried out.

If you came here for peaceful purposes, you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have wished for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies know full well; and though the wicked, with the administration now at their head, have determined that we shall have no peace except it be to lie down in death, in the name of Israel's God we will have peace, even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it.

We have, as yet, studiously avoided the shedding of blood, though we have resorted to measures to resist our enemies, and through the operations of those mild measures you can easily perceive that you and your troops are now at the mercy of the elements, and that we live in the mountains, and our men are all mountaineers. This the government should know, and also give us our rights and then let us alone.

As to the style of those measures, past, present, or future, persons acting in self-defence have of right a wide scope for choice, and that, too, without being very careful as to what name their enemies may see fit to term that choice; for both we and the Kingdom of God will be free from all hellish oppressors, the Lord being our helper. Threatenings to waste and exterminate this people have been sounded in our ears for more than a score of years, and we yet live. The Zion of the Lord is here, and wicked men and devils cannot destroy it.

If you persist in your attempt to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, and with a view to aid the administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us, and to protect them and blacklegs, black hearted scoundrels, whore-masters, and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information.

As to your inference concerning "public and private letters," it contains an ungentlemanly and false insinuation; for, so far as I have

any knowledge, the only stopping or detaining of the character you mention has alone been done by the Post Office Department in Washington; they having, as you must have known, stopped our mail from Independence, Missouri, by which it was but fair to presume that you, as well as we, were measurably curtailed in mail facilities.

In regard to myself and certain others, having placed ourselves "in a position of rebellion and hostility to the general government of the United States," I am perfectly aware that we understand our true and most loyal position far better than our enemies can inform us. We, of all people, are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius of the Constitution and constitutional laws, while the administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are, in fact, themselves the rebels, and in hostility to the general government. And if George Washington was now living, and at the helm of our government, he would hang the administration as high as he did André, and that, too, with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving the best interests of our country.

You write, "It becomes you to look to the consequences, for you must be aware that so unequal a contest can never be successfully sustained by the people you govern." We have counted the cost it may be to us; we look for the United States to endeavor to swallow us up, and we are prepared for the contest, if they wish to forego the Constitution in their insane efforts to crush out all human rights. But the cost of so suicidal a course to our enemies we have not wasted our time considering, rightly deeming it more particularly their business to figure out and arrive at the amount of so immense a sum. It is now the kingdom of God and the kingdom of the devil. If God is for us we will prosper, but if He is for you and against us you will prosper, and we will say amen; let the Lord be God, and Him alone we will serve.

As to your obeying "orders," my official counsel to you would be for you to stop and reflect until you know wherein are the just and right, and then, David Crocket like, go ahead. But if you undertake to come in here and build forts, rest assured that you will be opposed, and that you will need all the force now under your command, and much more. And, in regard to your warning, I have to inform you that my head has been sought during many years past, not for any crime on my part, or for so much as even the wish to commit a crime, but solely for my religious belief, and that, too, in a land of professed constitutional religious liberty.

Inasmuch as you consider your force amply sufficient to enable you to come to this city, why have you so unwisely dallied so long on Ham's fork at this late season of the year?

Carrying out the views of the government, as those views are now developing themselves, can but result in the utter overthrow of that Union which we, in common with all American patriots, have striven to sustain; and as to our failure in our present efforts to uphold rights justly guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, that can be better told hereafter.

I presume that the "spirit" and tenor of my reply to your letter will be unsatisfactory to you, for doubtless you are not aware of the

nature and object of the service in which you are now engaged. For your better information, permit me to inform you that we have a number of times been compelled to receive and submit to the most fiendish proposals, made to us by armies virtually belonging to the United States, our only alternative being to comply therewith. At the last treaty forced upon us by our enemies, in which we were required to leave the United States, and with which we, as hitherto, complied, two United States senators were present, and pledged themselves, so far as their influence might reach, that we should be no more pursued by her citizens. That pledge has been broken by our enemies, as they have ever done when this people were a party, and we have thus always proven that it is vain for us to seek or expect protection from the officials of the administrators of our government. It is obvious that war upon the saints is all the time determined, and now we for the first time possess the power to have a voice in the treatment that we will receive, and we intend to use that power, so far as the Constitution and justice may warrant, which is all we ask for. True, in struggling to sustain the Constitution and constitutional rights belonging to every citizen of our republic, we have no arm nor power to trust in but that of Jehovah and the strength and ability that He gives us.

By virtue of my office as governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to wickedly waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the general government by its administrators. You have had and still have plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the east, or to go to Fort Hall. Should you conclude to comply with so just a command and need any assistance to go east, such assistance will be promptly and cheerfully extended. We do not wish to destroy the life of any human being, but, on the contrary, we ardently desire to preserve the lives and liberty of all, so far as it may be in our power. Neither do we wish for the property of the United States, notwithstanding they justly owe us millions.

Colonel, should you, or any of the officers with you, wish to visit this city, unaccompanied by troops, as did Captain Van Vliet, with a view to personally learn the condition and feelings of this people, you are at liberty to do so, under my cheerfully proffered assurance that you will be safely escorted from our outposts to this city and back, and that during your stay in our midst you will receive all that courtesy and attention your rank demands. Doubtless you have supposed that many of the people here would flee to you for protection upon your arrival, and if there are any such persons they shall be at once conveyed to your camp in perfect safety, so soon as such fact can be known.

Were you and your fellow officers as well acquainted with your soldiers as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they were now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connexion with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional, and hellish a crusade

against an innocent people, and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders.

With us it is the kingdom of God or nothing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs U. T.

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Camp on Ham's Fork, October 19, 1857.

SIR: I have received by the hands of Lieut. Col. Beatie your letter of the 16th instant. It is not necessary for me to argue the points advanced by you, and I have only to repeat my assurance that no harm would have happened to any citizen of Utah through the instrumentality of the army of the United States, in the performance of its legitimate duties without molestation. My disposition of the troops depend upon grave considerations not necessary to enumerate, and considering your order to leave the Territory illegal and beyond your authority to issue, or power to enforce, I shall not obey it.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel Commanding, 10th Infantry U. S. A.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

October 27, 1857.

SIR: At the request of Mr. Wm. A. Hickman, I take the liberty of stating, from a letter in my possession, signed "Chas. A. Perry," dated Weston, Missouri, that he had appointed Mr. Hickman his agent and attorney for him in this Territory for the collection of debts, &c. As one of the administrators of the late Colonel A. M. Babbitt, (who had acted as agent for Perry,) I was in possession of the papers of Mr. Perry, and refused to deliver them over till more fully authorized. Mr. Hickman has spoken frequently to me of his expecting Mr. Perry out this fall, and of his anxiety to see him in relation to his business; and doubtless it was to that end that he sent his brothers to your camp with a letter to Mr. Perry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

W. H. HOOPER.

Colonel ALEXANDER.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Great Salt Lake City, October 28, 1857.

SIR: Having learned that Mrs. Mago, with her infant child, wishes to join her husband in your camp, also that Mr. Jesse Jones, who

has been in this city a few weeks, was anxious to see Mr. Roup, it has afforded me pleasure to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for their comfortable and safe conveyance to your care, under the conduct and protection of Messrs. John Harvey, Joseph Sharp, Adam Sharp, and Thomas J. Hickman, the bearers of this communication.

Mrs. Mago and her infant are conveyed to your camp, in accordance with my previously often expressed readiness to forward to you such as might wish to go, and is the only resident of that description in Utah, as far as I am informed. Her husband made his first appearance here in the capacity of a teamster for Capt. W. H. Hooper. He was then in very destitute circumstances; has since been in the employ of the late United States surveyor general of Utah, and I am not aware that he has any property or tie of any description in this Territory, except the wife and child now conveyed to him in your camp. Should Colonel Conby and lady wish to partake of the hospitalities proffered by Mr. Haywood and family, and should Captain R. B. Marcy desire to favor me with a visit, as I infer from his letter of introduction forwarded and in my possession, or should you or any other officers in your command wish to indulge in a trip to this city, you will be kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained, and the vehicle and escort now sent to your camp are tendered for conveyance of such as may receive your permission to avail themselves of this cordial invitation.

It is also presumed that your humane feelings will prompt you, in case there are any persons who wish to peacefully leave your camp for this city, to permit them to avail themselves of the protection and guidance of the escort now sent.

Trusting that this communication will meet your entire approval and hearty co-operation, I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, U. T.

Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER,

Tenth Infantry A. S. A., Camp Ham's Fork.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
Green River county, } *ss.*

The United States of America to B. F. Ficklin, marshal pro tem. of said Territory, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take Joseph Taylor, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the district court of the United States for the county aforesaid at the next term thereof, hereafter to be holden, then and there to answer to the United States, aforesaid, on the charge of *treason* against the same.

And of this writ make due service, and return according to law.^s

Witness, Albert G. Brown, jr., clerk *pro tem.* of said court, with the adopted seal of said court, at headquarters of the army for [L. s.] Utah Territory, on Black's fork of Green river, in said county, on the fourth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

ALBERT G. BROWN, Jr.,
Clerk pro tem.

HEADQUARTERS &C., CAMP ON HAM'S FORK,
November 1, 1857.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter to-day, and have to express my appreciation of your kindness, and generosity in affording Mrs. Mago and Mr. Jones safe conduct to this camp.

The persons now in my custody are amenable, for civil offences, to the civil authority of the Territory; and I regret that it is not in my power to release them, without the consent of the civil authorities. As soon as Governor Cumming arrives, his directions concerning them will be obtained, and they will be subject to his order and control.

I can assure you again that every attention will be paid to their welfare and comfort.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel commanding.

JOV. B. YOUNG.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN EXPEDITION,
Camp near Cache Cave, Oct. 4, 1857.

You will proceed, with all possible despatch, without injuring your animals, to the Oregon road, near the bend of Bear river, north by east of this place. Take close and correct observations of the country on your route. When you approach the road, send scouts ahead, to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. Should they have passed, take a concealed route, and get ahead of them. Express to Colonel Benton, who is now on that road and in the vicinity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals and set fire to their trains. Burn the whole country before them, and on their flanks. Keep them from sleeping by night surprises; blockade the road by felling trees or destroying river fords; where you can. Watch for opportunities to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as if possible to envelope their trains. Leave no grass before them that can be burned. Keep your men concealed as much as possible, and guard against surprise. Keep scouts out at all times, and communications open with Colonel Benton, Major McAlister and O. P. Rockwell, who are operating in the same way. Keep

me advised daily of your movements, and every step the troops take, and in which direction.

God bless you, and give you success.

Your brother in Christ.

DANIEL U. WELLS.

P. S.—If the troops have not passed, or have turned in this direction, follow in their rear, and continue to annoy them, burning any trains they may leave. Take no life, but destroy their trains, and stampede or drive away their animals, at every opportunity.

D. U. WELLS.

Major JOSEPH TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Black's Fork, 16 miles from Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 7, 1857.

A true copy of instructions in the possession of Major Joseph Taylor, when captured.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *October 21, 1857.*

MY DEAR SIR: I embrace this the earliest opportunity of answering your communication to me, embracing a letter from Mr. Fuller, New York, to you, an introductory letter to me, and also one from W. J. Appleby to Governor Young; the latter, immediately on its receipt, I forwarded to his excellency and here let me state, sir, that I sincerely regret that circumstances now existing have hitherto prevented a personal interview.

I can readily believe your statement, that it is very far from your feelings, and most of the command that are with you, to interfere with our social habits or religious views. One must naturally suppose that among gentlemen educated for the army alone, who have been occupied by the study of the art of war, whose pulses have throbbed with pleasure at the contemplation of the deeds of our venerated fathers, whose minds have been elated by the recital of the heroic deeds of other nations, and who have listened almost exclusively to the declamations of patriots and heroes, that there is not much time and less inclination to listen to the low party bickerings of political demagogues, the interested twaddle of sectional declaimers, or the throes and contortions of contracted religious bigots. You are supposed to stand on elevated ground, representing the power and securing the interests of the whole of a great and mighty nation. That many of you are thus honorable, I am proud, as an American citizen, to acknowledge; but you must excuse me, my dear sir, if I cannot concede with you that all your officials are so high toned, disinterested, humane, and gentlemanly, as a knowledge of some of their antecedents expressly demonstrate. However, it is not with the personal charac-

ter, the amiable qualities, high toned feelings, or gentlemanly deportment of the officers in your expedition that we at present have to do. The question that concerns us is one that is independent of your personal, generous, friendly and humane feelings, or any individual predilection of yours; it is one that involves the dearest rights of American citizens, strikes at the root of our social and political existence, if it does not threaten our entire annihilation from the earth. Excuse me, sir, when I say that you are merely the servants of a lamentably corrupt administration; that your primary law is obedience to orders, and that you came here with armed foreigners with cannon, rifles, bayonets and broadswords, expressly, and for the openly avowed purpose of "cutting out the loathsome ulcer from the body politic." I am aware what our friend Fuller says in relation to this matter, and I entertain no doubt of his generous and humane feelings, nor do I of yours, sir; but I do know that he is mistaken in relation to the rabid tone and false, furious attacks of a venal and corrupt press. I do know that they are merely the mouthpiece, the tools, the barking dogs of a corrupt administration. I do know that Mr. Buchanan was well apprised of the nature of the testimony adduced against us by ex-Judge Drummond and others; for he was informed of it to my knowledge by a member of his own cabinet, and I further know, from personal intercourse with members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that there have been various plans concerted at headquarters for some time past for the overthrow of this people. Captain, Mr. Fuller informs me that you are a politician; if so, you must know that in the last presidential campaign the republican party had opposition to slavery and polygamy as two of the principal planks in their platform. You may know, sir, that Utah was picked out, and the only Territory excluded from a participation in pre-emption rights to land. You may also be aware that bills were introduced into Congress for the persecution of the Mormons; but other business was too pressing at that time for them to receive attention. You may be aware that measures were also set on foot, and bills prepared to divide up Utah among the territories of Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and New Mexico, (giving a slice to California,) for the purpose of bringing us into collision with the people of those Territories, not to say anything about thousands of our letters detained at the post office at Independence. I might enumerate injuries by the score, and if these things are not so, why is it that Utah is so "knotty a question?" If people were no more ready to interfere with us and our institutions than we are with them and theirs, these difficulties would vanish into thin air. Why, again I ask, could Drummond and a host of others, mean scribblers, palm their barefaced lies with such impunity, and have their infamous slanders swallowed with such gusto? Was it not that the administration and their satellites, having planned our destruction, were eager to catch at anything to render specious their contemplated acts of blood? Or, in plain terms, the democrats advocated strongly popular sovereignty. The republicans tell them, that if they join in maintaining inviolable the domestic institutions of the south, they must also swallow polygamy. The democrats thought this would not do, as it would interfere with

the religious scruples of many of their supporters, and they looked about for some means to dispose of the knotty question. Buchanan, with Douglas, Cass, Thompson and others of his advisers, after failing to devise legal measures, hit upon the expedient of an armed force against Utah; and thus thought, by the sacrifice of the Mormons, to untie the knotty question; do a thousand times worse than the republicans ever meant; fairly out-Herod Herod, and by religiously expatriating, destroying, or killing a hundred thousand innocent American citizens, satisfy a pious, humane, patriotic feeling of their constituents; take the wind out of the sails of the republicans, and gain to themselves immortal laurels. Captain, I have heard of a pious Presbyterian doctrine that would inculcate thankfulness to the all-wise Creator for the privilege of being damned. Now, as we are not Presbyterians, nor believe in this kind of self abnegation, you will, I am sure, excuse us for finding fault at being thus summarily dealt with, no matter how agreeable the excision or expatriation might be to our political, patriotic, or very pious friends. We have lived long enough in the world to know that we are a portion of the body politic, have some rights as well as other people, and that if others do not respect us, we, at least, have manhood enough to respect ourselves.

Permit me here to refer to a remark made by our friend Mr. Fuller, to you, viz: "That he had rendered me certain services in the city of New York, and that he had no doubt that when you had seen and known us as he had, that you would report as favorably as he had unflinchingly done." Now those favors to which Mr. Fuller refers were simply telling a few plain matters of fact, that had come under his own observation during a short sojourn at Salt Lake. This, of course, I could duly appreciate, for I always admired a man who dare tell the truth. But, captain, does it not strike you as humiliating to manhood and to the pride of all honorable American citizens, when among the thousands that have passed through and sojourned among us, and knew as well as Mr. Fuller did our true social and moral position, that perhaps one in ten thousand dare state their honest convictions; and further, that Mr. Fuller, with his knowledge of human nature, should look upon you as a *rara avis*, possessing the moral courage and integrity to declare the truth in opposition to the floods of falsehood that have deluged our nation. Surely, we have fallen on unlucky times, when honesty is avowed to be at so great a premium.

In regard to our religion it is perhaps unnecessary to say much; yet, whatever others feelings may be about it, with us it is honestly a matter of conscience. This is a right guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country; yet it is on this ground, and this alone, that we have suffered a continued series of persecutions, and that this present crusade is set on foot against us. In regard to this people, I have travelled extensively in the United States, and through Europe, yet have never found so moral, chaste, and virtuous a people, nor do I expect to find them. And, if let alone, they are the most patriotic, and appreciate more fully the blessings of religious, civil, and political freedom than any other portion of the United States. They have,

however, discovered the difference between a blind submission to the caprices of political demagogues and obedience to the Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States; nor can they, in the present instance, be hoodwinked by the cry of "treason." If it be treason to stand up for our constitutional rights; if it be treason to resist the unconstitutional acts of a vitiated and corrupt administration, who, by a mercenary armed force, would seek to rob us of the rights of franchise, cut our throats to subserve their party, and seek to force upon us his corrupt tools, and violently invade the rights of American citizens; if it be treason to maintain inviolate our homes, our firesides, our wives, and our honor, from the corrupting and withering blight of a debauched soldiery; if it be treason to keep inviolate the Constitution and institutions of the United States, when nearly all the States are seeking to trample them under their feet, then, indeed, we are guilty of treason. We have carefully considered all these matters and are prepared to meet the "terrible vengeance" we have been very politely informed will be the result of our acts. It is in vain to hide it from you that this people have suffered so much from every kind of official that they will endure it no longer. It is not with them an idle phantom, but a stern reality. It is not, as some suppose, the voice of Brigham only, but the universal, deep settled feeling of the whole community. Their cry is, "Give us our Constitutional rights; give us liberty or death." A strange cry in our boasted model republic, but a truth deeply and indelibly graven on the hearts of 100,000 American citizens by a series of twenty-seven years unmitigated and unprovoked, yet unrequited wrongs. Having told you of this, you will not be surprised that when fifty have been called to assist in repelling our aggressors, a hundred have volunteered, and, when a hundred have been called, the number has been more than doubled; the only feeling is "don't let us be overlooked or forgotten." And here let me inform you that I have seen thousands of hands raised simultaneously, voting to burn our property rather than let it fall into the hands of our enemies. They have been so frequently robbed and despoiled without redress, that they have solemnly decreed that, if they cannot enjoy their own property, nobody else shall. You will see by this that it would be literally madness for your small force to attempt to come into the settlements. It would only be courting destruction. But, say you, have you counted the cost? have you considered the wealth and power of the United States and the fearful odds against you? Yes; and here let me inform you that, if necessitated, we would as soon meet 100,000 as 1,000, and, if driven to the necessity, will burn every house, tree, shrub, rail, every patch of grass and stack of straw and hay, and flee to the mountains. You will then obtain a barren, desolate wilderness, but will not have conquered the people, and the same principle in regard to other property will be carried out. If this people have to burn their property to save it from the hands of legalized mobs, they will see to it that their enemies shall be without fuel; they will haunt them by day and by night. Such is, in part, our plan. The \$300,000 worth of our property destroyed already in Green river county is only a faint sample of what will be done throughout the Territory. We have been twice

driven, by tamely submitting to the authority of corrupt officials, and left our houses and homes for others to inhabit, but are now determined that, if we are again robbed of our possessions, our enemies shall also feel how pleasant it is to be houseless at least for once, and be permitted, as they have sought to do to us, "to dig their own dark graves, creep into them, and die."

You see we are not backward in showing our hands. Is it not strange to what lengths the human family may be goaded by a continued series of oppressions? The administration may yet find leisure to pause over the consequences of their acts, and it may yet become a question for them to solve whether they have blood and treasure enough to crush out the sacred principles of liberty from the bosoms of 100,000 freemen, and make them bow in craven servility to the mendacious acts of a perjured, degraded tyrant. You may have learned already that it is anything but pleasant for even a small army to contend with the chilling blasts of this inhospitable climate. How a large army would fare without resources you can picture to yourself. We have weighed those matters; it is for the administration to post their own accounts. It may not be amiss, however, here to state that, if they continue to prosecute this inhuman fratricidal war, and our Nero would light the fires and, sitting in his chair of state, laugh at burning Rome, there is a day of reckoning even for Neroes. There are generally two sides to a question. As I before said, we wish for peace, but that we are determined on having it if we have to fight for it. We will not have officers forced upon us who are so degraded as to submit to be sustained by the bayonet's point. We cannot be dragooned into servile obedience to any man.

These things settled, captain, and all the like preliminaries of etiquette are easily arranged; and permit me here to state, that no man would be more courteous and civil than Governor Young, and nowhere could you find in your capacity of an officer of the United States a more generous and hearty welcome than at the hands of his excellency. But when, instead of battling with the enemies of our country, you come (though probably reluctantly) to make war upon my family and friends, our civilities are naturally cooled, and we instinctively grasp the sword; Minie rifles, Colt's revolvers, sabres, and cannon may display very good workmanship and great artistic skill, but we very much object to having their temper and capabilities tried upon us. We may admire the capabilities, gentlemanly deportment, heroism and patriotism of United States officers; but in an official capacity of enemies, we would rather see their backs than their faces. The guillotine may be a very pretty instrument, and show great artistic skill, but I don't like to try my neck in it.

Now, captain, notwithstanding all this, I shall be very happy to see you if circumstances should so transpire as to make it convenient for you to come, and to extend to you the courtesies of our city, for I am sure you are not our personal enemy. I shall be happy to render you any information in my power in regard to your contemplated explorations.

I am heartily sorry that things are so unpleasant at the present time, and I cannot but realize the awkwardness of your position, and

that of your compatriots, and let me here say that anything that lays in my power compatible with the conduct of a gentleman you can command. If you have leisure, I should be most happy to hear from you. You will, I am sure, excuse me, if I disclaim the prefix of reverend to my name; address John Taylor, Great Salt Lake City.

I need not here assure you that personally there can be no feelings of enmity between us and your officers. We regard you as the agents of the administration in the discharge of a probably unpleasant duty, and very likely ignorant of the ultimate designs of the administration. As I left the east this summer, you will excuse me when I say I am probably better posted in some of these matters than you are, having been one of a delegation from the citizens of this Territory to apply for admission into the Union. I can only regret that it is not our real enemies that are here instead of you. We do not wish to harm you, or any of the command to which you belong, and I can assure you that in any other capacity than the one you now occupy, you would be received as civilly and treated as courteously as in any other portion of our Union.

On my departure from the States the fluctuating tide of popular opinion against us seemed to be on the wave. By this time, there may be quite a reaction in the public mind. If so it may probably affect materially the position of the administration and tend to more constitutional, pacific, and humane measures. In such an event our relative positions would be materially changed, and instead of meeting as enemies, we could meet, as all Americans should, friends to each other, and united against our legitimate enemies only. Such an issue is devoutly to be desired, and I can assure you that no one would more appreciate so happy a result to our present awkward and unpleasant position than yours, truly,

JOHN TAYLOR.

Captain MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, BLACK'S FORK,
16 miles from Fort Bridger, en route to Salt Lake City,
November 7, 1857.

Official:

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP ON BLACK'S FORK, GREEN RIVER, UTAH,
November 4, 1857.

MAJOR: For the information of the colonel commanding, I have the honor to state that, according to my calculations, made from the bills of lading of the different trains, there are rations for 2,000 men for seven months in the supply and regimental trains present at this camp.

To make the calculations accurate, it would be necessary to overhaul

all of the provision trains, in order to discover what has been lost or stolen therefrom.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. F. CLARKE,
Captain and C's U. S. Army.

Major F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Head Quarters Army for Utah.*

List of subsistence stores in supply teams (Russell & Waddell's) Nos. 5, 9, and 10, burnt by the Mormons at Green river, Utah, in the night of October 4, 1857.

2,720 pounds ham.			
92,700 pounds bacon.....	No. of rations,	115,875	
167,900 pounds flour.....	" "	149,244	
270 bushels beans.....	" "	108,000	
8,580 pounds Rio coffee.....	" "	143,000	
330 pounds Java coffee.			
1,400 pounds crushed sugar.			
2,970 gallons vinegar	" "	297,000	
800 pounds sperm candles.....	" "	80,000	
13,333 pounds soap.....	" "	333,325	
84 gallons molasses.			
134 bushels dried peaches.			
68,832 rations dessicated vegetables.			
705 pounds tea.....	" "	52,875	
7,781 pounds hard bread.....	" "	7,781	
6 lanterns.			

H. F. CLARKE,
Capt. and C's U. S. A.

Made from bills of lading, October 10, 1857.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
South Pass, en route to Salt Lake City, October 18, 1857.

MAJOR: Accompanying this communication I send you two letters from Colonel Alexander, the commander at present of the main body of the army of Utah. In his letter of the 8th October Colonel Alexander questions, by the hesitation with which he assumes them, his right to exercise fully all the duties of commander. His authority to exercise them without restriction is clearly granted by the sixty-second article of war. Moreover, General Orders No. 12, headquarters of the army, specially directs who shall command in the absence of General Harney, or, to be inferred, any other named commander, and sufficiently explains the objects of the expedition; and no question

for the decision of the commander, beyond his ordinary military duties, could arise before the arrival of Governor Cumming.

Misapprehending the authority with which he is invested by law, and the orders of the general-in-chief, that portion of his letter respecting command would be, if he was correct in his view of his own position, a merited reflection upon his superiors, and it is therefore that I have adverted to it. Pursuing his design indicated in his letter of October 8, he, you will learn from his letter of October 14, (herewith,) has advanced up Ham's fork, of Green river, thirty-five miles above the crossing, (see map herewith,) and then directs the movements to be made by his own immediate command and the troops in his rear, to form a junction which, from erroneous suppositions, would be wholly impracticable. First, he evidently believes that Colonel Smith, escorting the remainder of the supply trains, (in all about nine, including three sutler's trains,) is advancing on the Kinney road, or cut-off, with the force named in General Harney's order of August 18, and of course he has not received the countermand of that order. He assumes that the command in rear is capable of more rapid movement than his own; and, therefore, after waiting one day at the point indicated will resume his march. In this also he would have been disappointed, as the trains in rear, suffering from fatigue and scarcity of sustenance, and without rest, which the trains with him have had, could not, if where he supposed them, overtake him.

These are the facts; and if known by Colonel Alexander, his dispositions, as determined in his letter of October 8, would have been wholly different. Colonel Smith is here at this camp with fifty men of his regiment. I overtook him the day before yesterday (16th inst.) about twenty miles east of this, and have added my escort, fifteen dismounted dragoons, to his force. Lieutenant Smith, in command of a squadron of dragoons and fifty of the tenth infantry, a force of about two hundred men, may be expected here in four days. He is aware of the necessity of promptness, and I am sure will lose no time.

Mr. William Magraw, superintendent South Pass wagon road, with a patriotism highly creditable to him, places at the disposition of the government as many of his employees as will volunteer. He thinks fifty or sixty will organize, and I have agreed to accept their service and have them mustered in for three or six months, as they may elect; and he has also tendered fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which I have also accepted, and directed them to be receipted for when delivered. Four supply trains, containing clothing, (of which the troops now in the advance, I am informed, begin to need,) ordnance, medical and subsistence stores, are still in the rear, and may be expected in two or three days. The storm of last night may have destroyed some of their oxen, and on that account there may be more delay than I estimate. Eleven mules of Colonel Smith's train perished from cold last night. The thermometer this morning at sunrise was at 16° . The sky is now clear, and the thermometer at one o'clock stands at 34° , and the small quantity of snow that fell during the night is melting, so that the animals can graze freely. I am thus minute, that the reason for the order transmitted to Colonel Alexander yesterday morning (herewith) may be fully comprehended.

His intended movements, if met with opposition, would have so retarded his march as to have made it impracticable; and would have so probably entangled him in the midst of the deep snow of the valley of Bear river, which, I understand, never fails to fall there, and usually early in the season, as to place him beyond the means of extrication. Our most potent enemy at present is the snow, and constitutes at present our chief embarrassment. The movement of Colonel Alexander, if effected (for the reasons I have mentioned, and of which he could not be apprised,) would have separated him from supplies indispensable to the comfort and safety of the army, and deprived him of the assistance of the force which will be concentrated here in a few days, which, however small, being partly of cavalry, is of vital importance. In ordering Colonel Alexander to the mouth of Fontenelle creek, a position about thirty miles from his camp on Ham's fork, I did so with the design of making a junction practicable. It is about seventy miles hence, and he can reach it by a good road, and without any danger of surprise. There is there abundance of grass, and it is a point from which I can reach the region I intend to occupy this winter without risking the loss of our animals. As soon as the snow falls sufficiently on Green river to prevent the burning of the grass, I will march to Henry's fork, and occupy that valley during the winter. It is a commanding position, and accessible two months earlier for reinforcements and supplies by Cheyenne Pass than by any other, and will enable me to march by Fort Bridger, and on the most direct route to Salt Lake City, as soon as practicable in the spring.

At this position, also, Colonel Cooke can join, which I still entertain the hope he will be able to do.

I greatly regret that the impossibility of concentrating the troops destined for this service, and their supplies, will prevent a forward movement before spring. It is now manifest that before the force can be united that the autumn will be too far advanced to move with a probability of success, though not opposed by the Mormons.

You are already apprised by the proclamation of Brigham Young, and his letter to Colonel Alexander, which I transmitted on the 15th inst., of the political attitude assumed by the Mormons, and the resistance they meditate to the just authority the government desires to exercise in that Territory, and the general-in-chief has no doubt already considered the necessity of a conquest of those traitorous people, and has estimated the force necessary to accomplish the object. With a full view of the whole subject before him, his great experience would not be benefitted by any suggestions of mine. I will, however, mention, that unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, that a protracted war on their part is inevitable.

The great distance from our source of supply makes it impracticable to operate with a small force. It, in fact, requires the employment of such force to guard numerous trains of supplies, leaving but a small portion, if any, for offensive operations. A movement of troops from California, Oregon, and by this route would terminate a war with the Mormons speedily, and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means. In five or six days I think we will have all the force available here for a forward movement. By that time the

trains will be all up; they should be here sooner. In twelve days from this time I expect to join Colonel Alexander at or near Fontenelle creek.

The general may be assured that no retrograde movement will be made by this force.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Col. 2d cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, BLACK'S FORK,
16 miles from Fort Bridger, en route to Salt Lake City,
November 7, 1857.

Official.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP ON HAM'S FORK, U. T.,
October 18, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that there is no clothing with this command. The soldiers are now nearly destitute, as they left Fort Leavenworth with but a limited supply, and have gotten but little since. It is presumed that there is a large supply in the trains with you. Please bring up with you a few wagon loads of socks, flannel drawers and shirts, shoes and blankets. These articles are indispensable to the comforts of the soldiers.

We have but few medicines with us of any description. If you have a medical officer with you, direct him to make such a selection as he may deem proper for the wants of this command, and bring them with you if possible.

Should the commanding officer of the expedition come on in advance of you, please inform him of this state of affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Colonel C. F. SMITH,
Commanding Battalion 10th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,
Camp on Ham's Fork, October 18, 1857.

COLONEL: In view of the lateness of the season, and the severity with which the winter has already set in, as well as the deficiency of supplies of clothing, forage, and provisions, it becomes necessary to place the troops in winter quarters.

The best available place for this is on Henry's fork, and the column will march to-day down this stream, (Ham's fork,) towards Fort Bridger, and thence to Henry's fork. It will require about nine days to make the journey, and as soon as I can get matters in train

for wintering, I will send you two companies, (about 130 men,) and such additional transportation as I can furnish to bring your trains on to us. Use every effort to bring on the trains, as not a wagon can be spared; and from the nature of that country, (Henry's fork,) we may have to remain there until May next. Mr. Fickling will tell you how we are off, and can take you by the best route to Henry's fork.

Send on first the wagons containing clothing and medicines, which are much needed. We have provisions for three or four months, but we still require all that can be got up. If the governor, or General Harney, or Colonel Johnston are anywhere near you, please communicate with them, and tell them the disposition to be made of the troops. Nothing causes me such poignant regret as to be obliged to give up my design of penetrating to Salt Lake City. But the odds against me are too powerful, and the lives of all require me to move to Henry's fork to winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel Commanding.

P. S.—When I leave Ham's fork to go to Fort Bridger, I will try and send a detachment to you to assist in guarding the trains. This will be about the 23d or 24th. Please keep this, as there is not time to take a copy.

E. B. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 24, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 18th and 22d instants, and to inform you that Lieutenant Smith, 2d dragoons, will reach this point on Monday, with two companies of his regiment, and a detachment of the tenth infantry. The next morning this command and all the supply trains will move on the direct road to the crossing at Ham's fork, whence the colonel commanding wishes you to march and camp at some suitable point below the crossing on Black's fork.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE OF THE ARMY FOR UTAH,
Camp on Ham's Fork, October 22, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command is now encamped on Ham's fork, about 16 miles above the crossing of the Fort Bridger road, and near the point where the route to Fontenelle creek leaves this stream and takes across the prairie. When I received your letter

by Eli Dufour, I was already a day's march below the crossing of Ham's fork by the Sublette road, having been obliged to return to seek winter quarters.

The road from here to Fontenelle creek will be more, I am afraid, than my teams can stand, and if it does not interfere with the plans of the colonel commanding, I would respectfully suggest that they be spared the travel across, (30 miles.) As long as I am on a stream I can get along, because, no matter how short the march, I can always get grass and water; but to attempt 30 miles with only one watering place, will, in my opinion, prove fatal to the artillery horses and a great many of the mules and oxen. I request, therefore, to be informed, as soon as possible, whether I am to await the colonel on this creek, going slowly down it, or to make the march to Fontenelle creek at all risks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Major F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Territory of Utah, Green River County, } ss.

The United States of America to B. F. Ficklin, marshal *pro tem.* of said Territory, *Greeting:*

You are hereby commanded to take William Stowell and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the district court of the United States for the county aforesaid, at the next term thereof to be holden, then and there to answer to the United States aforesaid on the charge of *treason* against the same, and on such other charge or charges as may be found against him by the grand jury of the county aforesaid, at the next session thereof hereafter to be holden.

And of this writ make due service and return according to law.

Witness, Albert G. Brown, jr., clerk *pro tem.* of said court, with the adopted seal of said court, at headquarters of the army of [L. s.] Utah, on Black's fork of Green river, in said county, on the seventh day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

ALBERT G. BROWN, JR.,

Clerk pro tem.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 18, 1857.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the army of Utah will winter on Henry's fork of Green river, whence a good practicable road exists from Black's fork, and where the colonel commanding hopes to see you and your command.

The opposition to the advance of this army and the injuries com-

mitted to our trains, cause the absence of cavalry to be very much lamented, while the mounted forces which hang upon our own skirts promise occupation and distinction to your command.

Upon hearing of your progress, communication will be kept up with you, and the best route for you to pursue indicated, if there is any choice. The colonel commanding will be much pleased to hear of your advance, and promises you a warm welcome on your arrival.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding 2d Dragoons, en route to Salt Lake City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 19, 1857.

SIR: The portion of this army and the supply train not with the advance under Colonel Alexander, are in the South Pass awaiting your arrival to join the main body. The bearer of this, John C. Ferguson, will inform you of our position. The colonel commanding desires you to join him as early as practicable, and to hasten on all trains loaded with supplies as you overtake them. In the mean time if you have the means of communicating with us, it is very desirable you should do so, that the colonel commanding may know when to expect you, though it is hoped you will reach this point to-morrow.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant W. D. SMITH,
Commanding 2d Dragoons, &c., en route to Salt Lake City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 22, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you have thoroughly repaired, and each supplied with a four-mule team, harness &c., two of the light ambulances turned over to the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Laramie by Lieutenant Lucius L. Rich, and have them sent as soon as practicable to Fort Kearny.

The remainder of those ambulances he directs to be kept in readiness and to be employed, when occasion requires, for transporting the mail, or its escort, or both, to these headquarters and to Fort Kearny, and for other important occasions requiring small escorts and despatch.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you, in reply to your letter of to-day, that no goods or supplies of any kind will be permitted to pass this army for Salt Lake City, or other point occupied by the Mormons, so long as they maintain a hostile attitude to the government of the United States.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

J. C. IRWIN, Esq.,

*Contractor and sub-contractor with Messrs. Livingston & Kin-
 cade, and J. & R. Porter, South Pass, N. T.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that no goods or supplies of any kind will be permitted to pass this army for Salt Lake City, or other point occupied by the Mormons, and that he forbids all intercourse whatever with them, so long as they maintain a hostile feeling to the government of the United States.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Messrs. WILLIAM GERRICH & Co., or their Agent,

Merchants at Salt Lake City, South Pass, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that a ration of bread and bacon be issued to fourteen men discharged from the wagon road party, under the charge of Mr. Wm. M. F. Magraw.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant J. McNAB, A. A. C. S.,

10th Infantry, South Pass, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 20, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you supply ten days' rations of hard bread, bacon, coffee, and sugar, to fourteen men dis-

charged from Mr. William F. M. Magraw's South Pass wagon road party.

These men having been discharged without any provision for the future, and not being willing to employ them, under the circumstances, in the United States service, the colonel commanding supplies them with provisions to enable them to reach Fort Laramie.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant JOHN McNAB, *A. A. C. S.*,

10th Infantry, South Pass, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, SOUTH PASS,

En route to Salt Lake City, October 20, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you furnish Benjamin F. Lyda, a discharged man of the South Pass wagon road party, under the charge of Mr. William M. F. Magraw, rations of hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee, for ten days.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant JOHN McNAB, *A. A. C. S.*,

10th Infantry, South Pass, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, BLACK'S FORK,

3 miles below mouth of Ham's Fork,

En route to Salt Lake City, November 4, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you move, with the command designated in special orders No. 41, (accompanying,) as soon in the spring as practicable, availing yourself of the early grass which will be springing up as you advance.

The supply trains for this army wintering at your post will be prepared and put in motion at the same time and escorted to these headquarters. That you may not be tramelled by too large a train, and draw too heavily on the resources of Fort Laramie, now limited, you will avail yourself of this means of transportation to convey the regulation allowance of baggage for your command.

As soon as your arrival in this vicinity is reported, communication will be opened for your advance.

The colonel commanding deems it unnecessary to warn an officer of your experience and reputation against any outside enemy, but he wishes to caution you against the employment—the trusting, in any manner whatever—of any member of the Mormon sect or pretended apostate from it. No objection exists to their employment on account of their religious belief, but their political association.

These special instructions are given that your movement may receive as little publicity as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
6th Infantry, Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, November 13, 1857.

COLONEL: September the 12th, Colonel Johnston wrote from Fort Leavenworth, asking that provision be made for protecting the mail service to and from Utah city. This letter was reforwarded to you endorsed as follows:

“Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General, who is requested to have it referred to the Postmaster General to ascertain what mail service is to be performed between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake City, and under what circumstances and conditions.”

No answer has yet been received. With the last despatches from Colonel Johnston, came letters from himself and staff to their families, sent under cover to me as the “only safe means” of transmitting them. Word was also sent that despatches would reach them if sent by express from Fort Leavenworth to Colonel Hoffman, commanding at Fort Laramie. I am instructed by the general-in-chief to call attention to Colonel Johnston’s letter and to the endorsement thereon, and to ask that the subject be pressed upon the Postmaster General; for if the mails are not to be sent, the general will have to give instructions that a military express be kept up at proper intervals between the frontiers and the army for Utah and he wishes to take measures one way or the other at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF UTAH,
Junction of Smith’s Fork and Black’s Fork,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR: The regulations in the case of private Edward Farrell of your company, reported in your letter of the 18th ultimo, as transferred to company “A” 6th infantry, not having been complied with, the colonel commanding, disapproves of the transfer and directs that he be borne upon the rolls as a member of your company.

You are directed to furnish the commander of your regiment with a copy of this communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain RENNSALER W. FOOTE,

Commanding company "C," 6th Infantry, Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Camp Junction of Smith's and Ham's Fork,

En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR : The colonel commanding directs that you cause to be pushed forward to these headquarters at Fort Bridger, as soon as practicable, a train of 30 pack mules loaded with salt. Your knowledge of the country, and of the persons you will employ, will guide you in the route to be taken.

In making your preparations for moving in the spring, the colonel wishes you to take into consideration, the route up the *Laramie river*, with the view of reaching this force at the earliest moment with the supply trains, time being the principal element to consider in your movement. As soon as Cololonel *Cooke* arrives, *Jeanise*, or some other reliable person, will be sent over that route to report to you the probabilities of success, the difficulties to be overcome, the advantages of grass, and to be a guide in case you deem it advisable to move in that direction. It is hoped you may be able to arrive here a month earlier than by the *Oregon* and *California* route, *South Pass*, sending some of your troops in advance to make or repair the road. It is inferred from present information, that a practicable road exists, and that probably the principal difficulties to overcome will be the cutting down banks and making bridges. The guide who passes over it will examine the obstacles.

If you have sufficient information to decide, this route is suggested as one for the pack train, as the grass is very scarce on this, and on the other it has not been injured.

The colonel commanding also suggests that the animals be not loaded heavier than one hundred pounds. There is no salt with this army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Bv't Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

P. S.—Whichever route you take will require boats or rafts to enable you to cross the principal streams, the colonel commanding therefore suggests, that you bring with you wagons of corrugated iron, if you have them or can procure them in time; if not, sufficient timber to make a boat of sufficient dimensions to cross your stores.

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT,
Near Fort Bridger, en route to Salt Lake City,
 November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs you to take forty good six mule teams from the train of this army, and proceed to the junction of *Black's* and *Ham's fork*, collecting all abandoned wagons.

Arriving there, you will tender, in his name, (that of government,) to Messrs. *Gerrish & Radford*, merchants and sutlers to this army, your train to assist in transporting to this camp their most valuable goods and merchandize, especially those of a perishable nature, and most serviceable to the Mormons, as clothing, groceries, &c.

I am instructed to caution you not to permit your wagons to be heavily loaded, nor to make long marches.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

2d Lieutenant L. L. RICH,
5th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT,
Near Fort Bridger, U. T., en route to Salt Lake City,
 November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that, with forty men of your command, supplied with ten days' rations, you proceed to the camp on or near *Ham's fork*, about thirty miles distant, of Messrs. *Gerrish & Radford*, merchants and sutlers to this army, and escort to this camp so much of their trains as can be moved. Should you meet a portion of the moveable train, you will unite the whole of it, and keep it united, and not permit your command to be divided more than is necessary to guard the column

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

2d Lieut. HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
Com'g company E, 2d Dragoons, Camp Scott, U. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT,
Near Fort Bridger, U. T., en route to Salt Lake City,
 November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that, as medical director, you have requisitions made upon the assistant quartermaster for the camp and garrison equipage, &c., to establish hospitals for the different regiments and batteries, and that you make the necessary arrangements to establish and complete a general hospital, such as you deem necessary for the command.

Assistant Surgeon Ridgely has been directed to forward his requisitions to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Surgeon MADISON MILLS,
Medical Director Army of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT,
Near Fort Bridger, U. T., en route to Salt Lake City,
November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you proceed with your company, as escort to the train of Lieut. *Lucius L. Rich, A. A. Q. M.*, charged with collecting all abandoned wagons between this point and *Ham's fork*, and bringing to this camp a portion of the goods of Messrs. *Gilbert & Radford*.

A copy of *Lieut. Rich's* instructions are enclosed. You will supply your men with rations for ten days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. C. H. TYLER,
Com'g Company H, 2d Dragoons, Camp Scott, U. T.

To the People of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,
Utah Territory, 21st November, 1857.

On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the executive department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 19th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time, in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow storm. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangements for the temporary organization of the territorial government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been countenanced by the late executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion. Proceedings will be instituted against them in a court organized by Chief Justice Eckels, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the Constitution, to the organic laws of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely, first upon a *posse comitatus* of the well disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military *posse* in case of necessity. I trust that this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities, and, by the exercise of a just and firm administration, I hope to command your con-

fidence. Freedom of conscience, and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights guarantied by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the government, or the disposition of its representatives in this Territory, to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed bodies of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command, will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,
Utah Territory, 21st November, 1857.

On the 11th of July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory I regret to have found that many acts of violence have been committed on the highway, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and papers signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts; acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors. If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disavow them. I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah. You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Ex-Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Utah Territory, November 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following communications since October 21, 1857, viz:

Special orders, Nos. 131 and 132.

Letters dated September 7, 8, 17, and 18, 1857.

In my letter of October 21st ultimo, an error was committed in

acknowledging the receipt of an ordnance manuel, and an ordnance regulation. They were not received, and I have to request that copies of them may be forwarded to me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT,

Near Fort Bridger, Black's Fork, Green river,

November 30, 1857.

MAJOR: Since my last report the troops and all the supply trains have arrived at this place and will remain here, or in this district, during the winter. In effecting the march from near the junction of Ham's and Black's forks of Green river, a distance of only thirty-five miles, the loss of battery horses, draught mules, and oxen of the contractor has been very great, in consequence of snow storms which were encountered on the route and intense cold. Our marches each were necessarily short on account of the extreme coldness and inclemency of the weather, and because of the great number of miles on the road occupied by the supply trains and others, and the failing condition of the draught animals starving from cold and hunger, were resumed from each camp as soon as the troops in the rear and trains could be brought up, allowing a day or more at each camp for rest and the grazing of the animals. Fifteen days were consumed in this tedious operation. Shelter for our thousands of animals seemed indispensable for the preservation of life, yet a more rapid advance to attain it would, we believe, be attended with immense loss. The snow storms raged with short intermissions after it commenced, for several days during which time it was exceedingly cold. The thermometer ranged from ten degrees above to sixteen degrees below zero.

If shelter could have been found, a halt till the storm subsided would have been ordered; but there was none. The country between this and the South Pass, with the exception of the narrow vallies of water courses, is a great desert, affording no shelter by its conformation or by woods, or even bushes from the furious blasts of these high regions; and no fuel, except the wild sage or willow bushes. There was no alternative but to press forward perseveringly, though slowly making our route by the frozen horses, mules, and oxen. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the meat part of ration six days in the week, and we have on hand bacon for one day in the week for seven months, and also flour and small rations.—(See the report of the chief commissary of subsistence herewith.)

Colonel Cooke, in command of six companies 2d dragoons arrived on the 19th instant. You will learn from his report (herewith) that the storm dealt as roughly with his command as it did with the army in advance. He lost nearly half of his horses, besides a number of mules.

His march, from his report, appears to have been conducted with care and skill. If a further advance of the army were otherwise practicable and proper at this season of the year, the necessity of appropriating the remainder of the work oxen for food for the troops would now prevent.

The diminished number and reduced condition of the cavalry and battery horses and draught mules, makes a remount for the former and an additional number of mules for the quartermaster's department indispensable. A further advance cannot be made without them. I have, therefore, taken measures (see orders to Captain Marcy and estimates of the chief quartermasters' herewith) to supply all deficiencies. Captain Marcy has been despatched, with a sufficient party suitably organized and equipped, to New Mexico, as the nearest and most accessible region from which they can be obtained early in the spring, with instructions to purchase the number required, and to return as soon in the spring as he can, having regard to the good condition of the horses and mules; and he is authorized to contract for a supply of salt, of which we have none, and forward it on his arrival. I respectfully request the sanction of the general-in-chief to my orders to Captain Marcy, and that he will give instructions to General Garland, or commanding officer of the Department of New Mexico, to furnish Captain Marcy a sufficient escort of the mounted rifles to protect him from predatory attacks of the Indians on the route back to this place. I enclose a copy of my letter to General Garland, making the request. The Mormons, before they retired, burnt the buildings in and about Fort Bridger, and also Fort Supply on Smith's fork, twelve miles hence, and destroyed the grain, and as far as they could, other crops at that place. Fort Bridger, so called, is a high, well built, strong stone wall, enclosing a square of one hundred feet, and has been appropriated for the storage of the supplies for the army. The addition of two lunettes, now being constructed, one on the southwest corner and the other on the northeast corner of a stone enclosure adjoining the main one, but not so high, will make it defensible by a small force, and a safe place of deposit for the public property that may be left when the army advances. The herds of mules, battery horses, and cattle have been sent with herdsmen to Henry's fork to graze during the winter, and six companies of the 2d dragoons, under the command of Colonel Cooke, have been ordered to encamp near them, and guard them and protect the herdsmen. He has with him about two hundred dragoon horses. Two companies of the same regiment are stationed here, and have about fifty horses, all feeble, for want of sufficient sustenance. In the spring the army, with the volunteer force included, about two thousand strong, will resume their march as soon as a supply of horses and mules arrive, and the grass on the mountains shall be found sufficient to sustain them.

Two full companies of volunteers have been mustered into the service for nine (9) months, and I expect in a few days that two more companies will be mustered in. They are young, active, and hardy men, generally good shots, and with such instructions as they will receive, will make most excellent light troops. I have to request that the emolument of these men may be early made known to the Sec-

retary of War, so that provision may be made, by an appropriation by Congress for their payment at the expiration of their term of service.

The troops have borne the hardships and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and continue in fine health; some few of the different regiments are still suffering from frost bite.

Governor Cumming and family, Judge Eckel, the secretary, attorney general, and marshal of the Territory, and also Dr. Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Dr. Hunt, agent, are encamped within our lines, and have received every facility and means to make them comfortable, as much so as can be expected under canvas.

I enclose copies of all orders given by me which will fully acquaint you with any matter omitted in this communication.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. I. McDOWELL, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Headquarters of the Army.

P. S.—A field return is transmitted herewith.

I beg leave to ask your attention to the absence of a great number of officers as exhibited by the return.

Respectfully,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, October 2, 1857.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and in reply, I am directed to inform you that this regiment is now encamped on Ham's fork of Green river, about 12 miles above the crossing of the fork by the road from Green river to Fort Bridger.

Captain Phelps' battery is near us, and it is proposed that both remain here until the commander arrives. Col. Alexander also directs me to say, that he advises your coming to this point and camping near him; the Mormons are understood to be concentrating at Fort Bridger, 30 miles from here, and might prove disastrous to a scattered force. There is a large train of supplies here which requires protection, and the grazing on the valley of this fork is superior to any we have found since leaving the Sweetwater, being abundant for all your animals, in addition to those now here for some days to come. Having no information of the position of Gen. Harney, it is impossible to say how long we will remain here, but is presumed that he will soon be here.

I enclose a copy of a letter received to-day from Gov. Young, which indicates sufficiently the rebellious and hostile disposition of the Mormons, and makes it probable that an armed resistance to further progress of the troops will be attempted.

The distance from Green river to the crossing of Ham's fork, is

22 miles, over a good road, and should you decide to come on, that would be your first days march; if you will send a guide in advance when you march from Ham's fork crossing, Col. Alexander will be happy to send an officer to meet you, and conduct you to a good camping ground in our vicinity. There is no road up the fork except our wagon trail, and several crossings, but it is smooth and level and wagons can be got up without difficulty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,

First Lieut., and Adjutant Tenth Infantry.

P. S.—Captain Clarke, A. C. S., desires me to say that there are three supply trains in your rear, and he requests you will give them such protection as you consider necessary.

Very respectfully,

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,

First Lieut., and Adjutant Tenth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,

Camp on Black's Fork, November 17, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations from the time I reached the boundary of the Territory of Utah until the arrival of Colonel Johnston at Black's fork. After a long march on the 26th of September, 1857, I encamped, with eight companies of the 10th infantry, at the Big Timbers on Big Sandy, this being my first camp in Utah. On the 27th, I marched across to Green river, and camped near the trading house of one Yates, reaching that point about half past eleven a. m., with my troops and trains very much exhausted by the previous three days' marches, which had been, of necessity, very long. At 9 o'clock a. m. on the 27th, an express had been sent to Ham's fork to Lieutenant Deshler, who was left by Captain Van Vliet at the rendezvous of the supply trains with a small guard. An answer from Lieutenant Deshler was received at 4½ p. m. on the 27th, stating that he was in no immediate apprehension of being molested, and thought he could abide the arrival of the troops, without being immediately reinforced. I felt much relieved by this statement, but upon further reflection, I determined to forestall any attempt of the Mormons, by a change in the usual hour of march, thinking that they would count upon my taking two days to go from Green river to Ham's fork, or at least that I could not reach there until late in the evening, if I went in one. I accordingly struck camp at 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th, and set out for Ham's fork. At 7 a. m. on the 28th I came in sight of the trains, and by 11 the regiment was camped near them, guards and pickets established, and everything prepared for defence. I have since learned that a party of Mormons had determined to attack Lieut. Deshler, and destroy the trains on that day, and were prevented by the arrival of the troops about seven hours earlier than they anticipated.

A few days after I reached Ham's fork, I received a letter from

Brevet Colonel Waite, commanding the 5th infantry, stating that he was at Green river, and asking advice as to his remaining there or coming on. I advised him to come to Ham's fork, as the grazing was very fine, and I knew there was but little at Green river.

Captain Phelps' battery had come up with me on the 29th of September, and on the 5th of October the 5th infantry and Reno's battery arrived. On the morning of the 5th I received information that three supply trains, which had been marching in rear some distance, since leaving Fort Leavenworth, without reference to protection from troops, had been burnt. On the 7th of October I despatched two companies under Captain Marcy, 5th infantry, to Green river, to collect and bring up what was serviceable of the contents of the burnt trains. This service was well and promptly executed. Having, on the 5th of October, assumed command of the troops near me, I determined to march up Ham's fork, where I would be in a position to reach Fort Bridger as near as from the crossing, or to go into the valley of Bear river, and, by way of Soda Spring and the Malade river, to Salt Lake City. This route gave me the alternative of choosing at Soda Spring whether I would continue towards the city or go to Snake river to winter, according to what might be learned relative to the power of the Mormons, the state of my supplies, and the nature of the season. I was under the impression at this time that Brevet Colonel Smith, who was in command of the only force I had any knowledge of, could join me on Bear river by taking Sublette's cut-off. I proceeded up Ham's fork, marching from October 11 to October 19, making about 35 miles, and reaching a point two miles from the Sublette road. On the 19th I ordered a return, having heard from Brevet Colonel Smith, who was so far in the rear, and so much encumbered with supply trains, that it was not likely he could join me; I was also actuated in coming to this decision by hearing that Colonel Johnston was assigned to the command and was coming up. For convenience of moving and, grazing, the force was divided into three columns, and, by slow marches, the whole reached Black's fork on the 2d of November.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters, Army of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
*Camp Scott, near Bridger's Fort,
Black's Fork, November 25, 1857.*

GENERAL: A large proportion of cavalry and battery horses as well as many draught animals of my command, have been starved by the unprecedented cold weather of the last month and the great scarcity of grass on our route; I have therefore ordered Captain R. B. Marcy, 5th United States infantry, to proceed to New Mexico to purchase a remount for the dragoons and batteries and a sufficient number of

draught animals to replace those which have died or been broken down on the march.

It is of the greatest importance that he should return to this place as early in the spring as he can, keeping in view the necessity of bringing on the animals in good condition. Assistance, such as you have it in your power to give for the promotion of the objects which it is so desirable that he should accomplish, would very greatly facilitate his speedy return.

I have also to request that a squadron of the rifle regiment, or such force as you may deem requisite, may be ordered to give him protection on his route back. Captain Marcy will give you the particulars of our march, &c.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2d Cavalry, commanding Army Utah.

Brigadier General JOHN GARLAND,

Commanding Department New Mexico, Santa Fé.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DRAGOONS,

Camp at Fort Kearney, October 5, 1857.

SIR: Colonel Johnston, commanding, was well aware that I calculated for success at finding the depot of corn on Sweet Water, made in August by Captain Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster, and of renewing it in the almost certain case of its having been used.

I learn now from Lieutenant Green, 2d dragoons, that there was little corn at Fort Laramie; but he met a very large train, which will probably reach the fort about the 16th instant.

I shall reach Fort Laramie the 21st or 22d, and it will be necessary to me that a part of the train go on with at least 60,000 pounds; 100,000 would be much better.

This train, preceding me five or six days, can carry this corn at least 200 miles before I overtake it; if circumstances permit, it will do better for it to keep on until overtaken, so that it do not go over 300 miles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

To COMMANDING OFFICER of Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DRAGOONS,

Camp above Fallow's Bluff, S. Platte, October 12, 1857.

MAJOR: I received this morning your letters of October 5th and 6th, (previously, those of September 24 and 29, and special orders.) Although I marched three miles from Fort Leavenworth September 17, I was so detained by the quartermaster department in my outfit that I was encamped twenty-two miles from Fort Leavenworth the night of the 21st. In consequence of information received of Lieutenant

Bryan, topographical engineers, that he had not bridged the streams on the new road, by Fort Riley, I finally took the old route.

I received from Lieutenant Perkins, October 1st, twenty-five not the "best teams" of the train from whence they came. I took fourteen wagons and teams and exchanged the other mules. From that day until this we have had daily rains.

I arrived at Fort Kearney, near noon, the 5th, and left there the morning of the 7th. Their supply of corn was barely what was needed for the road to Fort Laramie, and there was a deficiency of above 2,000 rations of hard bread.

I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote by an express to the commanding officer of Fort Laramie.

Eleven days of rain, with very bad roads, have had their inevitable effects upon horses and mules. I find I cannot keep up my attempted average of twenty-two miles a day; I shall, *perhaps*, arrive at Fort Laramie on the 22d instant, (one day over my ration supply.)

I hope to hear from you there. Captain Van Vliet's information as to the route was rather startling; from my knowledge of it, I anticipated a possibility of success, with an *average* condition of the grass. The question, I fear, in spite of the hopes I had formed, will turn upon this point: whether it will be more important for the regiment to reach the front (probably not a theatre of active operations) with horses ineffective, or attempt at Fort Laramie to preserve them for a future day.

I write this in anticipation of being passed by the mail—perhaps to-morrow

I enclose a field return for September; 77 desertions occurred after these companies were organized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ARMY OF UTAH,

Camp near Chimney Rock, October 18.

P. S.—Still anticipating the mail passing, I report that I still expect to arrive at Fort Laramie on the 22d instant. I *passed* yesterday the two corn trains, twenty-two days from Fort Kearney, which the enclosed letter was written to forward, in part, beyond Fort Laramie. They have scarce a month's half forage for the animals with me. The weather is exceedingly cold; wind northeast, with some rain, yesterday; northwest, with three hours *snow*, to-day, when two horses and above twenty mules, all three-year olds, gave out.

Very respectfully,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,

Camp on Ham's Fork, October 12, 1857.

SIR: Yesterday two young men, named Hickman, were arrested by the rear guard of the army, and are now held in confinement. They

brought a letter from W. A. Hickman to Mr. Perry, a sutler of one of the regiments, but came under none of the privileges of bearers of despatches, and are, perhaps, liable to be considered and treated as spies. But I am convinced, from conversation with them, that their conduct does not merit the serious punishment awarded to persons of that character, and I have accordingly resolved to release the younger one, especially in consideration of his having a wife and three children dependent upon him, and to make him the bearer of this letter. The elder I shall keep until I know how this communication is received, and until I receive an answer to it, reserving, even then, the right to hold him a prisoner, if, in my judgment, circumstances require it. I need hardly assure you that his life will be protracted, and that he will receive every comfort and indulgence proper to be afforded him.

I desire now, sir, to set before you the following facts: the forces under my command are ordered by the President of the United States to establish a military post at or near Salt Lake City. They set out on their long and arduous march, anticipating a reception similar to that which they would receive in any other State or Territory in the Union. They were met at the boundary of the Territory of which you are the governor, and in which capacity alone I have any business with you, by a proclamation issued by yourself, forbidding them to come upon soil belonging to the United States, and calling upon the inhabitants to resist them with arms. You have ordered them to return, and have called upon them to give up their arms in default of obeying your mandate. You have resorted to open hostilities, and of a kind, permit me to say, very far beneath the usages of civilized warfare, and only resorted to by those who are conscious of inability to resist by more honorable means, by authorizing persons under your control, some of the very citizens, doubtless, whom you have called to arms, to burn the grass, apparently with the intention of starving a few beasts, and hoping that men would starve after them. Citizens of Utah, acting, I am bound to believe, under your authority, have destroyed trains containing public stores, with a similar humane purpose of starving the army. I infer also from your communication received day before yesterday, referring to "a dearth of news from the east and from home," that you have caused public and private letters to be diverted from their proper destination, and this, too, when carried by a public messenger on a public highway. It is unnecessary for me to adduce further instances to show that you have placed yourself, in your capacity of governor, and so many of the citizens of the Territory of Utah as have obeyed your decree, in a position of rebellion and hostility to the general government of the United States. It becomes you to look to the consequences, for you must be aware that so unequal a contest can never be successfully sustained by the people you govern.

It is my duty to inform you that I shall use the force under my control, and all honorable means in my power, to obey literally and strictly the orders under which I am acting. If you, or any acting under your orders, oppose me, I will use force, and I warn you that the blood that is shed in this contest will be upon your head. My means I consider ample to overcome any obstacle; and I assure you that any idea you may have formed of forcing these troops back, or of prevent-

ing them from carrying out the views of the government, will result in unnecessary violence and utter failure. Should you reply to this in a spirit which our relative positions give me a right to demand, I will be prepared to propose an arrangement with you. I have also the honor to inform you that all persons found lurking around or in any of our camps, will be put under guard and held prisoners as long as circumstances may require.

I remain sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,
Camp on Ham's Fork, October 18, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant. I learn by the bearers that it is not an answer to one from me sent to you by Mr. T. J. Hickman. It is not within my province to disabuse you of the idea that the army of the United States can ever be used to oppress the citizens of the country, or to perform any other duty than to protect all law-abiding persons in their pursuits and property. I may assert that the acts of which you complain on the part of certain officials in your Territory, could never have been committed had there been an officer or a regiment of troops near enough to prevent it. It is no part of the duty, and still less of the wishes of any one connected with this force to interfere in any way with the religion of the people of Utah, whether they are members of the Mormon church, or worship under the forms of any church. But there are certain duties incumbent upon every man intrusted with a military commission and command, and the first is obedience of orders under all circumstances short of impossibility. I repeat my earnest desire to avoid violence and bloodshed, and it will require positive resistance to force me to it. But my troops have the same right of self-defence that you claim, and it rests entirely with you whether they are driven to the exercise of it.

In my letter, sent by Mr. Hickman, I set forth fully the position on which you and the people of Utah, or at least part of them, have become placed, and I stated my willingness to make an arrangement with you on other terms than those of battle. I await your reply, and urge you again to stop the treasonable course you are pursuing before you bring upon yourself, and many otherwise innocent persons, a vengeance of which you have little idea.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Big Timbers, on Big Sandy,
En route to Salt Lake City, October 30, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding, with the view of securing army supplies, to-day reported as in store at Baptiste's trading station, directs that, secretly, at 2 o'clock to-night you move from this camp, by the direct route to that station, and take possession of all government stores you find, until delivered to the proper officers with this command. The ford at Green river is easy to cross, being not more than knee-deep.

He also directs that you keep your command and the occupants of the houses concealed, permitting no egress and securing all persons approaching the station.

Should any armed mounted men approach your party, you will knock them out of their saddles, and capture, if practicable, and treat as enemies all persons who molest you, or appear in arms on your route.

A non-commissioned officer and four privates will accompany your command to enable you to communicate, if necessary, with these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain B. E. BEE,
10th Infantry, Big Timbers, Big Sandy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Black's Fork, 16 miles from Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 8, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that on the delivery to you, by Eli Dufour and Benjamin Claymoor, of two packages containing public letters, you will cause the former to be paid \$300, (three hundred,) and the latter \$200 (two hundred.)

Eli is to be continued in service, and will be returned to these headquarters as soon as practicable.

If Claymoor wishes to remain in the employ of the United States, you can make a new contract and send him with Eli.

The packages enclosed the colonel commanding directs that you forward, so as to reach their destination as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WM. HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp, Junction of Smith's and Ham's Forks,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you cause to be pushed forward to these headquarters, at Fort Bridger, as soon as practicable, a train of 30 pack mules loaded with salt. Your knowledge of the country, and of the persons you will employ, will guide you in the route to be taken.

In making your preparations for moving in the spring, the colonel wishes you to take into consideration the route up the Laramie river, with the view of reaching this force at the earliest moment with the supply trains, time being the principal element to consider in your movement. As soon as Colonel Cooke arrives, Jeanise, or some other reliable person, will be sent over that route to report to you the probabilities of success, the difficulties to be overcome, the advantages of grass, and to be a guide in case you deem it advisable to move in that direction. It is hoped that you may be able to arrive here a month earlier than by the Oregon and California route, South Pass, sending some of your troops in advance to make or repair the road. It is inferred, from present information, that a practicable road exists, and that probably the principal difficulties to overcome will be the cutting down banks and making bridges. The guide who passes over it will examine the obstacles.

If you have sufficient information to decide you, this route is suggested as one for the pack train, as the grass is very scarce on this, and on the other it has not been injured.

The colonel commanding also suggests that the animals be not loaded heavier than 100 pounds. There is no salt with this army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WM. HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

P. S.—Whichever route you take, will require boats or rafts to enable you to cross the principal streams. The colonel commanding, therefore, suggests that you bring with you wagons of corrugated iron, if you have them, or can procure them in time; if not, sufficient timber to make a boat of sufficient dimensions to cross your stores.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Junction of Smith's and Black's Forks,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding understands that a quantity of arms, powder, lead and shot, were left at Richard's trading station, either on Deer creek or at Platte Bridge, by Grosbeck, the man in charge of the Mormon wagon train which passed your post about October 6. He directs you to have a thorough search made for these arms and

munitions, and, if found, have them seized in the name of the government. Should an unusual supply be found at the Mormon station on Deer creek or at Platte Bridge, the colonel wishes you to have it removed, leaving sufficient for ordinary trading purposes, no matter who may claim the ownership.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WM. HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Junction of Smith's Fork and Black's Fork,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR: The regulations in the case of private Edward Farrell, of your company, reported in your letter of the 18th ultimo, as transferred to company A, 6th infantry, not having been complied with, the colonel commanding disapproves of the transfer, and directs that he be borne upon the rolls as a member of your company.

You are directed to furnish the commander of your regiment with a copy of this communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain RENNELAER W. FOOTE,
Commanding Company C, 6th Infantry, Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Junction of Smith's and Black's Forks,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 13, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that on the delivery to you of a package containing seven communications, you cause the bearer, an Indian boy, to be paid the amount of \$200 (two hundred dollars) for services rendered in bearing a despatch to these headquarters from Lieut. Colonel Cooke, second dragoons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel WM. HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Black's Fork, six miles from Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 14, 1857.

SIR: In addition to the compensation designated in my letter of yesterday, the colonel commanding directs that you pay the bearer

(Indian boy, Newell,) one hundred dollars, (\$100) on delivery to you of a package to your address, containing the communications referred to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WM. HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, N. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp near Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 18, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that only a portion of the supply trains will be drawn from your camp to day, and in consequence of the enfeebled condition of the animals, the oxen will not be returned until the 20th instant. He therefore directs that you keep the main portion of your regiment with you in camp, guarding the trains, till all are in motion, sending a sufficient guard with each train. Two of the companies escorting the trains to-day will camp, as directed, at Fort Bridger, while the others will come to this camp, where your regiment will be assembled.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER,
Commanding 10th Infantry, Camp Scott, U. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, U. T.,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you proceed with your company, as escort to the train of Lieutenant Lucius L. Rich, A. A. Q. M., charged with collecting all abandoned wagons between this point and Ham's fork, and bringing to the camp a portion of the goods of Messrs. Gilbert & Radford.

A copy of Lieutenant Rich's instructions are enclosed. You will supply your men with rations for ten days.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant C. H. TYLER,
Commanding Company H., 2d Dragoons, Camp Scott, U. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, U. T.,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that, as medical director, you have requisitions made upon the assistant quartermaster for the camp

and garrison equipage, &c., to establish hospitals for the different regiments and batteries, and that you make the necessary arrangements to establish and complete a general hospital, such as you deem necessary for the command.

Assistant Surgeon Ridgely has been directed to forward his requisitions to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Surgeon MADISON MILLS,
Medical Director, Army of Utah.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, November 19, 1857.

All persons discharged from the trains accompanying this army, as well as all other American citizens unemployed, are invited to enrol themselves into companies for 9 months in the military (volunteer) service of the United States.

The compensation will be that of an infantry soldier, viz: \$11 per month and rations and clothing.

The above to be paid when appropriated by Congress.

By order of Colonel Albert S. Johnston.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 19, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs you to take forty good six-mule teams from the train of this army, and proceed to the junction of Black's and Ham's forks, collecting all abandoned wagons.

Arriving there, you will tender, in his name, (that of government) to Messrs. Gerrish & Radford, merchants and sutlers to this army, your train to assist in transporting to this camp their most valuable goods and merchandise, especially those of a perishable nature and most serviceable to the Mormons, as clothing, groceries, &c.

I am instructed to caution you not to permit your wagons to be heavily loaded, or to make long marches.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Lieutenant L. L. RICH,
Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
*Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, U. T.,
 En route to Salt Lake City, Nov. 19, 1857.*

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that, with forty men of your command, supplied with ten days' rations, you proceed to the camp, on or near Ham's fork, about 30 miles distant, of Messrs. Garrish and Radford, merchants and sutlers to this army, and escort to this camp so much of their trains as can be moved.

Should you meet a portion of the moveable train, you will unite the whole of it, and keep it united, and not permit your command to be divided more than is necessary to guard the column.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Lieut. HENRY B. LIVINGSTON,
*Commanding Company E., 2d Dragoons,
 Camp Scott, U. T.*

GREEN RIVER COUNTY,
Fort Bridger, U. T., November 21, 1857.

On the 11th of July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to have found that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself.

A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and a paper signed with your name, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties awarded to traitors. If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disavow them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.

You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messenger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Ex-Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., November 21, 1857.

Official.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY,
Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, November 21, 1857.

To the People of Utah Territory:

On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the executive department of the government of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 19th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time, in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow-storm. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangements for the temporary organization of the territorial government, many treasonable acts of violence having recently been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been commanded by the late executive. Such persons are in a state of rebellion. Proceedings will be instituted against them in a court organized by Chief Justice Eckles, held in this county, which court will supersede the necessity of appointing military commissions for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the Constitution, to the organic law of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely, first, upon a *posse comitatus* of the well-disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military *posse* in case of necessity. I trust this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities; and, by the exercise of a just and firm administration, I hope to command your confidence.

Freedom of conscience, and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights, the exercise guarantied by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the government, or the disposition of its representatives in this Territory, to interfere.

In virtue of my authority, as commander-in-chief of the militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed bodies of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offender to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., November 21, 1857.

Official.

F. J. PORTER, *A. A. G.*

HEADQUARTERS 2D REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS,
Camp on Black's Fork, Utah Territory, November 21, 1857.

SIR: As required, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from the colonel commanding the army for Utah, I

marched, in command of six companies 2d dragoons, three miles from Fort Leavenworth, and encamped the afternoon of the 17th September.

The regiment had been hastily recalled from service in the field and allowed three or four days only, by my then commanding officer, to prepare for a march of eleven hundred miles over an uninhabited and mountain wilderness; in that time the six companies of the regiment who were to compose the expedition were re-organized; one hundred and ten transfers necessarily made from and to other companies; horses to be condemned and many obtained; the companies paid, and about fifty desertions occurred; the commanders of four of them changed. To these principal duties and obstacles, implying a great mass of writing, were to be added every exertion of experience and foresight to provide for a line of operation of almost unexampled length and mostly beyond communication. On the evening of the 16th, at the commencement of a rain-storm, an inspector general made a hurried inspection by companies which could not have been very satisfactory to him or others—the company commanders, amid the confusion of Fort Leavenworth, presenting their new men, raw recruits, whom they had yet scarcely found or seen, under the effects usually following the pay-table.

I marched, then, on the 17th; my preparations, though hurried, were as complete as was possible; then it was to be proved that three or four more days were to be lost in waiting for the quartermaster's department to supply the absolutely necessary transportation. On the 18th one hundred and seven mules were furnished, which the same day had arrived from a march of perhaps two thousand miles to and from Bridger's Pass; above one hundred of the others were nearly worthless from want of age, and requiring several hours to harness a team. On the morning of the 19th twenty-seven teamsters were wanting, and men were furnished utterly ignorant of the business and without outfits. I marched late that day fourteen miles, and the last of the train reached the camp at 12 m. on the next day, the 20th, eleven wagon tongues having been broken. On the 21st, after a hard rain, I marched six miles, which on slippery roads was as much as such a train could well accomplish; and only that night near half of one of the companies whom we had met returning to Fort Leavenworth, from a march of 600 miles, reached my camp.

Half allowance, or six pounds a day of corn for horses and mules, was the largest item of transportation; three or four laundresses, with their children, were with each company.

September 23d I received an application of Governor Cumming for forage for his (54) public animals, and was first informed that an order from the War Department, communicated to the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, ordered it furnished.

The weather now for ten days proved very fine; but there was generally a deficiency of grass, that was not compensated by the corn allowance; this was owing to the many troops and contract trains which had passed, the camps being on streams running across the route.

October 1.—On the Little Blue I reached the train of twenty-five wagons and teams which the colonel commanding had there stopped

from their return from the Cheyenne expedition, to make out my outfit for the longer marches beyond assistance. Hard bread for the whole march to Salt Lake City was to be taken from Fort Kearney. Such was the condition of the young mules furnished at Fort Leavenworth, that only fourteen of these additional wagons were available, sixty-six mules being necessarily exchanged. Here, as had been ordered, Assistant Surgeon Covey joined the regiment, relieving Assistant Surgeon Milham.

October 3.—There was so severe a northeast rain-storm that I lay in camp; I knew there would be no fuel at the next, on the Platte river.

October 4.—I marched in the rain, and on the 5th arrived at Fort Kearney at 10 a. m.; my rate of marching, after September 21, having averaged twenty-one miles a day. There I remained the next day. I could not increase the number of wagons, but exchanged a few mules; nor could the required amount of corn be furnished.

On the 7th I marched in the rain, which had continued since the 2d of the month.

Up to the 12th—eleven days—the rainy weather continued, clearing up with thick ice; but the marches averaged twenty-one miles. The grass was very scarce and poor. It was not a season and prospect for delays. Every care was taken to sustain the horses; they were led, at that time, about two hours a day, and grazed on spots of grass found in the march. The length of the march was also accommodated to it and diligent search made. That night I was encamped on an island west of Fallow's bluff. This long rain made the want of fuel more severe; it rendered useless the now scarce *bois de vache*.

After this, repeated hard frosts, with the previous consumption of grass by the troops, trains, and 60,000 emigrant cattle, almost left us without this all-important support—I mean of a sort or condition fit for the support of our animals.

October 15.—I crossed the South Platte, with a very cold northwest wind. Descended Ash Hollow, and marched a mile or two on the North Platte in the vain search for any grass. These twenty-two miles, with the two serious obstacles overcome, were accomplished by the whole train in good time. This must be attributed to the excellent management of that most efficient officer, First Lieutenant John Buford, regimental quartermaster.

After this, the horses began to die and be necessarily left on the road. On the 17th two corn trains were passed, which had left Fort Kearney twelve days in advance of the regiment. I renewed my deficient supply—relieving them. A northeaster, with sleet, was distressingly chilling that evening, in camp on "Smith's fork." Next day there was a snow-storm, falling three or four inches, which the teams were scarcely forced to face; and twenty-three mules, all three-year olds, were relieved from harness, exhausted. Bunch grass was sought and found that night in the hills, several miles from the river. Private Whitney, of company "G," died in that camp, near Chimney Rock, of lockjaw. He was buried on the bluff with the honors of war. Next morning, at sunrise, the thermometer was at 33°,

but a fierce wind made the cold excessive; we found ice floating in the river.

October 20.—I crossed Scott's bluff by the old (the best and shortest) road; snow still nearly covering the ground. A mail, which had been in company for eleven days, did not get up the night of the 21st.

On the 22d my camp was four miles below Fort Laramie, with scarcely an appearance of grass, and there was *none* other for miles. I had made twenty-one miles a day from Fort Kearney, the road being pronounced worse than ever remembered by a number of old and frequent travellers on it.

On the 23d the regiment encamped a half a mile below the fort, on Laramie river. Mr. Buford, sent the night before, although there directed *elsewhere*, had found the *only* grass a mile and a half higher up, where the mules were herded during my stay. He was now directed to make a critical examination and report upon all the mules, and a board of the oldest company officers was ordered to carefully inspect and report upon the horses.

Fifty-three were reported, on the 24th, ineffective for active service, and 278 fit to prosecute the march. The regimental quartermaster reported his ability to proceed with a diminution of only ten wagons; but eleven others of the train only capable of going five or six days, when their loads of corn would be consumed, if the others were not lightened. There was but little hay there, and I ordered an issue from it to the horses during their stay. The corn trains were expected in a day or two; it was so absolutely necessary to await their arrival. I had received your communication of October 5, giving discretionary authority to winter in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, but that evening I determined to continue on. I ordered the laundresses to be left; Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman stated he could provide for them. Those too sick to ride were ordered to be left; of the men dismounted, one married man to a company, and such others deemed by their company commanders "ineffective afoot," were authorized to be left. The allowance of equipage in the general order for the summer march was greatly reduced, as, in fact, all other baggage, and even too ambulances brought for the sick were loaded with corn until they might be needed. I considered it prudent to take rations for thirty days.

On the 26th of October the corn arrived, and was instantly taken and packed, by great exertions, for the march that afternoon, it being recommended by the guide, Jeanise, who now joined me, in order to make camps with grass.

At one o'clock the "general" was sounded; soon after I received the despatch of October 18 from South Pass; this, announcing, in fact, hostilities in front, the great want of cavalry, and the strong hope of the colonel to see us with him, I read to the officers assembled in front of the mounted regiment, adding a few words expressing my confidence in their every exertion to meet the kindly-announced expectations of the commander of the army. I had corn for the night brought to the camp seven miles by two wagons of the fort; half allowance for eighteen days was then in camp; the horses were all

blanketed from that time, and on the march led and mounted alternate hours, besides dismounting on difficult ground.

October 27.—Marched twenty miles; the guide found very good grass far from the usual road by making a cut-off to the North Platte. There I commenced herding the horses till dark, and the mules all night.

The marches were twenty miles a day until the 30th of October, when, finding on the river very unusually good grass, after marching eight miles, the camp was made, and horses and mules herded; no corn being issued in that camp, save a half feed to horses next morning.

Next day there was rain, but we marched twenty miles to the first grass in the vicinity of Deer creek, two miles west of it. At the trading house I caused some good hay to be purchased—all there was, and less than an allowance for the horses. A hunter was there hired; a beef procured and slaughtered; an expressman was also engaged; and I wrote to communicate with headquarters, but the man did not present himself until the next night.

November 1.—Owing to total absence of grass, the march was prolonged to twenty-three or twenty-four miles, and a camp made above the bridge. Next morning was very cold. The few tents were with difficulty folded and packed, having remained frozen from the sleet two nights before. The old road was taken, leaving the river at the crossing, and it not having been used by the troops, we were not disappointed in finding grass for a camp at the first spring—15 miles.

Five wagons and teams of the worst mules were that morning left in camp, to return to Fort Laramie after resting a day.

November 3.—Twenty miles were accomplished against an excessive cold headwind, to a camp on Sage creek. The horses were mostly led. The fatigue of walking up and over the high hills in the face of the wind was very great. A bad camp, with poor hill grass, and a cold rain, was our welcome on Sage creek.

November 4.—The camp was on Sweet Water, a mile above Independence Rock. The hunter brought in at night four hundred pounds of good buffalo meat; and also, for me, a canteen of petroleum, from a spring, at the base of one of the small black mountains, not distant from the road. Five empty wagons and teams were ordered back to Fort Laramie.

November 5.—We passed Devil's Gate, with a scenery landscape up the Sweet Water valley. We crossed the little river to within half a mile of a deep, grassy vale, extending into the mountain masses of naked granite. There all the animals were loosed for the night, the mouth of the cañon only being guarded.

On the 6th we found the ground once more white and the snow falling, but then very moderately; I marched as usual. On a four-mile hill the north wind and drifting snow became severe; the air seemed turned to frozen fog; nothing could be seen; we were struggling in a freezing cloud. The lofty wall at "Three Crossings" was a happy relief; but the guide, who had lately passed there, was relentless in pronouncing that there was no grass. The idea of finding and feeding upon grass, in that wintry storm, under the deep snow, was hard to entertain; but as he promised grass and other shelter two

miles further, we marched on, crossing twice more the rocky stream, half choked with snow and ice; finally he led us behind a great granite rock, but all too small for the promised shelter. Only a part of the regiment could huddle there in the deep snow; whilst, the long night through, the storm continued, and in fearful eddies from above, before, behind, drove the falling and drifting snow. Thus exposed for the hope of grass, the poor animals were driven, with great devotion, by the men, once more across the stream and three quarters of a mile beyond, to the base of a granite ridge, but which almost faced the storm; there the famished mules, crying piteously, did not seek to eat, but desperately gathered in a mass, and some horses, escaping the guard, went back to the ford, where the lofty precipice first gave us so pleasant relief and shelter.

Thus morning light had nothing cheering to reveal; the air still filled with driven snow; the animals soon came driven in, and, mingled in confusion with men, went crunching the snow in the confined and wretched camp, tramping all things in their way. It was not a time to dwell on the fact that from that mountain desert there was no retreat, nor any shelter near; but a time for action. No murmurs, not a complaint was heard, and certainly none saw in their commander's face a doubt or clouds; but with cheerful manner he gave orders as usual for the march.

And then the sun showed his place in the sky, and my heart, for one, beat lighter; but for six hours the frost, or frozen fog, fell thickly like snow, and again we marched on as in a cloud. The deep snow drifts impeded us much, and in crossing Sweetwater the ice broke in the middle. Marching ten miles only, I got a better camp, and herded the horses on the hills. It was a different road, but near Ice spring, where, a few days before, the bodies of three frozen men were found.

November 8.—The mercury this morning marked forty-four degrees below the freezing point. The march was commenced before 8 o'clock, and soon a high northwest wind arose, which, with the drift, gave great suffering. Few could ride long; but, of necessity, eighteen miles were marched to Bitter creek. The snow was blown deep in its valley, to which the hills gave little shelter. On them the guide said there was *some* grass, but few animals went, and none staid there, so bitter was the wind. Twenty-three mules had given out, and five wagons and the harness were ordered to be abandoned at the camp.

Next day nineteen miles were to be marched; the road over high hills and table lands; the snow was deep and drifted; the officers and men leading must break through the drifts in the road, where the wagons must follow it; the cloud was still on us, and freezing in our faces. Seven hours there, and the Sweetwater valley was regained. The wagons arrived at night. The animals were driven over the ice to herd on the high hills bounding the very narrow valley; but in the night a very great wind arose and drove them back from the scant bunch grass, there freezing to death fifteen. We had there for fuel, besides the sage, the little bush willow sticks.

November 10.—The northeast wind continued fiercely, enveloping

us in a cloud which froze and fell all day. Few could have faced that wind. The herders left to bring up the rear with extra but nearly all broken down mules, could not force them from the dead bushes of the little valley; and they remained there all day and night, bringing on next day the fourth part that had not frozen. Thirteen mules were marched, and the camp was made four miles from the top of the pass. A wagon that day cut partly through the ice of a branch, and there froze so fast eight mules could not move it empty. Nearly all the tent pins were broken in the last camp; a few of iron were here substituted. Nine trooper horses were left freezing and dying on the road that day, and a number of soldiers and teamsters had been frost-bitten. It was a desperately cold night. The thermometers were broken, but, by comparison, must have marked twenty-five degrees below zero. A bottle of sherry wine froze in a trunk. Having lost about fifty mules in thirty-six hours, the morning of the eleventh, on the report of the quartermaster, I felt bound to leave a wagon in the bushes, filled with seventy-four extra saddles and bridles, and some sabres. Two other wagons at the last moment he was obliged to leave, but empty. The Sharp's carbines were then issued to mounted as well as dismounted men.

The 11th, pleasant in the forenoon to men well wrapped and walking in the sun; we early surmounted the pass, and marching seventeen miles encamped on Dry Sandy. The guide's search resulted in his reporting: "no grass." There remained but one day's corn after that night. It proved intensely cold, which must needs be, (seven to eight thousand feet high,) in winter, in latitude above 42° ; the mules, for once, were ordered to be tied at the wagons; they gnawed and destroyed four wagon tongues, a number of wagon covers, ate their ropes, and getting loose, ate the sage fuel collected at the tents; some of these they also attacked; nine died.

The fast growing company of dismounted men were marched together as a separate command by day; the morning of the 12th, a number of them were frost-bitten from not being in motion, although standing by fires.

That day eighteen miles were marched to Big Sandy, where the guide found grass, and fuel with it, so good, that the 13th was made a day of rest; the animals all herded at the grass. Fifty horses had been lost since Laramie. The regiment had retained through its sufferings an excellent spirit.

November 14th was cold, with a dense fog, which caused much delay and difficulty in collecting the animals. I marched, however, eighteen miles, to Second Crossing; there was scarcely any grass. The weather had now much moderated.

The 15th, I reached and crossed Green river; there was very little grass, near or far; the horses were herded at night half a mile from camp, crossing the river on the ice. The United States October mail, which preceded me by two days from Fort Laramie, arrived there soon after me. Nine wagons were left at the house and forty-two mules, with teamsters to herd them.

The sick report had rapidly run up from four or five to forty-two; thirty-six soldiers and teamsters having been frosted.

A man of Green river, named *Migette*, was authorized to collect and winter such animals as he might find surviving on the road.

November 16.—We had to face a very severe wind, and to march too, eighteen miles, before a camp ground could be got on Ham's fork; and there was little or no grass. At mid-day my return express, now sent to Fort Laramie, was met. Twenty horses were abandoned in that twenty-four hours.

Next day the guide was sent early to look for grass; we found some, and I marched, leading the horses six miles, and encamped there on "Little Muddy" running into Black's fork.

The 18th, thirteen miles were marched, and some very good bunch grass was found, by careful search, between the barren clay ridges, within half a mile of which I camped on Black's Fork.

November 19.—Marched *leading* through the mud and snow, as yesterday, fourteen miles; passing the camp of the 10th infantry, I encamped several miles above them, on Black's fork, and about three miles below "Fort Bridger."

From there I reported in person yesterday, and one of my companies joined, at the army headquarters, camp Scott. I have one hundred and forty-four horses, and have lost one hundred and thirty-four. Most of the loss has occurred much this side of South Pass, in comparatively moderate weather. It has been of starvation; the earth has a no more lifeless, treeless, grassless desert; it contains scarcely a wolf to glut itself on the hundreds of dead and frozen animals which for thirty miles nearly block the road; with abandoned and shattered property, they mark, perhaps, beyond example in history, the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat.

A list of the officers is subjoined.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Army of Utah, Camp Scott, U. T.

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. Geo. Cooke.

Major M. S. Howe.

First Lieutenant John Buford, regimental quartermaster.

First Lieutenant John Pegram, adjutant.

Assistant Surgeon Edward N. Covey.

Brevet Major H. H. Sibley, commanding company I and squadron.

Captain James M. Hawes, commanding company C and squadron.

First Lieutenant Jonas P. Holliday, commanding company F and squadron.

First Lieutenant Thomas Hight, commanding company B.

First Lieutenant John B. Villepigue, commanding dismounted men.

Second Lieutenant George A. Gordon, commanding company A.

Second Lieutenant John Mullens.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer Gay, commanding company G.
 Second Lieutenant John Green.
 Second Lieutenant Francis C. Armstrong.
 Second Lieutenant George Jackson.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Ferguson.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger,
En route to Salt Lake City, November 22, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to state that your letter of October 27th ultimo, in the case of Captain Humber, 7th infantry, and enclosing a medical certificate of ill health, has been laid before the colonel commanding, and the following is his endorsement thereon:

“HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Utah Territory, November 20, 1857.

“The colonel commanding, by silence, cannot permit the action of Colonel Hoffman to be a precedent for an officer under his command to authorize another to go beyond his control.

“The exercise of such a power is not warranted by the regulations; nor from the nature of the disease, by the urgency of the case, the only event which will sanction its application.

“Captain Humber will not be recalled, though the application for a leave of absence was not granted; but Colonel Hoffman will inform him of the action of the colonel commanding.”

This endorsement is furnished by direction of the colonel commanding.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commanding Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory.

CAMP SCOTT, U. T.,
 November 22, 1857.

SIR: As chief of the quartermaster's department, and thus directly or indirectly responsible for the transportation of this army, I beg leave to submit the following report for the consideration of the colonel commanding:

From the limited observation I have been able to make, and from all the information I can get in regard to the quantity of grass in this vicinity, I am confident there is not enough within ten miles to subsist the animals of this command for six weeks. We have now been here scarcely a week, and in that short period it has all been eaten off for a mile and a half in each direction. If the attempt is made to winter them all near here, I am fearful there will not be any in the

spring fit for draught, if any considerable number of them should survive. About twelve teams will be necessary for daily service. These teams could be reduced to four mules to a team. With the little subsistence these animals can get, they cannot work more than one day out of three or four. Thus 172 mules must be kept in the vicinity of the camp, and when worked one day in four it is not probable they can be kept serviceable more than a month at a time. By the end of each month they must be transferred to the general herd, and replaced by others that have been somewhat recruited. In this manner they will all be kept worked down and unfit for use in the spring when they will be most needed.

Henry's fork is the nearest point where, in my opinion, grass can be found in sufficient quantity to maintain them in working condition for the next four months. If the troops are to remain in this camp, I would respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the colonel commanding, the propriety of sending to that point, under proper guards, all the animals under my charge, with the exception of about 350 mules. If the grass on Black's fork above our camp and on Smith's fork were reserved for these 350 mules, it would subsist them for the winter. Of this number one-half should be kept distant from the camp on good grazing, and the other half near us for daily use. Those kept here will get but little to eat, but by changing them, say every two weeks, with those that are distant, we may get through the winter without using up more than these 350 mules.

The majority of those sent to Henry's fork that are not now too much broken down would, with a mild winter, be fit for service early in the spring.

The reports from the different quartermasters as to the loss of animals in the march, the number now on hand and their condition, have not all been sent in yet; but I think the number to be wintered will not differ materially from 2,400, including beef cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Major F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., November 24, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that about 588 mules of this command have died since leaving Fort Leavenworth. Over nine-tenths of this loss has occurred within the last month. About half the horses of the two batteries are dead, and two-thirds of the dragoons are dismounted. The animals now remaining are leg-weary and without life, and many of them must die during the winter. I think we cannot count with safety on having over five hundred serviceable mules and forty battery horses on the first of next May. The loss of dragoon horses depends on the amount of duty they have to perform between this and spring, and no estimate of the loss can be made; but it is not probable that

any considerable number will be serviceable. Another outfit will, therefore, be required for any movement that may be contemplated in the spring. The only animals that can be gotten here are Indian ponies, and we cannot rely with certainty on getting many of those. The mass of the animals for the spring outfit must be gotten either from Fort Leavenworth or from New Mexico. It is of the highest importance that the animals should be gotten here at the earliest period practicable. They can be gotten under way from fifteen to thirty days earlier from New Mexico than they can from Fort Leavenworth, and will be six hundred miles nearer us at the starting point. From my knowledge of the country, and from the best information I can get, I am confident as many, both American and Mexican, mules can be gotten on the upper and lower Rio Grande as will be wanted.

Generally but few American horses can be procured. They are bought up for mounted corps serving in the country. They have there, however, a large sized pony, or "half-breed" horse that would answer admirably well for remounting the dragoons.

The route from here to New Mexico is believed to be entirely practicable at this season of the year. Herds of sheep have been brought through in the winter season, or, at least, started sufficiently early to get to Henry's fork by the last of April. And there does not appear to be any obstacle to our having animals brought through by the 15th of May, and arrive here in good condition. There are guides here, familiar with the route, who are willing to conduct the party, if one should be sent.

I would respectfully suggest that a commissioned officer, with a proper escort, be sent through this winter, with a view of bringing back animals as early as practicable in the spring. I enclose an estimate for four hundred horses and one thousand mules. If horses cannot be gotten there in sufficient numbers suitable for battery purposes, then two hundred large sized American mules should be gotten, to take the place of horses in the batteries.

By despatching the party early, it would get through in time to procure the animals and have them in good condition to start on the return trip, by the first of March. I have no doubt but a considerable number of the mules could be procured from the quartermaster's department. These animals might be packed with light loads, and travel slowly till the grass becomes good, without destroying their efficiency, and thus bring through 100,000 pounds of subsistence stores. Each animal should start with 50 pounds of corn, to be fed to it on starting out, and when grass is scarce.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. DICKERSON,

Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

Major F. G. PORTER,

Asst. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., November 26, 1857.

Estimate for funds required for purchasing in New Mexico and transporting to the vicinity of Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, four hundred horses and eight hundred mules, viz:

150 American horses, at \$175.....	\$26,250
250 large sized Mexican horses, at \$85.....	21,250
600 Mexican mules, at \$80.....	48,000
200 American mules, at \$125.....	25,000
10 packmasters for two months, at \$75 per month.....	1,500
280 packers for two months, at \$30 per month.....	16,800
	138,800

JNO. H. DICKERSON,
Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster.

I have estimated only for eight hundred mules, relying the other two hundred from the quartermaster department.

J. H. D., Asst. Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Utah Territory, November 26, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding is informed of a number of horses for sale by the Utah Indians, through bands of which tribe you will pass on your route to New Mexico. He desires you to purchase horses from them suitable to the wants of this army, and send them, if practicable, direct to this camp or Lieutenant Colonel Cooke.

As these animals cannot be procured but in exchange for Indian goods, he authorizes you to purchase such to the value of five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. R. B. MARCY,
5th Infantry, Commanding Expedition to New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Utah Territory, November 26, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding has reason to believe Mormons are lurking in the part of the country you are to occupy, and, therefore, warns you that an ample guard, both of foot and horse, may be assigned to all herds sent from you.

He doubts not you will treat all men as enemies who interfere with your movements or threaten your charge; but, lest you should

have doubts of your authority, he wishes you to seize all suspicious persons who visit your camp; and should you be convinced of the proximity of any armed parties of men, large or small, to become acquainted with their intentions, and, if necessary, to pursue, capture or rout them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
*Commanding 2d Dragoons,
En route to Henry's Fork.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, U. T., Nov. 28, 1857.

MAJOR: For the information of colonel commanding, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a statement of subsistence stores received from the supply trains of Messrs. Russell & Waddell, contractors for transportation, and now stored in Fort Bridger, Utah.

In addition to the articles of subsistence stores, enumerated in the statement, there are, including seven hundred (700) belonging to the government, about two thousand (2,000) head of cattle in this vicinity, and that of Henry's fork; all of which, not now belonging to the United States, have been, or, it is believed, can be secured by contract for the use of the troops.

Sufficient coffee, sugar, and soap, to supply deficiencies of those articles, can be purchased from merchants at this camp. The aggregate number of persons at present dependent on the government supplies for subsistence, as near as can be ascertained, is twenty-four hundred, (2,400,) and that the supplies may be certain to last until others can be brought forward next year.

I recommend that, for the present, the following arrangement of the articles mentioned of the ration may be substituted for that established by army regulations:

Bacon, including hams, the ration remaining at present to be issued but once in seven days;

Two (2) pounds of fresh beef per ration;

Twelve (12) ounces of flour per ration;

Beans to be issued thrice in ten days;

Rice to be issued five times in ten days;

Desiccated vegetables to be issued twice in ten days;

Half rations of vinegar, candles, and soap;

Molasses to be issued twice and dried peaches once in fifteen days—one gallon of the former and ten pounds of the latter being allowed to the hundred rations.

And I further recommend that officers, civil and military, in their purchases for the use of themselves, families, and servants, be limited to the ration; and that the issues herein recommended be extended to

the hired employees, as well as to the enlisted men composing this army.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. CLARKE,
Captain and C. S., U. S. Army.

Major F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General, Army of Utah.

Statement of subsistence stores received from the supply trains of Messrs. Russell & Waddell, contractors for transportation, and now stored in Fort Bridger, Utah.

No. of pounds, &c	Articles.	No. of rations.	No. of days' rations for 2,400 men, under the arrangement established by army regulations, of each article.
46,800	Pounds of bacon	62,400	28.
5,000	Pounds of ham	6,666	
405,500	Pounds of flour	360,444	150.
375	Bushels of beans	150,000	222.
26,100	Pounds of rice	261,000	
122,450	Rations dessicated vegetables.	122,450	144.
17,250	Pounds of Rio coffee	287,500	
2,500	Pounds of Java coffee	41,666	217.
260	Pounds of tea	17,333	
60,000	Pounds of sugar	500,000	137.
2,500	Pounds of crushed sugar	20,833	
3,300	Gallons of vinegar	330,000	186.
4,480	Pounds of sperm candles	448,000	78.
7,550	Pounds of soap	188,750	83.
1,000	Gallons of molasses	200,000	14. 10 lbs. to the 100 rations.
104	Bushels of dried peaches	34,320	

H. F. CLARKE,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T.,
November 28, 1857.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Utah Territory, November 30, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding designs sending to Fort Laramie early to-morrow morning Jeanise, Boiderai, Mr. Bartleson, and a Spaniard in your employ transferred from Lieutenant Buford, and wishes the party supplied with five mules, one pack-saddle, and the necessary equipment, and rations for fourteen days.

Jeanise is to continue in the employ of the United States, and to return with Colonel Hoffman. He will be charged with three of the animals, and from the time of arriving at Fort Laramie, will supply his own horse or mule.

Mr. Bartleson will be supplied with one mule, and on delivering it to the quartermaster at Fort Laramie, will be paid \$5 per day during the journey.

Boiderai will be employed as a guide. He will supply his own animal, and be paid \$5 per day. Colonel Hoffman will return him to this camp as soon as practicable.

The Spaniard will have one mule—to be delivered to the quartermaster—will be retained in service at his present pay, and, at the discretion of Colonel Hoffman, returned with Boiderai.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain J. H. DICKERSON,

Assistant Quartermaster, Army of Utah.

CAMP SCOTT, UTAH TERRITORY,

November 29, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following is the amount of clothing on hand at this date. The list is taken from the unfinished proceedings of a board of survey, which completed the examination of the amount on hand to-day. I have only time to furnish the list as given by the board of survey, without arranging it in proper form:

- 190 uniform infantry caps.
- 370 uniform cavalry hats.
- 307 uniform cap covers.
- 94 uniform cap covers and capes.
- 400 uniform cap pompons, eagles, and rings.
- 930 uniform infantry coats, (privates.)
- 8 uniform infantry coats, (musicians.)
- 29 uniform cavalry jackets, (privates.)
- 7 uniform cavalry jackets, (musicians.)
- 32 pairs of sergeants' metallic scales.
- 108 pairs of privates' metallic scales.
- 1,392 pairs of privates' metallic scales.
- 8 sashes.
- 2,562 uniform trousers, (foot.)
- 600 uniform trousers, (mounted.)
- 520 uniform fatigue jackets.
- 3,905 flannel shirts.
- 3,290 pairs of drawers.
- 675 pairs of boots.
- 148 pairs of bootees.
- 600 pairs of stockings.
- 1,190 leather stocks.
- 588 great coats, (foot.)
- 20 great coats, (mounted.)
- 68 great coats, (mounted.)
- 723 blankets.

3,150 bedsacks, single.
 16 pairs uniform sergeants' chevrons, (infantry.)
 16 pairs uniform corporals' chevrons, (infantry.)
 6 pairs uniform sergeants' chevrons, (cavalry.)
 6 pairs uniform corporals' chevrons, (cavalry.)
 39 Sibley tents.
 6 Sibley tent poles.
 12 Sibley tent poles, without tripods.
 12 Sibley tent poles, without tripods.
 31 hospital tents.
 28 hospital tent flies.
 452 haversacks.
 160 mess pans.
 403 tent pins.
 93 camp kettles.
 23 Sibley stoves.
 24 sets hospital tent poles.
 5 Sibley tent poles, complete.
 638 hospital tent pins, (large.)
 1,015 hospital tent pins, (small.)
 23 tripods to Sibley tent poles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. DICKERSON,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General, United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,

Camp Scott, U. T., November 30, 1857.

SIR: Special orders No. 41, of the 4th instant, direct your advance to this army, and my letter of the 13th instant expressed the intention of the colonel commanding to have examined, by one or more reliable persons, the route which may enable you to arrive at the earliest date with your animals in a condition for further and immediate service. Jeanise and Mr. Bartleson have been charged with this duty, and are directed to report the result of their observations to you. You know what confidence to place in the opinion of Jeanise; that of Mr. Bartleson, experienced in conducting ox trains, will materially aid you in forming an opinion of the practicability of the route. Mr. Bartleson is a man of intelligence and trustworthy. As soon as you decide which route to move upon, the colonel commanding directs you to dispatch Boiderai (one of this party) with a report of their examination and of your decision, and other information you may have to communicate to him.

All the subsistence of this army at your post is needed at the earliest date practicable. (I enclose a list of what should be with you.) Shoes and stockings in large amount, 500 knapsacks and 2,000 caps will form part of the necessary supplies; the first two are now wanted.

You will not encumber yourself with other articles, which, for want of transportation will have to be stored here.

Fifty-three horses were left by the 2d dragoons at your post. If serviceable when you leave, they and all serviceable mules at Fort Laramie not needed for post purposes will be *driven* with you to this point, employing herdsmen if necessary, while the dragoons left at your post will form an escort.

The colonel commanding, consulting the comfort and convenience of the women and children left at Fort Laramie, as well as the interests of the service, further enjoins it upon you not to permit any of them to leave your post, where they should be well provided for, to come with you. Want of transportation will preclude all possibility of their advancing, while here they will be left shelterless and comfortless. It will be well to leave their husbands with them; they can all join at a future period, when they will not be subjected to suffering.

The colonel commanding wishes to be informed by the return messenger of the amount of clothing and other supplies at your post for this army, and also directs all official letters and orders directing the movement of troops to be acknowledged by the first opportunity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
6th Infantry, Comd'g Fort Laramie, U. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, Black's Fork of Green river, Dec. 13, 1857.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that two additional companies of volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States for *nine* (9) months, making in all a battalion of four companies of men for nine months, (with a few exceptions in Captain McGraw's company,) numbering in the aggregate three hundred and twenty-five; a term of six months would be without utility, as, in that case, the men would be entitled to their discharge in the midst of active operations. A term of twelve months was objectionable, as it would bring the period of discharge at so late a season as to make it impracticable for the men to return to their homes.

They have been organized into a battalion, and having unanimously elected Captain B. E. Bee, tenth infantry, to command, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, I have directed him to be placed in command of the battalion, with the grade which was thus voluntarily conferred upon him.

The peculiar circumstances attending the organization of this battalion have prevented the formalities prescribed by law from being observed.

The first company, McGraw's, was received near South Pass, Nebraska Territory. These men were needed immediately to aid in

protecting the supplies for the army, and the urgency did not allow the time for asking authority for their employment, nor to make the requisition upon the proper civil officers.

Not doubting that additional force will be wanting in the spring, and knowing that a large portion of the employés of the contractors and others could not return to their homes this winter, and that they must be subsisted by the government, as there is no other source from which they can obtain food, I did not hesitate to authorize the organization of three other companies of volunteers, and order them to be mustered into the service of the United States.

By this means I have secured to the government the services of a body of men who will be well instructed and disciplined, and who, when required, can render efficient service. In this case, also, from our remoteness from general headquarters, I was obliged to act without reference to the authority of the general-in-chief; and if I had obtained it, no call could have been made, as a state of rebellion was existing, and still exists, in the Territory. Muster-rolls of the several companies have been forwarded, as required by regulations.

The sanction of the general-in-chief to the employment of these men who have thus bound themselves to serve their country is necessary to secure their rights. I have for that reason, as well as on my own account, to request his approval of my acceptance of their services; and, also, that he will recommend to Congress to provide at an early day by an appropriation for their payment. They are mustered in with the pay and allowances of infantry.

I learn from an examination of the post return of Fort Laramie that the commander of that post, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth on a general court-martial by an order from the headquarters of the department of the west.

I send herewith copies of orders transmitted to Colonel Hoffman, who I believed to be in command of that post, and who I thought could not be relieved from his command by any authority but my own, except that of the general-in-chief or Secretary of War, which will acquaint you with the anxiety I feel for the certain and safe transit of supplies for the army in the spring, and how much his experience on this frontier and energy was relied upon to prevent any delay or disappointment in forwarding them. I have to request that Colonel Hoffman may be relieved from any duty he may be engaged in, by virtue of orders from the department of the west, and that he may be ordered to repair *immediately* to Fort Laramie to put in progress the execution of orders for bringing forward supplies for the army of Utah, which were transmitted to him as commander thereof. I also request that, if additional force or transportation in his opinion may be necessary, he may be authorized to call for whatever may be needed.

The troops are in good health, and very comfortable in their winter quarters.

I have found it necessary to reduce the *flour part of the ration* to thirteen ounces, and have ordered it to be baked at the expense of the government, and the whole proceeds of the flour, after baking it, to be issued to the men; in this way they will receive about the usual

amount of bread ; but they will be deprived of the improvement of their bill of fare arising out of the company fund. In this case there can be none. As a matter of equity, I request that the commissary of subsistence, after deducting the expense of baking, be required to pay to each company the value of the five ounces now necessarily withheld by the government.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Col. 2d Cavalry, Com'g Army of Utah.

Major I. McDOWELL,

Ass't Adj't Gen., Headq'rs of the Army, N. Y. City.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., November 26, 1857.

SIR: Being reliably informed that your command, and the men belonging to the merchant trains, are much in need of salt, I have taken the liberty to at once forward you a load (some eight hundred pounds) by Messrs. Henry Woodard and Jesse J. Earl. You are perfectly welcome to the salt now sent; but should you prefer making any compensation therefor, I have to request that you inform me, under sealed envelope, of weight received and the amount and kind of compensation returned. There is no design or wish to spy out your position, movements, or intentions, through the men now sent to your camp; but should you entertain any dubiety upon that point, you are at perfect liberty to stop and detain them outside your encampment, during the short time necessary for the delivery of their loading, in readiness to forthwith start upon their return.

Should any in your command be suspicious that the salt now forwarded contains any deleterious ingredients other than those combined in its natural deposition on the shore of Great Salt Lake, Mr. Woodard or Mr. Earl, in charge of its transportation and delivery, or doubtless Mr. Livingston, Mr. Gerrish, Mr. Perry, or any other person in your camp that is acquainted with us, will freely partake of it to dispel any groundless suspicions, or your doctors may be able to test it to your satisfaction.

I have to inform you that the demonstrations which have been made upon your animals and trains have been made solely with a view to let you emphatically understand that we are in earnest when we assert, freemen like, that we will not tamely submit to any longer having our constitutional and inalienable rights trampled under foot. And, if you are now within our borders by the orders of the President of the United States, (of which I have no official notification,) I have further to inform you that, by ordering you here upon pretexts solely founded upon lies, all of which have long since been exploded, the President has no more regard for the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the welfare of her loyal citizens, than he has for the constitution, laws, and subjects of the kingdom of Belzebub.

Of the persons reported to be retained by you as prisoners, the two who are said to have hailed from Oregon are entire strangers to us;

Mr. Grow, on his way here from the States, is probably treated by you in a reasonably humane manner, for which you have my thanks, as it saves us the expense of his board; and if you imagine that keeping, mistreating, or killing Mr. Stowell will redound to your credit or advantage, future experience may add to the stock of your better judgment.

Colonel Alexander, I am informed that among the mules that have come into our settlements is a small white one belonging to you, and a favorite of yours. The mule in question arrived in poor condition, and, learning that it was a favorite with you, it gives me pleasure to inform you that I immediately caused the mule to be placed in my stables, where it is well fed and cared for, and is held subject to your order; but should you prefer leaving it in my care during the winter, it will probably be in better plight for your use upon your return to the east in the spring.

Trusting that the bearers of a welcome and frankly proffered gift will be courteously received, and permitted, with their animals and wagon, to peaceably start upon their immediate return, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

Col. A. S. JOHNSTON,

United States Army,

If he has arrived on Black's Fork, or

Col. B. C. ALEXANDER,

United States Army.

IN CAMP, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: Enclosed to me came this day a letter from Gov. Young, for you or Col. Alexander, accompanied by a load of salt, also destined for your camp, with directions for me to retain it if I thought it advisable; but preferring to have it forwarded to you, if the condition of the road would allow, with a view of gratifying the wishes of the governor, and as the wagon cannot proceed further, I have taken pleasure, though in the midst of a furious snow storm, in fitting up Messrs. Earl and Woodard with packs and additional men and animals, in order to ensure its safe delivery. The men I send are Wm. Carloss, Robert Willson, John Carloss and Franklin Stanley, for all of whom I ask the courtesies, as requested by his Excellency Gov. Young, for Messrs. Earl and Woodard, as these are only sent to aid in the performance of the duty which has been assigned to them. I also send you one copy of the Deseret News, which, though somewhat worn, is the latest received by me.

I am, very respectfully,

DANIEL U. WELLS,

Lieut Gen. Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., December 7, 1857.

SIR: Before arriving in this Territory, I accepted the services of a company of volunteers, and invited all American citizens unemployed to enroll themselves in companies of the legal standard. Your absence prevented a call upon you for the militia of the Territory, in conformity to law, while the rebellion of him who was governor for invested in me, as commander of an army in the field, and from the time being debarred all appeal to that source. From the power cumstances and necessity of the case, I accepted the services of three other companies of volunteers. I have asked of the government the confirmation of my course, and that appropriations may be made for their pay and other incidental expenses; but as your action may be necessary to insure full justice to this body of patriotic citizens, I respectfully call your attention to the subject, and invite such action as may be necessary.

Since your arrival, and the enrolment of these companies, the importance of having a commander cognizant of the rules of service, and capable of imparting that instruction which will render them serviceable to government and creditable to themselves, is fully appreciated, and I doubt not will be by you; and I have the honor to request that a commission may be conferred by you upon whomsoever they may elect as their commander.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Col. 2d Cavalry, commanding.

His Excellency ALFRED CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., December 7, 1857.

SIR: I have been personally informed by the captains of the four companies of volunteers enrolled in the military service of the United States of the unanimous election, by the members of their companies, of Captain Barnard E. Bee, 10th regiment of infantry, as their commander, and as a lieutenant colonel.

The command, you are well aware, is that of the rank to which Captain Bee is elected, a rank which the importance of the command renders desirable should be exercised, but which cannot carry its full weight without the commission conferred by you. That the officer chosen is eminently worthy of the position, his past services speak, and warrant a fulfillment of its duties to the satisfaction of government. I have the honor, therefore, to request that he may be appointed, and, at your convenience, commissioned. In the mean time, I wish to be authorized to use your name, as expressed in the accompanying order.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel 2d Cavalry, commanding.

His Excellency ALFRED CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

CAMP SCOTT, *Utah Territory.*

SIR: Your several communications of the 7th instant, referring to your acceptance of the services of companies of volunteers, accompanied by general orders No. 17, were placed in my hands by Major F. J. Porter, assistant adjutant general.

After a careful examination of the statutes of this Territory, I am compelled to decline making the appointment of a lieutenant colonel, to command the volunteer battalion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor Utah Territory.

Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, *Commanding Army of Utah.*

CAMP SCOTT, *U. T., December 8, 1857.*

SIR: I have this day commissioned Captain Barnard E. Bee, 10th infantry, one of my aides-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in which capacity you will please recognize him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah.

Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, *Commanding Army of Utah.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp Scott, U. T., December 13, 1857.

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that, in anticipation of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman's return to Fort Laramie in February, you put in progress the arrangements necessary to fulfil the orders and instructions relating to supplies for this army, issued November 4, 13, and 30, from these headquarters to him, as commanding Fort Laramie.

Should Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman not arrive in time to command the expedition, you will assign Brevet Major Gatlin to it, and direct him to carry into effect the instructions and orders referred to, until relieved by Colonel Hoffman.

The colonel commanding directs you to select four of the mounted howitzers and carriages, and a full supply of ammunition for them, and forward them, equipped with harness, &c., if practicable, with trains escorted by the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major J. LYNDE, *or commanding officer Fort Laramie, N. T.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: The resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, adopted on the 27th ultimo, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House the information which gave rise to the military expedition ordered to Utah Territory," &c., &c., having been transmitted to this department through the Secretary of State, I have the honor to submit to you herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 3d instant, with the accompanying papers, and also a copy of the report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 22d instant, and accompanying papers, which comprise all the correspondence and information on the files of this department within the purview of the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
February 3, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in which was enclosed a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 27th ultimo, calling upon the President for the information which gave rise to the military expeditions ordered to Utah Territory, and a request made upon this office for the preparation of copies of all papers and records in its possession, which furnish information within the purview of this resolution. In reply thereto, I have the honor to inclose to you seven papers pertaining to the subject, as follows:

No. 1, marked A, is a copy of a letter from David H. Burr, surveyor general of Utah, dated August 30, 1856, giving information of a murderous assault committed upon one of his deputies by the Mormons, and including a letter from Deputy Surveyor C. L. Craig, speaking of the efforts of the Mormons to prejudice the Indians against the authorities and people of the United States.

No. 2, marked B, is a copy of a letter from the same officer, dated September 20, 1856, representing a depredation committed upon the property of Deputy Surveyor Charles Mogo by a person supposed to be high in the councils of the Mormon church, and expressing the opinion that there is no safety for life or property under the Mormon rule, except where persons belong to that sect.

No. 3, marked C, is a copy of a letter from the same officer, stating that the clerk of the United States supreme court, the acting district attorney, and territorial marshal of Utah, claimed the country as theirs, and asserted the right to appropriate the public lands to their use.

No. 4, marked D, is a copy of a letter from the same gentleman,

dated March 28, 1857, stating that the Mormons utterly repudiate the authorities of the United States in their country, and that they are in open rebellion against the general government, and relating the threats made against his office, and some outrages of their perpetrating.

No. 5, marked E, is a copy of a letter from the same officer, dated June 11, 1857, giving his reasons for leaving the Territory, and repeating the statements in his letter of February 5, that the Mormons claimed the Territory as their own, and regarded the officers of the United States surveying service as mere trespassers.

No. 6, marked F, is a copy of a letter, dated October 19, 1857, from the same gentleman, repeating his reasons for leaving the Territory, and enclosing a letter from C. G. Landon, former clerk in the surveyor general's office, giving an account of the outrages committed by the Mormons upon a colleague of his, named Wilson, and narrating the means he (Landon) adopted for making his escape.

No. 7, marked G, is a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. Geo. C. Whiting, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 30th October, 1855, enclosing a blank form of a deed of trust which the Mormon church uses in requiring its members to convey to it their possessions, not only in the city, but in the entire Territory.

The foregoing are all the papers in the possession of this office, which pertain to the existing rebellion in Utah Territory.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, August, 30, 1856.

SIR: I have the unpleasant duty of informing you that one of my deputies, Mr. Troskolawski, was assaulted and severely beaten a few days ago by three men under the direction of one Hickman, a noted member of the so-called "Danite Band." Mr. Troskolawski was acquainted with Hickman, and they met at the store of Messrs. Hooper & Williams, a few moments previous, and conversed in a friendly manner, and no suspicion was excited in the mind of any one that Hickman had aught against Mr. T. The other three were entire strangers to him. When he left the store, in the dusk of the evening, they followed and knocked him down, then kicked him, and beat him with the butt end of a loaded horsewhip, Hickman assisting and urging them on to "kill the damned rascal." Messrs. Hooper and Williams interfered and prevented them from carrying out their designs.

Hickman asserted that he had high authority for his acts, and subsequent events have confirmed me in the impression that he only obeyed counsel. The authorities refused or declined to institute crim-

inal proceedings against the offenders ; on the contrary, they justified the act on the ground that he had been talking and railing against their religion. We, "the Gentiles," all feel that we cannot rely upon the laws for protection, and are only permitted to live here at the pleasure of the rulers. I think the attack was made upon Mr. Troskolawski, in order to produce a salutary effect upon us "Gentiles," and make us afraid to express our opinions.

Mr. Troskolawski was so badly injured, that for several days his life was despaired of. He is slowly recovering, but probably will never entirely recover from its effects. I also send herewith enclosed a copy of a letter from Deputy Surveyor C. L. Craig, which will give you some idea of the feeling of this people towards us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

Copy of the letter of Deputy Surveyor C. L. Craig, above alluded to.

CAMP IN YOUAB VALLEY,
August 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR : From information derived from the Indian interpreter, who resides on the farm reservation near this place, it appears that the Mormons endeavor to create a prejudice in the minds of the Indians, not only against the Americans, (as they term us who are not Mormons,) but also against the surveyors. The interpreter informed us that several chiefs had been to him inquiring as to certain stories which the Mormons had told them concerning our operations. They said they were told we were measuring out the land in order to take possession of it, and would drive away the Mormons and kill the Indians. The Indians said they did not believe these stories, for the Mormons talked double ; that they had come to ascertain the *true* reason of our proceedings. Some of them also visited my camp, and told me that the Mormons represented to them that the Americans were poorer than the Mormons, and had nothing to give them ; but said "they knew the Mormons lied in this, for all the Americans they met with had plenty to eat and plenty of presents, which they often shared with the Indians, and that it was the Americans that were making a farm and raising grain to feed them in winter."

Arapeen, a noted chief of the Ute nation, who has been baptised in the church, said to me, afterwards, that he "had been told by Mormons, in Salt Lake City, that we intended, after surveying the lands, to put the Indians in chains, and drive off the Mormons." These facts, given to us by the Indians themselves, confirm a suspicion which I have had respecting the policy which the Mormons have been pursuing in regard to the Indians, which is, that they have been endeavoring in every possible way to establish a difference between *Mormons*

b.d r.t b.d

q l.r p.q l.r p.q l.r

r.t b.d r.t b.d r.t b.d r.t

and *Americans*, to prejudice them against the latter. Although these designs have been in some degree prevented by the unceasing efforts of the efficient Indian agent, Doctor Hunt, who has endeavored to counteract the impression in the minds of the Indians that there is any existing difference between us, yet I have been credibly informed that among those Indians more remote from the settlements the difference has been established to a degree which may prove prejudicial to the surveying operations in those districts. I made it a rule, when they visited my camp, to feed them, treat them kindly, and make them some presents, and tell them "we are all one people."

Notwithstanding the suggestions made in the *Deseret News* to the settlers, that they should prosecute the surveyors in their courts for trespass upon their lands, we have hitherto met with no difficulty with them. I have always apprised them of our business and instructions given by you to deputy surveyors, which instructions I have strictly adhered to, yet I had a writ served upon me the other day, issued by the mayor of Payson City, (a small settlement containing some two hundred and fifty inhabitants,) to answer a charge for damages incurred by running a line across their fields. I declined to appear, and took no notice of it, and have not learned anything further about it. My work has progressed in a satisfactory manner so far, and I am pushing it on as fast as possible, consistently with that accuracy which is required. I hope to be able to make returns of my work in the early part of next month.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. L. CRAIG.

DAVID H. BURR, Esq.,
Surveyor General of Utah.

B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, September 20, 1856.

SIR: I have made a contract with Charles Mogo for surveying San Pete valley and the remainder of Youab valley, and he is at present engaged on the work. * * * * *

Mr. Mogo had made all his preparations for leaving the city to commence his work. The night previous to his intended departure ten of his oxen were stolen from the pasture. He spent several days in fruitless search for them, and then was compelled to buy others. He had all of his cattle in the same pasture, but as some of them had another man's brand on them, they were supposed not to belong to him, and consequently were not taken. Suspicion falls upon a noted character who stands high in the councils of the church; but to convict or punish him would be impossible, and it is but another evidence that the laws here afford no protection to life or property. Two persons acknowledge having seen some men driving off the cattle, but refuse

to say who they were, knowing full well that their lives would not be safe if they did so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington.

C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Salt Lake City, February 5, 1857.

SIR: About two weeks since I was called upon by Mr. Cumming, the clerk of the United States supreme court for this Territory, Mr. Stout, the acting district attorney, and Mr. McRay, the territorial marshal. They presented a copy of my letter to the department, of the 12th May, 1856, in which I notified the department of certain trespasses on the public lands.

They asked very peremptorily if I wrote the letter. I told them I did. They did not deny the truth of the charges I had made, but asserted *the right* of doing what they did, stating that *the country was theirs*, that they would not permit this interference with their rights, and this writing letters about them would be put a stop to; that "I need not think I could write without their knowing it; that I could not send letters down in "cracker sacks" without their finding them; and if I employed persons to carry them, I had better employ those who would not betray me, &c." The object of the visit I could not divine, unless it was to intimidate me and prevent my writing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah,

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of General Land Office.

D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Salt Lake City, March 28, 1857.

SIR: In your letter of 17th of last October, which I received a few days since, you refer me to the act of 1830 for the remedy against the opposition that may be made to United States deputy surveyors in the progress of their work. I hope there will be no serious interference or interruption to the surveyors; should there be, that law will afford no relief, as there is no tribunal here to enforce it. The United States courts have been broken up and driven from the Territory, and the

Utah courts, with their usurped power, will not recognize the United States laws, and scarcely their own, when they conflict with their schemes.

Judge Stiles, the only United States judge remaining here, intends trying to make his escape from the Territory as soon as it is possible to get over the mountains, but he fears attempts will be made to "cut him off." Knowing that our correspondence through the mails was examined, he has been afraid to write an account of affairs here, but intends reporting in person if he can get away. *The fact is, these people repudiate the authority of the United States in this country, and are in open rebellion against the general government.* I have sent all of my letters, excepting those relating purely to business matters, by private hands, and believe that most of them have gone through without being opened. Brigham Young has declared openly that the surveyors shall not be suffered to trespass on *their* lands as they did the last season, and threats are frequently made that any party attempting to survey will be "cut off." In their public meetings the Mormons have been told not to engage in the service of the surveyors, for they would be destroyed. They have hitherto failed in their endeavors to excite the Indians against us, and we think will not succeed hereafter. We have from the beginning had no fear except from the Mormons.

So strong have been my apprehensions of danger to the surveyors, that I scarcely deemed it prudent to send any out; but Mr. Mogo, anxious to be at work, concluded he would venture to make the attempt. He took twenty-seven men with him, all well armed. Reports are already coming here that the party have been cut off, but I am satisfied that the reports are at least premature. If he is vigilant, with the force he has, I think he may avoid an attack.

For the last three months my friends have considered my life in danger. I have been cursed and denounced in their public meetings, and the most diabolical threats made against me. I have remained at my post, partly to protect the office, but more for the reason that I have been hemmed in by the mountains of snow, and could not get away. Several houses of "apostate Mormons" have been pulled down, and at one time an attack was contemplated on the office, to destroy its contents and "wipe me out." I got notice of it in time, and kept well guarded. Several friends volunteered to protect me. I had five or six men in the office for nearly four weeks, and have not had less than three any time this winter. The Mormons, knowing we were prepared for defence, hesitated to make an attack, and we have thus far escaped. Affairs are rather more quiet now.

We are all, "Gentiles" and Mormons, waiting the arrival of the next mail from the States with much anxiety. If it should bring us no tidings or assurance of protection from the United States, every "Gentile" officer may be compelled to leave the Territory. We find our position a critical one. We are by no means sure that we would be permitted to leave, for it is boldly asserted we would not get away alive. The same threats have been made against disaffected Mormons. We were inclined to think them idle menaces, until a few days since, when three men were killed at Springville, sixty miles

from this place, for making the attempt. They were shot, *their throats cut, and their bowels ripped open*. Another party were fired upon, and three of them wounded, one of them seriously. These outrages are perpetrated by Mormons, and we have every reason to believe by the orders of Brigham Young. No efforts are made by the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

E.

WASHINGTON, *June 11, 1857.*

SIR: Having become satisfied that it was no longer safe for me to remain in Utah, without the special protection of the general government, I determined to leave; and it becomes my duty to state to the department the causes which impelled me to do so.

In common with all who do not belong to the Mormon church, I had, from my first advent among them, been looked upon by the rulers of that church and people as an alien, an enemy, and an intruder upon their rights. But while they looked upon my operations there with no friendly eye, and through their newspapers advised the people to commence suits against the surveyors for trespass upon *their* lands, no open hostility was evinced against me personally, until last February, when a copy of a letter which I had addressed to the department in the month of July preceding, charging Brigham Young with extensive depredations upon the public lands, was received there.

This accusation against the head of the church provoked their special displeasure, and I was waited upon by three prominent men, namely: Hozen Stout, acting United States district attorney; James Cummings, clerk of the United States district court, and Alexander McRay, the territorial marshal, who, after demanding whether I had written such a letter, and receiving a categorical answer that I did, told me, in the most peremptory manner, that I would not be permitted to write such letters, declaring that all my letters would be examined; and if adverse to their views and interests, should never leave the Territory, saying that I could not send them out clandestinely, for they would prevent every effort I might make to do so. These threats were accompanied by asseverations that the country, and all that appertained to it, belongs to them; that their exertions had made it what it was; that they had earned it, and were determined to keep it, and would permit no interference with their rights. From that time forward continued attempts were made to excite the populace against me. Demonstrations of mob violence and inflammatory appeals by the leaders to the worst feelings of the people were frequently made, and I was repeatedly warned by friends that my life was in imminent danger, and they advised me to seek safety in flight.

A concerted scheme to mob me and destroy the office in the night was concocted, and only failed to be executed by dissensions among the leaders of the "Danites."

Unwilling to abandon my post, I remained until I saw that the laws and authority of the United States had been set aside and repudiated, the federal courts broken up, and the judges and other officers thereof prevented from exercising their functions, and they had, with nearly all the "Gentiles," determined to leave the Territory. I hold myself ready to return to my post as soon as I can do so with safety.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

F.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1857.

SIR: I have heretofore apprised the department that fears for my personal safety compelled me to leave Utah Territory in order to seek protection from the general government.

The following accounts make me apprehensive that the office of the surveyor general may have been destroyed by order of Brigham Young. When I left I thought the hostility of the Mormon leaders was directed against *me* only, and that neither the office nor the clerks would be molested during my absence; but it appears I was mistaken. Some Californians, who passed through Salt Lake City the latter part of July, reported that, while there, the Mormons went in the night to the surveyor general's office, broke it open, and took out Mr. Wilson, one of the clerks, put a rope around his neck and a pistol to his head, and, under threats of his life, made him answer questions, (the nature of the questions I did not learn,) and released him only on a promise that he would bring Mr. Mogo, one of the deputy surveyors, to them the next day. They went after Mr. Landon (the other clerk) at the same time, but he, by jumping out of a second story window, made his escape, and it was rumored that he had gone south, and had been killed.

The Californians left the next morning, and did not know how the matter ended. Mr. Mogo, fearing for his life, left immediately with them, and came as far as Laramie.

This account is corroborated by the accompanying letter just received from Mr. Landon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR.

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

PLACERVILLE, CALIFORNIA,
September 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity after my arrival here of transmitting you a few facts that may be of some interest, if not of importance. I reached here on Saturday, the 12th instant, weary, worn, footsore, and nearly famished, having walked nearly all the way from Salt Lake City barefooted and nearly naked; but I will confine myself to the statement of a few facts for the present, and the next mail you may expect my deposition in due form, giving the particulars of the Mormon doings and some of their intentions.

On Saturday, the 25th of July, while engaged in conversation with some emigrants, I was assaulted by a posse of Mormons, headed by Dick Pettit and — Thompson, who beat me with stones and clubs most unmercifully. The emigrants were about to rally to my protection and assistance, but I dissuaded them from their purpose, telling them that it would only result in the destruction of them all. I made my way home, and by the time I reached there I was perfectly insensible. I was then living next door to the office. Matters were quiet enough until Monday, with the exception that they (Mormons) made an attempt the same afternoon to stone Mr. Mogo, who was coming to the office. He had to retreat in a store. On Monday night, the 27th July, about midnight, I being awake, trying to soothe the many pains of the wounds that the Mormons had inflicted upon me, I was startled by hard knocking at the front and back door of the office. I heard Mr. Wilson ask from the window above what was wanted. They demanded that he should come down and give himself up, by the authority of Brigham Young. The next I heard was a crash, the door being burst open, and Mr. Wilson in conversation with them. Amid the shrieks and cries of his wife, begging them not to take him away, they brutally telling her to keep her mouth shut and stop her noise, or they would make her. I heard Mr. Wilson ask where they were going to take him, and what for? The answer was, "come along, and no fuss, or we'll d—n soon show you." I was almost powerless from my wounds, and could form no idea what to do. I was trying to think, when suddenly my back door was forced open, and in rushed a party of ruffians and assassins. Among them I was able to distinguish the voices of Pettit and Thompson, who demanded that I should come down stairs. I arose and put on my pants and one stocking, when the thought struck me that, if they secured us both, we would surely be murdered. I resolved to try my best to escape, and cautiously took out the window sash, when Pettit called me to make haste and come down. I told them I was coming; they made a rush for the stairs. As they did so, I jumped out of the window and escaped to the house of a friend, where I remained until daylight. Having procured a disguise, the next evening I travelled along the banks of the Jordan and Salt Lake until daylight, when I struck for the mountains. I had not more than reached a place of concealment, when I saw seven mounted men in pursuit of me. I escaped narrowly twice. Once, near Weber cañon, they came within ten feet of me. They followed me to Willow creek, where the Indians were levying a tax of a

blanket and shirt on every emigrant. My pursuers were heard to say, "let him go, the Indians will get him before he goes far down the Humboldt."

The Indians have got many a poor fellow on that river this summer. Men, women, and children, have been slaughtered by wholesale. One woman was scalped alive, and her child's brains knocked out over the wagon wheel. The woman is still living. I could tell a dozen such instances, but have not time. I saw on the road the Indian Peter who used to come to the office. He told me that Brigham Young had sent him out to get pungo (horses) and carabines (guns.) He knew me, and said I was wano, (good,) because I had often given him biscope, red paint, &c. He said "there were heap Indians on the Humboldt, got heap pungos, heap carbines," &c. I had not left him an hour before he shot a man with four balls, but the man escaped not much injured. I cannot recount the sufferings I endured while on the road. I travelled from Carson Valley here with but two biscuits to eat, and now I am working in a stone quarry, nearly naked and barefooted, for very little more than my food.

The Mormons are all leaving here and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion.

Your humble servant,

DAVID H. BURR, Esq.

C. G. LANDON.

G.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, September 30, 1855.

SIR: The accompanying map of Salt Lake City exhibits the extent to which the streets have been opened and the ground built upon. The corporate limits extend several miles each way, but there are very few dwellings outside of the lines exhibited on the map. The outlots are used by residents in the city for agricultural purposes.

The Mormon church has called upon its members (and they embrace almost the entire population) to *convey to it* their possessions. I send herewith a blank form of a deed of trust used in such conveyances. Many, if not most, of the people have yielded to the requirement, and it is expected that nearly all of them will do it. This call embraces not only the city property, but that of the entire Territory.

The provisions of "An act for the relief of the citizens of towns on the lands of the United States," &c., passed May 23, 1844, will not meet the exigencies of the case in this city. It will be seen that the city proper occupies more than three full sections. Therefore, if the government should deem it expedient to give the residents (who have not surrendered their possessions to the church) the right of pre-emption to the lots they occupy, some special legislation will be necessary.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BURR,
Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. G. C. WHITING,
Acting Commissioner General Land Office.

Be it known by these presents, that _____, of _____, in the county of _____, and Territory of Utah, for and in consideration of the good will which _____ have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, give and convey unto Brigham Young, trustee, in trust for said church, his successors in office, and assigns, all _____ claim to, and ownership of, the following described property, to wit:

together with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining. _____ also covenant and agree that _____ is the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the same, unto the said trustee in trust, his successors in office, and assigns, against the claims of _____, heirs, assigns, or any person whomsoever.

Witnesses:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, *County of* _____.

I _____, of _____, certify that the signers of the above transfer, personally known to me, appeared this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185—, and acknowledged that _____, of _____ own choice, executed the foregoing transfer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 22, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of 30th January, to furnish you with copies of all papers on file in the Indian office which are embraced in the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 27, calling for information as to the Utah expedition, &c., I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the papers called for, and numbered in the accompanying schedule from No. 1 to No. 46. The correspondence being quite voluminous, I beg leave to invite your attention to its more prominent and pertinent parts.

As early as February 10, 1852, complaints reached this office against Governor Brigham Young and his followers, who are represented by Agent Holeman, in his letter marked No. 1, as encroaching upon "the Indians, and making settlements throughout the Territory on all the most valuable lands;" that it was generally believed that all the letters of the "Gentiles" were opened by the Mormon postmaster, and that Brigham Young "made use of his office as superintendent and of the money of the government to promote the interests of his church."

This statement was confirmed by the report of Sub-Agent H. R. Day, (marked No. 2,) who had left his post, and who gives the reasons for so doing in his letter, marked No. 3.

Agent Holeman, in his letter dated December 28, 1851, marked No. 4, being at that time the only government officer *not a Mormon* left in the Territory, relates a singular instance of how the Mormons went to the work of annoying him, with the view, no doubt, of inducing him to return to the States.

All the documents herewith presented, from No. 4 to No. 20, inclusive, covering the space of two years and a half, gradually develop the policy pursued by the Mormons, which aimed at the establishment of an independent Mormon empire.

To effect this they incited the Indians against the "Gentiles," arrogated the eminent domain over the Indian territory, over which the Indian title was not yet extinguished, and taxed the emigrants passing through Utah on their way to California and Oregon. For substantiation of these points, allow me to invite your attention especially to Nos. 6, 11, 13, and 17. If any doubts, however, had been entertained with regard to the truth of these statements, they were set at rest by Governor Young in his letter to this office, dated June 26, 1855, in which the following passage occurs: "I do not care a groat whether the department or the government ever contribute a penny towards the support of the Indian relations, for the suppression of Indian hostilities, or any other public purpose or object in or for the Territory of Utah."

As early as April 10, 1854, this office made a report (marked No. 17) to the department, requesting that immediate steps should be taken to separate the superintendency of Indian affairs for Utah from the office of governor of said Territory, which, however, was not effected until during the last session (the thirty-fourth) of Congress. In 1855 Colonel Steptoe was appointed governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, but he never entered upon duty. In relation to this matter, I beg leave to invite your attention to Nos. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In May, 1855, information reached this office from Agent Hurt (No. 22) that the Mormons had resolved to send out a large number of missionaries to the Indians, with the intent to teach them that the Indians were the rightful owners of the American soil, that it had been wrongfully taken from them by the whites, and that the Great Spirit had sent the Mormons among them to help them recover their rights.

The letters marked Nos. 25, 26, and 27, written August 30 and October 31, 1856, respectively, show that these statements of Agent Hurt were not mere assertions.

No. 28 is a letter of Governor Young, dated September 12, 1857, which was replied to by this office (No. 29) on November 11, 1857.

The documents from Nos. 30 to 46, inclusive, show forth the measures taken by this office to meet the emergencies created by the treasonable designs of the deluded Mormons and their ambitious leaders, and display further outrages and indignities of these fanatical men against the government and its officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of documents, numbered 1 to 46, transmitted by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in obedience to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 30, 1858, to furnish copies of all papers on file in the Indian office, embraced in the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 27, 1858, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate to the House of Representatives the information which gave rise to the military expedition ordered to Utah Territory," &c., &c.

- 1.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, November 28, 1851.
- 2.—Letter from Sub-Agent H. R. Day to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Washington City, January, 2, 1852.
- 3.—Letter from Sub-Agent H. R. Day to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Washington city, January 9, 1852.
- 4.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, December 28, 1851.
- 5.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, February 29, 1852.
- 6.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, March 29, 1852.
- 7.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, April 29, 1852.
- 8.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Governor Brigham Young, dated Great Salt Lake City, April 19, 1852.
- 9.—Letter from Sub-Agent H. R. Day to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Washington city, June 2, 1852.
- 10.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, May 2, 1852.
- 11.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, May 8, 1852.
- 12.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, August 30, 1852.
- 13.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, November 3, 1852.
- 14.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Webber Station, March 5, 1853.
- 15.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, April 29, 1853.
- 16.—Letter from Agent J. H. Holeman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, May 12, 1853.
- 17.—Report from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated April 10, 1854.
- 18.—Report from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated September 15, 1854.
- 19.—Letter from Lieutenant H. B. Fleming to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Laramie, August 15, 1854.
- 20.—Letter from John M. Hockaday, esq., to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, June 17, 1854.

- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Report from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated March 21, 1855.
- 20 $\frac{3}{4}$.—Letter from Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 22, 1855.
- 21.—Letter from Governor Brigham Young to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855.
- 22.—Report from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated July 10, 1855.
- 23.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, May 2, 1855.
- 24.—Memoranda for the Secretary of the Interior from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 15, 1855.
- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Letter from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Steptoe to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, April 5, 1855.
- 25.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, August 30, 1856.
- 26.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Governor Brigham Young, dated Office of Indian Agent, Utah, October 31, 1856.
- 27.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, November 20, 1856.
- 28.—Letter from Governor Brigham Young to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, September 12, 1857.
- 29.—Letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Governor Brigham Young, dated Washington city, November 11, 1857.
- 30.—Letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent J. L. Collins, Santa Fé, dated November 24, 1857.
- 31.—Letter from Agent and Acting Superintendent S. M. Yost to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Santa Fé, January 14, 1858.
- 32.—Report from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated September 22, 1857.
- 33.—Letter from Agent Thomas S. Twiss to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Agency of the Upper Platte, Raw Hide creek, July 13, 1857.
- 34.—Report from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated November 7, 1857.
- 35.—Letter from Superintendent John Haverty to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated St. Louis, November 2, 1857.
- 36.—Letter from Agent Thomas S. Twiss to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Agency of the Upper Platte, Raw Ride creek, September 15, 1857.
- 37.—Letter from Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 9, 1857.
- 38.—Letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent John Haverty, dated November 11, 1857.
- 39.—Letter from Agent Thomas S. Twiss to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Agency of the Upper Platte, Deer creek, November 7, 1857.
- 40.—Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Agent Thomas S. Twiss, dated January 11, 1858.

- 41.—Letter from William Henry Forbes to Major W. J. Cullen, dated St. Paul, February 2, 1858.
- 42.—Letter from Superintendent J. Forney to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Camp Scott, December 14, 1857.
- 43.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Superintendent J. Forney, dated Fort Bridger, December 4, 1857.
- 44.—Letter from Agent Garland Hurt to Colonel A. S. Johnston, dated Camp on Sweet Water, October 24, 1857.
- 45.—Letter from Governor Brigham Young to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Great Salt Lake City, October 7, 1857.
- 46.—Letter from Governor Brigham Young to Agent Garland Hurt, dated Great Salt Lake City, September 26, 1857.

Addenda.

- 47.—Letter from George W. Armstrong to Secretary of the Interior, dated City of Provo, December 1, 1857.
- 48.—Letter from Brigham Young to George W. Armstrong, dated Great Salt Lake City, October 16, 1857.

No. 1.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Utah Territory, November 28, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have, according to instructions, made a report to his excellency Governor Young, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, in which I have given a statement of my accounts and transactions generally. But owing to a difficulty which occurred between the governor, Judge Brocchus, and other officers of government during my absence at Laramie, I did not think it prudent to touch on matters connected with the conduct of the governor, and the Mormons in general, in my report, as it had to pass through the hands of the governor. It was not, however, because I feared that anything I would state could or would be controverted by the governor, but because I feared that if I said anything which he might not like in my report that it would never reach you. The "Gentiles," as we are all called who do not belong to the Mormon church, have no confidence in the management of the post office here. It is believed by many that there is an examination of all letters coming and going, in order that they may ascertain what is said of them, and by whom it is said. This opinion is so strong, that all communications touching their character or conduct are either sent to Bridger or Laramie, there to be mailed. I send this communication, through a friend, to Laramie, to be there mailed for the States.

I alluded in my report to the necessity of adopting such measures by the general government as would protect the Indians in this Territory; they are becoming very much excited by the encroachments of the Mormons, as they are making settlements throughout the Ter-

ritory on all the most valuable lands, extending these settlements for near three hundred miles from this city. In the first settlement of this city and the adjoining country by the Mormons, they at first conciliated the Indians by kind treatment; but when they once got a foothold, they began to *force their way*; the consequence was a war with the Indians, and in many instances, a most brutal butchery. This they fear will be the result wherever the Mormons may make a settlement. The Indians have been driven from their lands, and their hunting grounds destroyed, without any compensation therefor. They are in many instances reduced to a state of suffering bordering on starvation. In this situation some of the most daring and desperate, approach the settlements and demand compensation for their lands, when upon the slightest pretents they are shot down or driven to the mountains. These scenes frequently occur; but the other day an Indian was found dead in the vicinity of the city, shot through the body.

You will be informed, no doubt, by Judge Brocchus, Secretary Harris and others, officers of the government, who have lately returned from this city to the States, of the conduct and character of Governor Young, his treatment to them, &c. I was not here at the time; on my arrival in the city, I found the governor absent, on an expedition to the Indians, some 150 miles distant from the city. He had taken with him sub-Agent S. B. Rose, who is a Mormon, with several hundred dollars' worth of Indian goods as presents, for the purpose, no doubt, of conciliating the Indians and getting their permission to extend his settlements, thus making use of his office as superintendent, and the money of the government to promote the interest of his church. Therefore it seems to me that no Mormon should, officially, have anything to do with the Indians. I have no doubt but every effort will be made by the Mormons to prevent the government from peaceably extending her laws over the Territory. Since the departure of the judges, &c., they have levied additional taxes on all classes, of ten cents on the dollar on all description of property; this, it is thought, is for the purpose of preparing to resist the government.

I should be pleased to receive some instructions in relation to my duties here. I do not know how to act in many cases, and I fear that in acting from my judgment, I may transcend my powers, if I have not done so already. I think it would be advisable to hold a treaty with the Indians as soon as is convenient; they are generally friendly disposed towards the whites. A deputation of some of their principal men to visit the States would have a very good effect. They know nothing of the power of the government, or the number and manner of living of our people.

I fear you will think me extravagant in the expenditure of money, but I assure you things are quite different here from what they are in the States; every thing here is from three to five hundred per cent., consequently our living, although much more common, is very dear. It was the first attempt that had been made by the government to establish friendly relations with the Indians in this Territory, and I thought that a few dollars was a matter of no importance, when compared with the effect which would be produced upon their feelings by showing

them, that their "Great Father" would be good to them, if they would treat the whites with kindness, &c.

The Indians are very much scattered in this Territory. We want a few more sub-agents; if the pay could be raised we would all be able to do more good. I will communicate with you again about the last of December.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA, *Commissioner Indian Affairs,*
Washington City, D. C.

No. 2.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January 2, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to report that agreeably to instructions from your department I proceeded to the Territory of Utah, and after a tedious trip arrived at the city of the Great Salt Lake on the 19th of July.

On the 21st I officially reported myself to his excellency Brigham Young, governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, for "instructions, location, &c.," as instructed by your department.

After the elapse of a few days I received a note from the governor locating me in the first or "Parvan district," with verbal instructions to remain in the city of Great Salt Lake until spring before I permanently established my agency.

The tribes or bands in my agency are composed of the Snake Diggers or Cum-em-bars, which are the desert Indians, inhabiting west of the Tooele, Yoab, and Sevier valleys.

There is a tribe known as Goships and Wan-Ships band, who inhabit the northern part of this district, north from the Great Salt Lake towards the Weber country, west of the Tooele, and east of the Shoshones, or Snake nation.

South are the Tin-pan-a-gos, who inhabit Utah valley; they are more commonly called the Tinpany or Lake Utes, and are divided into small bands, each having a chief Stick-in-the-head-Peteetweet, and others are known as chiefs.

The next are the San-Petes, who are south of the last named tribes, roving through the Yoab and San-Pete valleys, and thence south to the Sevier river. South of them are the Parvans, which nation extends to a tribe called the Piedades.

The next and last known tribe composing my district is a roving band, who roam through the whole of the other nations, and are confined to no particular part of the Territory. They are called Che-ver-ets, and known as Walker's band.

All the different tribes in this Territory show much deference to Walker. Connected with him or his band are Arra, Pinés, Grose-

Pinés, Tab-bas, and some others. These bands frequently rove high up on the Sevier river in search of game, but are generally found in the neighborhood of San-Pete and Utah valleys.

I held several councils or "talks" with some of the different chiefs and braves, and explained to them what their Great Father at Washington desired to do for them, and what he expected of them. They expressed much pleasure and satisfaction.

I made them several presents, which delighted them exceedingly. The Indians in this Territory are mostly very poor. Game being excessively scarce, they are, from necessity, and to prevent starvation often, impelled to steal cattle, horses, mules, &c., for food.

Some of the tribes inhabiting this district are fine looking men, and apparently quite intelligent Indians. Others of them, viz: the Snake Diggers or Cum-em-bars, are small in stature, and filthy looking beings; they subsist mostly upon roots, crickets, insects, &c.; are extremely poor and wild.

All these tribes before mentioned acknowledge Walker as their war chief, and Sow-er-ette as their head civil chief; but the majority of the tribes obey the mandate or counsel of their civil chief, Sow-er-ette, including Walker. They all expressed a willingness and desire to cultivate the soil, provided the Mormons would not drive them off from their lands.

In the latter part of September I sent out to the Snake or Shoshone nation, and invited Cut-nose, one of the chiefs of that nation, to come in and hold a council or "talk" with me, promising to protect him. My object was to make peace between them and the Utah tribes in my district. He came in, with others, and we held a "talk" of several hours. I gave him some small presents. He expressed himself much pleased to hear from their Great Father, and agreed to meet me at Fort Bridger, one hundred and thirteen miles southeast of Salt Lake City, on the 1st of October.

I also sent word to Sow-er-ette to meet me there with his warriors, promising to protect him. Accordingly I repaired to the fort, and they met me there, as per agreement.

These nations have been at war for many years, and there seemed to be a deadly hatred between them. After a council of several hours, during which time they recounted their alleged causes of quarrel, I told them their Great Father wished them to be at peace with all the different nations of Indians and with the whites, and that they must not steal; which, after smoking the calumet of peace again, they all clasped hands and agreed to.

The Indians complained bitterly of the treatment they had received from the Mormon settlers from the time they first entered the Territory up to the present, such as driving them off of their lands, stealing their stock, &c.

I can, perhaps, convey their ideas better by giving you the language of the old chief, Sow-er-ette, who, raising himself up to his full height, said to me: "American good! Mormon no good! American friend. Mormon kill, steal."

The chiefs said they claimed all the lands upon which were settled the Mormons, and that they were driving them further every year,

making use of their soil and what little timber there was, and expressed a wish, if their Great Father was so powerful, that he would not permit the Mormons to drive them out of the valleys into the mountains, where they must starve.

Some of these tribes cultivate the soil, raise Indian corn, &c.

About the 9th of August Major Holeman, Indian agent, arrived at Great Salt Lake City, and the governor, after some consultation with him and myself, ordered us to attend the treaty at Fort Laramie on the 1st of September, with a delegation of Indians.

I sent out interpreters among those in my district to prevail upon the chief to attend the treaty. By the governor's orders, purchased a carriage, &c., to convey them down privately and in disguise, it being his opinion and instructions that they should be conveyed in that manner to prevent being attacked by other tribes.

Four only of the different bands came in: Gro-se-pene, a chief; Quon-de-ats, son of Sow-er-ette; Tomy, sent by Walker; Sow-er-ette, sent by Wanship; and Gro-se-pene's sister.

The governor thought they could not properly represent the different tribes, and ordered me not to make the trip, but to purchase them a suit of clothes each, knives, tobacco, &c., which I did.

The reasons given me by Sow-er-ette, Walker, and the other chiefs, why they did not come in and go down was that they believed it to be a trap set by the Mormons to kill them. They seem to have but little confidence in anything the Mormon people say to them, and decidedly stand in much fear of them; and from all information I could gather not without good cause.

I am decidedly of opinion that a treaty held of all the different tribes in the Territory would be of incalculable benefit, and that a delegation sent to Washington and through the States would add much to give them an idea of the power of the government, and have a much greater tendency to civilize these Indians than any other course that could be adopted. They have no conception of the population and power of the United States.

Christian missions, other than Mormons, would also do much to advance these Indians towards civilization.

I am, respectfully, your obedient,

H. R. DAY,

Sub-Indian Agent 1st District, Utah Territory.

Hon. LUKE LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 9, 1852.*

SIR: In presenting my report to your department a few days since, I did not then state my reasons for having left the Territory of Utah and my agency. I deemed it more suitable to make it the subject of another communication.

My reasons for returning were the public and private abuse of the

government of the United States and its officers, and finding I could not be of that service to the government and the Indians, which I deem that duty required, more particularly as long as the present governor remained superintendent of Indian affairs.

I found it impossible, with due respect to myself and the government of the United States, to perform my duties, in consequence of the open hostility manifested publicly and privately by the governor and the Mormon community to the government of the United States and its officers sent out to Utah Territory.

Although instructed by your department to report through Governor Young, ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, I have, under the peculiar circumstances of my position, thought it the more advisable and proper course to report to you in person, and knowing the delay of mail communication, and being satisfied that the government would wish to take action independent of Mormon influences, I believed I would be discharging my duty to repair to the seat of government that I might give such information and explanations as a counter report from Governor Young might call for, and to give a more full and detailed account of the difficulties existing between the officers of the general government and the Mormons.

Thus far I conceive that I am in the discharge of my duty, and would respectfully ask for further instructions, and of such a nature as will enable me to act independent of Governor Young and the Mormons, and am ready to perform my duties and return to Utah Territory; but do not believe that any agent controlled by Governor Young can fully effect the objects of the government in their relations with the Indians.

I would also respectfully suggest that the salaries of sub-agents be raised to such an amount as would enable them to live in a country where everything in the shape of provisions, &c., is much higher than in either California, Oregon, or New Mexico, and in which countries agents receive much larger salaries.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HENRY R. DAY.

Hon. LUKE LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 4.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

December 28, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you a document which will give you some information in relation to the manner they do business in this city. It commenced, I have no doubt, with the view of producing a difficulty with me, as I was the only government officer *not a Mormon* left in the Territory. It was a transaction with which I had nothing to do, when consulted upon the subject by Mr. H. R. Day, sub-agent, and Governor Young. I did not think it my privilege, nor did I undertake to give any *instruction to any one*, neither did I intend to make

any move in the matter. Subsequently I was called on by Mr. H. R. Day, who informed me that the governor had directed him to make an effort, and, if possible, to get some of the chiefs or principal men of the Utah tribe of Indians, and accompany them to the treaty of Laramie. He stated, also, that the governor had recommended to him that he should send some one acquainted with the Indians to visit them at their villages, and request them to meet him in this city, where, with his assistance, they could perhaps prevail on the Indians to accompany him to the treaty. Mr. Day, having an interpreter employed, he was called upon and directed to visit these Indians; he wished to have some one to accompany him, and requested Mr. Day to authorize him to employ one or two men for that purpose. Mr. Day asked my opinion with regard to his power of employing persons in this capacity. I told him I could give him no information on the subject, but supposed that the governor could or would advise him what to do, and that he had better consult him. Shortly after this conversation Mr. Huntington, the interpreter, called on me, accompanied by this E. W. Vanetten, to know what would be the pay of Vanetten per day should he take the trip. I told them I could not inform them; that I had nothing to do with the business; that I was going to leave the city the next day for Laramie, and, as I could not be here when the Indians arrived, I again advised them to call on the governor, who would give them all the necessary information and instruction. They left me, and in about two hours returned, still urging me to give them directions and instruct them what to do; Vanetten stating in the most positive manner that he would not go unless he knew what he was to get, and who was to pay him. I told him again that I had nothing to do with the matter, and that I could not and would not fix any price for his labor, *nor would I employ him at any price whatever.* This was the last conversation I had with either Vanetten or Huntington upon the subject.

I left the city the next day, and heard nothing further upon the subject until I returned here from Laramie. On the 10th ultimo Mr. Vanetten presented his account to me, and in a very peremptory manner demanded payment. I told him that I had not employed him, that I knew nothing of the services, and that I could not pay the bill. He replied that he had been *directed to present it to me*, and if I did not pay it that he must proceed to collect it. I requested him to see the governor, and that I had no doubt he would do what was right. If the services had been rendered the governor knew it, and certainly would pay him, as he had the control of the whole matter; that he well knew that I was not here at the time, and that I had refused to employ him in any way. He left me, and returned the next day, and demanded *immediate payment*, informing me that the governor had instructed him to present the account to me, and if I did not pay it to make me. I stated to him that I did not wish any difficulty either with him or the governor, but that I could not pay an account that I had no agency in creating, or for services which I did not know had ever been rendered; but, to settle the matter, if he would get the governor's certificate, with instructions to me to pay it, I would do so. But without the certificate of the governor I would not.

About twelve o'clock the constable served a warrant on me for an account against "*J. H. Holeman, Indian agent,*" summoning me to appear before Squire Snow at *three o'clock*. Attorney General Blair appeared as counsel for Vannetten, had me prosecuted, and judgment rendered against me *as a private citizen*; execution issued, and a carriage wagon, the property of the government, was levied on, and taken out of my possession on the same day. On the 13th the constable advertised the carriage for sale. Fearing some difficulty, which might result in the loss of the property, as their law process was singular and speedy when against a *Gentile*; and as they can prove anything they desire, I determined to pay the *debt*, the receipt for which is herewith enclosed.

I take the opportunity of again stating to you, as my fixed opinion, that with Governor Young at the head of the Indian department in this Territory, it cannot be conducted in such a manner as to meet the views of, or do justice to, the government. He has been so much in the habit of exercising his will, which is supreme here, that no one will dare to oppose anything he may say or do. His power and influence is so great, that no officer, either of the Territory or the government, who is a Mormon, will dare to disobey his will; therefore, these officers are managed and controlled by him as completely as if all their powers and duties were invested in him alone. His orders are obeyed without regard to the consequences, and whatever is to the interest of the Mormons that is done, whether it is according to law, or to the interest of the government, or not. From all the circumstances, I feel well assured that he was at the head of this suit of Vannetten against me. He wished to show to *his people* that he was sincere in his expressions of contempt towards the government and her officers here, by having them annoyed in every possible manner, in order to force them to leave the Territory, or succumb to his will. At our first interview, after my return from Laramie, his conduct was of such a character that I felt it my duty to check him at once. I assured him of my determination to do all in my power to promote the interest of the government; that, so far as he was concerned, I should be happy to cooperate with him in all measures which had a tendency to effect that object; but that so far as I was able, and to the extent of my ability, I intended to discharge my duty to the government faithfully, without fear, favor, or affection to any one, and that I wished him distinctly to understand. We separated without much ceremony, and did not meet again for several days. In the meantime, it was rumored about that I was going out to Fort Bridger, and the Mormons generally believed that I was about to leave for the States. This produced a great change; the governor called on me, was very polite, and has been quite friendly ever since. I expect an outbreak between us, because I believe it to be his intention to use his official station as superintendent of Indian affairs to promote the interest of his people. He has already been on an excursion with the Mormon sub-Agent, S. B. Rose, with Indian goods, as presents to the Indians in a section of the country where they are making a new settlement, and where, I am informed, the Indians have made objections to any further encroachments upon their lands by the Mormons.

Their object is to get a foothold, make a settlement peaceably by purchasing the friendship of the chiefs and headmen with presents furnished by the government, and then bid defiance both to the government and to the Indians. They are a people who have no sympathy or respect for our government or its institutions, and who are frequently heard cursing and abusing, not only the government, but all who are American citizens.

Believing it to be my duty, I shall remain here if it should be the wish of the department, and shall, from time to time, advise you of all matters connected with the Indian affairs which I may deem of importance or interest.

As soon as the weather will permit, I shall visit several tribes and bands who I have not yet seen, when I shall inform you of their situation and disposition.

I have felt it my duty to make the foregoing statements, and have forwarded this communication directly to the department, believing that if I attempted to pass it through the superintendent, it would never reach you.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,

Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
November 10, 1851.

Major J. H. HOLEMAN, United States Indian agent,

To E. W. VANETTEN, DR.

For services of self and horse eight days, on tour to San Pete,
\$3 00 \$24 00

UTAH TERRITORY, }
Great Salt Lake County, } ss.

To the sheriff or any constable of said county, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. H. Holeman to appear before me, at my office in Great Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1851, at three o'clock p. m., then and there to answer unto E. W. Vanetten in a plea of debt on account, in the sum of twenty-four dollars. Hereof, fail not, but legal service and due return make, according to law.

Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1851.

WM. SNOW, J. P.

E. W. VANETTEN *vs.* J. H. HOLEMAN.

Cost bill.—Plaintiff's cost.

Summons.....	\$1 00
Subpœna.....	50
Swearing witness, (Huntingdon).....	25
Witness.....	1 00
Rendition of judgment.....	2 25
Constable's fees.....	3 00
	8 00

Suit brought on account.—Amount \$24.

November 11, A. D. 1851.—Summons issued and delivered to Rodney Badger, constable, for appearance of defendant at 3 o'clock p. m., of November 11, 1851.

November 11, 1851.—Summons returned endorsed, served by reading to defendant.—Rodney Badger, constable.

Fees, \$3.

Half-past three.—Parties appeared, trial had, and it is considered that plaintiff recover of defendant the sum of \$24 and cost, taxed to eight dollars.

November 11, 1851.—Execution issued against J. H. Holeman, in favor of E. W. Vanetten, for \$24, debt, and \$8 cost of suit, placed in the hands of R. Badger, constable, for collection, together with his cost, and one dollar for said execution.

Returnable thirty days from date.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy taken from my docket in office.

WM. SNOW, *J. P.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *November 14, 1851.*

E. W. VANETTEN *vs.* JACOB H. HOLEMAN.

Judgement rendered by Wm. Snow, justice.....	\$24 00
Costs of suit.....	8 00
Taking a carriage and serving writ in execution.....	3 00
Writing and posting up 4 advertisements for the sale of one carriage.....	4 00
	39 00

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *November 15, 1851.*

Received payment, in full of the above bill, costs, and judgment of Jacob H. Holeman.

RODNEY BADGER, *Constable.*

Constable's Sale.

Taken, on execution against John H. Holeman, in favor of E. W. Vanetten, one carriage and harness, which will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at or near the council house, in Great Salt Lake City, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m., the 22d day of November, 1851.

RODNEY BADGER,
Constable.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, G. S. L. CITY,
November 13, 1851.

No. 5.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
February 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You would greatly oblige me by giving me some instructions in regard to my duties here, and the wishes of the department. I have been, as the saying is, going it blind, pretty much, and, I fear, I may have acted improperly in some respects. I am anxious to be informed of the intentions and wishes of the department in relation to the Indians in this Territory generally. It is expected here that there will be a considerable emigration from the States to California and Oregon this spring; there will be considerable from this place. As the Indians have been very troublesome on this route, I think it important that something should be done in that direction to protect the property and lives of the emigrants. An agency at Mary's river, some 300 miles from this city, would do much good, and have a tendency to quiet the disorderly Indians, if in the hands of a proper person. I consider it the most important point for operations this spring. There was such destruction of life and property on this route, during the last season, that I should like to be instructed to regulate matters there, before the emigration arrives. I think, by proper management, the route may be made safe; not, however, without some expense. If I do not hear from you, and the emigration should make a move, I shall use all efforts to give them a safe passage, so far as the Indians are concerned. I shall visit them and endeavor to conciliate them; and, if possible, establish friendly relations between us: at all events, so far as the limits of this Territory extend. But, as I have before stated to you, I fear that little can be done for the benefit of the government or the Indians, under the present organization of the Indian department here. The superintendent and sub-Agent, Rose, seem disposed to conceal their movements from me; they never consult with me, or pay any attention to my opinions. They have licensed many traders, some against my wishes, and who I know to be unworthy; they are traversing the country in every direction, though they reside in this city. Have I the power to stop this kind of traffic? I have pestered you so much with my communications, that I fear you will think me troublesome; therefore, I will make the communication a short one. I wrote to Mr. J. J. Critten-

den, concerning matters here, and should be pleased that you would see my letter to him. If you have time, please write me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. L. LEA, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 6.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
March 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR: On the 28th of November last I addressed you a letter, containing in substance what you will find in this. Believing it important that the department should be possessed of some of these facts, and understanding that there was a failure in the mail of the 1st of December, I have concluded to write you again, as I have now a safe conveyance by private hand. In my letter above alluded to, I informed you that I had made a report to his excellency Governor Young, superintendent of Indian affairs, in which I had given a statement of my accounts and transactions, generally. But owing to a difficulty which had occurred between the governor and Judge Brochus, and other officers of the government, during my absence to Laramie, I did not think it prudent to touch on matters connected with the conduct of the governor, and the Mormons in general, as it had to pass through the hands of the governor. It was not, however, because I feared that anything I stated could or would be contradicted by the governor, but because I apprehended that if I said anything which he did not like in my report, that it would never reach you. "The Gentiles," as we are all called, who do not belong to the Mormon church, have no confidence in the management of the post office here; it is believed by many that there is an examination of all letters, coming and going, in order that they may ascertain what is said of them, and by whom it is said. This opinion is so strong that all communications touching their character and conduct, are either sent to Bridger or Laramie, there to be mailed. I send this communication by a friend to St. Joseph, Missouri, there to be mailed for the city of Washington.

I alluded, in my report, to the necessity of adopting such measures by the general government, as will protect the rights of the Indians in this Territory; they are becoming very much excited by the encroachments of the Mormons, who are making settlements throughout the Territory on all the most valuable lands, extending these settlements for three hundred miles south from this city, and north to Mary's river and Carson valley. In the first settlement of this city, and the adjoining country by the Mormons, they at first conciliated the Indians by kind treatment, but when they once got foothold, they began to force their way, the consequence was a war with the Indians, and in many instances, a most brutal butchery of the Indians. This, they fear, will again be the result wherever the Mormons may make a

settlement. The Indians having been driven from their lands, and their hunting ground destroyed without any compensation therefor, they are, in many instances, reduced to a state of suffering bordering on starvation. In this situation, some of the most daring and desperate approach the settlements, and demand some remuneration or compensation for their lands, &c., when upon the slightest pretexts, they are shot down or driven to the mountains. These scenes frequently occur; but the other day an Indian was found dead in the vicinity of the city, shot through the body.

You will no doubt be informed by Judge Brocchus, Secretary Harris, and others—officers who have returned from this city to the States—of the conduct and character of Governor Young, his treatment to them, &c. I was not here at the time. On my arrival in the city, from Laramie, I found the governor absent on an expedition to the Indians, some 150 miles distant. He had taken with him sub-Agent S. B. Rose, who is a Mormon, with several hundred dollars worth of Indian goods as presents, for the purpose, no doubt, of conciliating the Indians and getting permission to extend his settlements; thus making use of his office as superintendent and the money of the government to promote the interest of his church. Therefore, it seems to me that no Mormon should officially have anything to do with the Indians.

From what I can learn here, there is no doubt but every effort will be made by the Mormons to prevent the government from peaceably extending her laws over the Territory. Since the departure of the judges and other officers, they have levied additional taxes on all classes of ten cents on the dollar's worth of all description and kind of property. This, it is thought, is for the purpose of preparing for resistance. It is said, upon good authority, that there is an effort being made to form an alliance with the Indians to resist the government, should it be determined to force authority in the Territory; and, from all the circumstances and information I can gather, something of the kind may be in agitation. It would not surprise me in the least, as many of the Utah tribe have been baptised in their church, and feasted upon all occasions, and treated in the kindest manner. sub-Agent Rose has just returned from another tour, and the governor will leave again in a few days. Neither have spoken to me on the subject, nor do they let me know anything of their actings or doings.

I think it would be advisable to hold a treaty with the Indians as soon as possible. They are generally friendly disposed to the whites. A deputation of some of their principal men to visit the States would have a very good effect. They know nothing of the power of the government, or the number and manner of living of our people.

I have just been informed that the Snake and Utah tribes, who have been at war with each other, have assembled for the purpose of settling their differences; they are now in council. I suggested this course to both tribes, and have no doubt but it will result in an adjustment of their difficulties. It will set an example to the other tribes, and will ultimately, I have no doubt, produce a very good effect. This is the band of the Snakes who visited Laramie; they are very friendly to the whites and have great respect for their Great Father. The Indians

are very much scattered over this Territory ; the tribes are split up into small bands, ruled by some favorite chief ; some of them are very small. The tribe of Shoshonies, or Snakes, is very large, and being divided into many bands, they occupy a large portion of the Territory, but are all on friendly terms with each other. They have nothing like a settled residence, but roam the country from the headwaters of the Platte, near the South Pass, to St. Mary's river, including a portion of the Territory of Oregon. There are two bands of Utahs of considerable size ; one residing south of the city, and are very friendly towards the whites ; the other, who are called the " Diggers," reside north, and range over a portion of country lying between this and California ; they are said to be a tribe formed by the poorer classes of the Utahs, the Snakes, the Pa-nacks, the Crows, and the Flatheads. They have heretofore been considered as the most worthless and trifling Indians in the Territory, subsisting on roots principally, from which they take the name of Diggers. It is said they eat anything that has life in it, from a cricket to a buffalo. It is principally in their country that the robberies and murders which have occurred during the past season have been committed. Many are of the opinion that they have been encouraged and assisted by white men ; and judging of their past character and their bold and daring conduct now, it would seem that there is strong grounds for the opinion. There are many bands of the various tribes above named, of a more elevated character, who pursue the chase for a living, and travel the country in search of game, from the Platte river to California, and from this city to Oregon. I visited a village of the Snakes about 80 miles north of this city, in January last. It was reported here that they had information of two white women, who were said to be held as prisoners by a band of the " White Knives ;" all the information I could gather seemed to justify the belief that they had been killed by the Indians. The name of *White Knife* has been given to these Indians who have been committing the robberies on the California and Oregon routes, in consequence, they say, of white men being connected with them and their being so completely armed with almost every description of weapon. The Indians I visited professed great friendship for the whites, and seemed disposed to enter into any arrangement with the government which would have a tendency to secure, permanently, this friendship. I have met with many of the Utah tribe, who reside south and southeast of this city ; they are also friendly, and are anxious to make such arrangements, by treaty or otherwise, as will establish, on a firm footing, their friendly relations with the whites.

I have suggested, in my previous letters, the necessity of doing something to protect the route between this and California and Oregon ; the Indians have been very troublesome during the last year ; robberies and murders of the most brutal character occur with almost every train. The November mail from California has been cut off, all killed by the Indians, near Mary's river ; the mail contractor, Mr. Woodward, among them, and the mail destroyed. The February mail from the same place arrived here on the 26th instant, after much suffering ; all their mules and horses were frozen to death, the men

were compelled to lay by 18 days in a snow storm, and travelled 13 days on foot, packing the mail on their backs, with nothing to eat but mule meat, and four days without anything; they accidentally met a band of the Snake Indians, who fed them, and brought them into the settlements. Something should be done by the government to aid this mail route. The December and January mails could not pass the mountains and return.

It is not, perhaps, any portion of my duty, yet it may not be amiss to give you some account of the persecution and tyranny of the Mormons towards the gentiles, as all are called who do not belong to the Mormon church. They have levied a very exorbitant tax on all emigrants who have been compelled to winter in this valley; they collected this tax last fall, and now, when these emigrants are preparing to leave for California and Oregon, they tax them again. The legislature has passed a law giving licenses to men belonging to their church, to establish ferries, and build bridges over all the streams over which emigration will have to pass, and regulated the toll at three dollars for each wagon, and fifty cents for each head of loose cattle, while the citizens of the valley, or members of the church, are exempted from this tax or toll, one-half of which is to be paid into the tithing office, for the benefit of the church. Some of the emigrants, who, from the lateness of the season when they arrived here, were compelled to remain during the winter; being good mechanics, they were employed by some of the heads of the church to labor on their buildings and public works; and wishing to leave this spring, have been turned off without pay, or any satisfaction; they refused even to give their notes. Among these men is Willard Richards, who keeps a harem of some dozen or fifteen women, to all of whom he is wedded. He is acting secretary of state, and postmaster of the city. Every description of tyranny that they can invent is made use of to persecute the emigrants. They issue from the tithing office a kind of scrip, as evidence of the indebtedness of the church, for labor or services performed by individuals. This scrip forms a kind of circulating medium, and is received from the members in payment of their taxes and tithing; but when it falls into the hands of a gentile, it will not be received from him for his taxes, and he is forced to pay the cash. All he can do with it is to receive such articles of trade as they may choose to give him, at from one to four hundred per cent. above the valley prices for the same article.

They are in the habit of drilling the militia weekly. The commanding officer, in impressing upon them the importance of punctuality attending these drills, has been heard to say, "That they were in the habit of drilling punctually while in Nauvoo, when they had but one State to oppose them, but now they have the whole United States, they should be properly drilled and equipped." Others say, "They do not fear the United States, they have neither respect for her, or her citizens; and should they want assistance to defend themselves against the government, they can easily get it from England." They have their missionaries travelling all over the world, almost, collecting men and contributions, to give greater strength to their church. They calculate upon a large emigration this season to reinforce their

ranks, and are using every effort to prevent their people from leaving the valley. Many have made preparations for emigrating to California, but Brigham has put his veto against it, and in a great measure, has put a stop to it.

I could give you thousands of circumstances tending to show their deadly hostility to the government, and their determination to resist her authority in all matters which conflict with their notions and church regulations. They say that "*God and the governor commands,*" and they obey no one else.

I mentioned in my previous letters the difficulty attending the route from this city to California. The main route from the States to California and Oregon passes to the north of this, and intercepts the road from here at or near the Goose Creek mountains, about 175 miles from this place. It is then about 130 miles to the head of Humboldt river, where the road strikes it; thence down the river to the cañon is about 60 miles; making from this to the cañon about 365 miles. It is the opinion of the best informed, with whom I have conversed, that a post or agency, established at or near this canon, would afford the best protection to this route. The distance from this cañon to Reese's Station in Carson's valley, is about 360 miles. This station is in Utah Territory, near the California line, and is about 180 miles from Sacramento city. There is a settlement about this station of about eighty persons, and extends in the direction to this city, for near forty miles. Should I receive no instructions to the contrary, I have concluded to visit this section of the Territory, and should I find it advantageous to the interest of the government and the Indians, I shall make arrangements to establish an agency at some point which will be the best calculated to give the greatest amount of protection, and at the same time be most convenient for operations with the Indians. As the emigration will be leaving this valley about the 20th of April, I have concluded to leave this city with them. I shall write you again before I leave, and shall advise you from time to time of my operations, the prospects of quieting the Indians, and the state of the country generally.

I fear you will think me extravagant in the expenditure of money, but I assure you things are quite different here from what they are in the States; everything is from two to five hundred per cent. higher than they are there. Consequently, our living, though much more common, is quite dear. All my expenditures have been as economical as possible, particularly my trip to Laramie. It was the first attempt that had been made by government to establish friendly relations with the Indians in this Territory, and I thought that a few dollars was a matter of no importance when compared with the effect which would be produced upon their feelings, by showing them that their Great Father, as well as the whites generally, would be good to them if they would treat the whites with kindness. They returned to their villages so much pleased with the trip, and the evidences of friendship they received, that they are using all their influence with the other tribes, not only to make peace between themselves, but to establish peace and friendship with the whites.

It may be prudent, perhaps, to keep my name secret in relation to these statements. If it was known here that I had such a communi-

cation, there is no telling what would be the result. I have heard them boldly assert that, if Brigham was to tell them to cut any man's throat, they would do it without hesitation. I make these remarks to let you know my situation. I do not fear a contradiction; use your judgment on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA.

No. 7.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
April 29, 1852.

SIR: I have advised you, in my previous communication, of the difficulty and danger to emigrants who travel the Oregon and California route, and of the necessity of doing something for their protection. I also informed you that, if not instructed otherwise, I should visit that section of the Territory, and endeavor to make such arrangements with these Indians as would insure safety to emigration in future. I have had several conversations with the superintendent upon this subject without coming to any determination or receiving from him any particular instructions. For the purpose, therefore, of bringing the matter to a close, and that there should be action upon the subject, I addressed to him the enclosed letter. He left this city on the 23d instant on a southern tour, to be absent several months, without giving me any instructions, or even acknowledging the receipt of my letter. He has been in an ill humor with me since the receipt of your annual report, in which is a letter I addressed you from Fort Laramie and in which I speak of the excitement of the Indians on account of the whites settling their lands, and more particularly against the Mormons. In order to justify myself for the statements made in that letter, I have thought it advisable to give you my authority, as I have been threatened with denunciation and a contradiction of all matters concerning the Mormons.

Mr. James Bridger, who was the interpreter of the Snake Indians at the treaty of Laramie, and who is very favorably noticed in the communication of Colonel D. D. Mitchell, informed me that the Utah Indians residing in Uwinty valley had frequently expressed their dissatisfaction, in the strongest terms, against the Mormons making settlements on their lands; that they had understood they intended to do so, and were anxious to know what they should do, or if they had the right to prevent it. This was stated to me in such a manner that I could not hesitate to believe it. In addition to this, Mr. Barney Ward, a Mormon, who was the interpreter of sub-Agent S. B. Rose, in conversation, frequently stated that the Mormons intended to make a settlement in Uwinty valley, and that he was going to reside there as an Indian trader. With this information, believing that if the settlement was attempted that it would cause an outbreak, and another "Indian war," for which government would be called upon to de'ray

the expenses, I made the statement in my communication from Laramie; not, however, for the purpose of producing unkind feelings towards the Mormons, but to impress upon the department the necessity of adopting such measures as would place both the whites and the Indians in a position to understand their rights and privileges, and thereby prevent further disturbances among them, as there had been, as I conceived, great injustice done the Indians already. I subsequently met a deputation of the Uwinty Utes, sent by their chief Soweates, who confirmed the information I had before received, and expressed their decided disapprobation to any settlement being made on their lands by the whites, and more particularly by the Mormons. This same deputation was directed by their chief to request that I would send them some traders, towards whom and the government they pledged friendship in the strongest terms. I sent them two different companies of traders—one from Fort Bridger, who they treated with great kindness and respect; the others went from this city. Upon learning they were from the Mormon city, the Indians immediately demanded to know if they were Mormons; and although one was a Mormon, they were compelled to deny it. Such was the feeling of hostility expressed towards the Mormons, that if they had been known to be so they would have been driven from the village. The Shoshonees, or Snakes, were equally opposed, and expressed their disapprobation to the Mormons settling on their lands in the strongest terms.

I thought I was in the discharge of my duty in giving to the department this information, as I conceived it of some importance. The Indians in this Territory have, in the general, been badly treated; upon some occasions so much so as to produce resistance. Then, upon the most trivial occasion, would follow, as the Mormons call it, an "Indian war," and being better armed and equipped than the Indians a most brutal butchery would follow. For all these services in all these "Indian wars," I understand that there is a petition presented, or will be presented, to Congress for the government to pay the bill. Before they do so, however, I hope they will inquire into particulars, as these people seem more inclined to fleece the government of her money than to render her any important service or friendship. I have thought it to be my duty to inform the department of all matters calculated to produce excitement or dissatisfaction among the Indians. With this view I have made you the several communications relative to matters and things here. I shall continue to do so as circumstances may occur; and while I confine my statements to facts, I feel confident I shall be sustained by the department.

I shall, in accordance with my previous advices to the department, leave in a few days for the Humboldt, where, if I find it necessary, I shall establish an agency, as it is no doubt the most important point on the route. If it should be necessary and any good can be effected, I will extend my trip as far as Carson valley, near the line between this Territory and California. If I should not succeed in establishing friendly relations with these Indians, I shall on my return have it in my power to give the department such information as will enable them to act more advisedly in future. At present but little is known except that they are murdering and plundering every train that passes

the road. As the treaty of Laramie has given security to emigration from the States to the country occupied by these Indians, an arrangement with them will open a general highway through all the country, from Missouri to California, and give security to the numerous and increasing emigration which is annually passing to California and Oregon, and which at present is attended with so much danger and loss of life and property. The Indians in this section have had but little intercourse with the whites, and what they have had has rather tended to excite them against the whites than to create friendship or respect. The first were a set of traders and trappers, &c., whose practice was to cheat them out of what little they possessed, or take it by force when able to do so; the second were the Mormons, who forcibly took possession of their country, drove off their game, and killed many of the Indians; the last was the emigration who often committed depredations on those who were inclined to be friendly, through the mistaken idea that all Indians were treacherous, and by this means frequently caused the innocent to suffer. Such transactions have in a great measure brought about the present condition of things here. Many of the tribes, however, are becoming friendly, and by a prudent and humane course, which has characterized all the acts of the government in regard to this unfortunate race, I hope the balance may be reconciled and the country and the highways be relieved of the distressing scenes which so often occur.

I mentioned to you in my last communication that the November mail, from California to this place, had been cut off by the Indians and the contents destroyed. The remains of Mr. Woodward, the contractor, have since been found some forty miles beyond the settlements in this valley. We have received information from the Indians near Fort Hall, that he and his escort, five in number, were attacked by this marauding band of Indians on the Humboldt, and that four were killed—the fifth, Woodward, made his escape. It is supposed that he must have been wounded and died from exhaustion, as his watch and many valuable papers were found near the remains of his body, which was almost entirely destroyed by wild beasts; it was identified, however, by his clothing, watch, papers, &c.

The Snake Indians who attended the treaty at Laramie returned well pleased with their reception and treatment. They are very friendly with all who pass through their country, giving them every assistance in their power, and pledging a continuance of their friendship, on account, as they say, of the kindness of their Great Father to them. This feeling is diffusing itself throughout many of the other tribes and bands, who regret that they had not been there also. In fact, I believe that there is but one tribe in the Territory who are disposed to molest the emigration, and that is the tribe I contemplate visiting. I shall be compelled to incur some expense, but shall be as economical as possible. I shall have to hire some ten or fifteen men, an interpreter, &c., to accompany me, and shall make all other arrangements, as far as possible, subject to your advice and instruction, which I shall expect on my return.

I regret that I have not been able to receive positive instructions in relation to my duties, and more particularly in regard to expendi-

tures, and the particular kind of expenditures. I fear that I have already gone too far ; all I can say on this subject is, that in attending the Snake Indians to the treaty at Laramie, although somewhat expensive, it has done much good, and will have a very happy effect upon our Indian operations in future. One thing, however, is certain, all operations with the Indians cost money, perhaps more in this Territory than many other places. I have, therefore, thought it better to incur a little expense for purposes which I deemed of importance to the Indians and to the government than to wait for instructions so distant and difficult to obtain. Besides, I can see no use in my remaining idle when there is important work to perform, particularly as it will have to be done at some time, and perhaps at a much greater expense.

Will you be so kind as to say to me, on the receipt of this, what will be the proper allowance to these men who accompany me, either as their per diem or monthly pay. I fear you will consider me somewhat *pestiferous*, but you must recollect that I have had no instructions by which I could form a correct opinion of the extent of my powers and duties, or the particular wishes of the government. I was directed to report to the governor, which duty I performed without delay. He having no instructions, as he informed me, I was left to act upon your verbal instructions, to take such steps as in my judgment would best conduce to the interest of the Indians and the government. I have endeavored so to act, and hope my conduct may meet the approbation of the department, and that I may hear from you by the return mail.

I received a communication by the last mail informing me that, in consequence of my having failed to render my accounts up to the 30th of September last, I had been reported to the President. I regret that it was not in my power to make my report at the time alluded to. I had been in attendance at the treaty at Laramie, with the Snake Indians, where I was detained much longer than I had anticipated when I left this city ; not doubting when I left but that I should return before the time specified for making my report, I did not take with me many papers necessary to enable me to do so. In addition to this, my horses failed on my return to such an extent as to prevent my travelling at the usual speed. I had to wait on them or to leave them. I thought it more prudent to sacrifice my personal comfort than to leave my animals, which would have been a total loss to the government, and did not reach this city until the 26th of October, too late to make a report. I however forwarded my account by the November mail, which I have no doubt you have received ere this, and which I hope may be satisfactory to the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

HON. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

P. S. May 1.—Not receiving any communication from you, and being left to act from my own judgment, I shall proceed to equip ten

men, with an interpreter, and two friendly Indians, and proceed immediately to the Humboldt. It is reported here that these marauding Indians in that station have been making great preparations for their operations on the emigrants; and as there is nothing else of any importance for me to do at present, it seems to me that my duty prompts me to this course. I shall use every effort in my power peaceably to quiet the Indians on this route, and to get all the information possible concerning them, their habits, disposition, &c., and the prospects of doing anything with them in future. I shall use economy and discretion in all matters, and report the result to the department on my return. If I find it necessary to go as far as Carson valley I may be detained some two or three months. It is unnecessary to take this trip unless a thorough investigation is made of all matters which may be of interest to the government or to the Indians, so as to enable the department to act more advisedly in future. It is very necessary that something should be done, and as speedily as possible, as the longer it is delayed the more difficult and expensive it will be to the government. I shall be compelled to draw on the department for funds to defray expenses. I shall also take with me a few articles to be used as presents, if I can dispose of them to advantage and effect. The April mail from the States has just arrived.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent.

No. 8.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
April 19, 1852.

SIR: During the last summer, the emigration on the route to California and Oregon was very much annoyed by the Indians; many murders were committed, and a vast amount of property destroyed. These murders and robberies were committed, it is thought, by a band of Indians called "Diggers," residing in the northern part of this Territory. I have not been able to get any information which can be relied on respecting their general character; it is thought, however, that the whole band is more or less engaged in these depredations. I have thought, therefore, that a visit to these Indians would have a good effect. It is important that something should be done to protect emigration, and if it should meet your approbation I will visit them, and, if possible, make such arrangements as will give security on the route, or get such information as will enable the government to act in future. I am of the opinion that an agency established on the Humboldt, or Mary's river, would be calculated to afford protection to emigration, and, perhaps, be the means of conciliating these Indians. An agency at this point would be the means of collecting together the whites in sufficient numbers, not only to protect themselves, but to have great influence with the Indians. It might be necessary, at the present, to make them a few presents as an earnest of our friendly disposition towards them. There is already

a settlement in Carson Valley, near the territorial limits, and as this would be about midway between the settlements, it would, no doubt, be the best point to make an establishment for future operations with the Indians and for the protection of the route.

As there will be a considerable emigration from this city to California and Oregon this spring, and as they will be leaving in a few days, a small escort to accompany me would be sufficient, particularly as our object would be of a pacific character, and to establish friendly intercourse between the whites and Indians.

If you concur with me in any of these views, I would be pleased to have your advice and instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 2, 1852.*

SIR: Your chief clerk, Mr. Mix, having this morning shown me a letter from Major Holeman, Indian agent for Utah Territory, I deem it proper to state, in justice to myself and that gentleman, that upon his arrival at Great Salt Lake, at his request, I introduced him to Governor Young, and that they, upon consultation, agreed that the attendance of the Indians at the treaty, although not parties thereto, would be of incalculable benefit to them, as well as for the interest of the United States government.

Governor Young desired Mr. Holeman to address him a letter containing his views on the subject, and the impressions he had as to what would meet the wishes of your department, which was done. This letter was shown to me by Major H., as well as the answer of Governor Young, in which he (Gov. Young) instructed Mr. H., Mr. Rose, and myself to make the proper preparations for conveying the Indians to the treaty ground; a copy of these letters was promised me by Mr. Holeman, but has not been received.

The governor pledged himself that the men who might accompany me as assistants, and in connexion with my interpreter, should receive a reasonable compensation.

The man Vannettin, of the number, whom Mr. Holeman speaks of as having sued *him*, refused to serve upon my authority, and I therefore went with him to the governor, who assured him that he should be paid.

It was also the express order of the governor that the Indians should be conveyed to the treaty ground (those under my charge) in disguise, and in a private carriage, and furnished with all necessary supplies. Under his order and authority I purchased the means of conveyance, anticipating, from his representation and that of the interpreter, that there would be no reluctance on the part of the Indians to go. But,

as heretofore stated in my report to your department, after all arrangements were made, the Indians (that is, the head chiefs) declined going, alleging that it was a mere ruse on the part of the Mormons to massacre them. This was the report of my interpreter and his assistants, from whom I was necessarily obliged to derive my information. Thereupon the governor ordered me, in the presence of my interpreter, to make presents to the few chiefs who had expressed a willingness to go, which was done, as stated in my report above referred to, which is accompanied by a certificate of my interpreter and voucher.

I wish to endorse to the fullest extent that portion of Mr. Holeman's letter as to the unjustifiable conduct of the Mormon authorities of Utah, and their seditious and violent expressions with regard to the government of the United States, and all who do not belong to their *so called* religion, whom they term "*Gentiles*;" and I am still of the opinion, as expressed in my report to you, and to which I again beg to refer you, that no officer of the government, other than a *Mormon*, can reside within that Territory, if officially under the surveillance of Brigham Young, as governor, without compromising his own self-respect and the honor and dignity of this great republican government.

I also agree in the opinion expressed by Major Holeman of the present sub Indian agent, J. B. Rose, who is a devoted Mormon, and as unprincipled as any of the sect. I trust you will not consider my opinions as meaning to be at all intrusive.

Thanking you again for your uniform kindness to me and for the appointment received at your hands, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. DAY,
Late Sub-Indian Agent for Utah.

No. 10.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
May 2, 1852.

SIR: The mail did not leave here yesterday; it was snowing and storming all day. The snow fell to the depth of six inches. I have been informed this morning that a Mr. Williams has received a letter from a friend of his, a Mormon, stating that he is associated with a company of white men and Indians, who are stationed near Carson valley, and that their object is to plunder and rob the emigrants. He advises Williams, who is a Mormon also, to paint the horns of his cattle, so that he may be known, as they do not wish to molest the brethren. We ought to have troops here. These whites, associated with the Indians, are committing so many depredations on this route that something ought to be done. I have not time to write more as the mail is closed. I have to send this by private hand to be mailed

at Laramie. I will endeavor to ascertain more particularly all these matters, and inform you by next mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. L. LEA.

No. 11.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
May 8, 1852.

SIR: I advised you by letter, dated May 2, that I had received information of the organization of a band of robbers, whites and Indians, who had located themselves on the road leading from this city to California. I have since learned that the individual who made the communication to Mr. Williams is a notorious character, by the name of "Reading," and although he was once a member of the Mormon church, he is now held by them in utter contempt, and looked upon as a great scoundrel; but in consequence of some act of personal friendship which was shown him by Mr. Williams previously, he has given him the information, thus fulfilling the old adage of "honor among thieves." I am not, however, to be understood as including Mr. Williams. From what I can learn, there is no doubt of the existence of this band, and that their object is to plunder the emigrants and all who travel that road. The road from this city intersects the road leading from the States to California, at or near the Humboldt or Mary's river, beyond which the principal robberies are committed.

I shall leave for the Humboldt to-morrow, with an escort, and shall use every exertion to reconcile the Indians, and, if possible, prevail on them to withdraw from the land.

I have expressed the opinion in my previous communication that white men were the instigators of the disturbances on this route. It is now reduced to a certainty, as the information just received may be relied on. I am aware that it would be more proper for me to await instructions upon this subject. In frequent conversations with Governor Young relative to the disturbances on this route, and the importance of doing something for the protection of the emigration and the travel generally, although he did not give me instructions, yet he strongly advised it, and requested that I would address him a communication on the subject, as it would "*be better for all these matters to be in writing.*" I done so, as I have previously informed you, but received from him no reply. He being absent, and not having it in my power to confer with him, or to receive any instructions from him, the distance from Washington, and the delay which must occur in getting advices, the danger of delay, and the necessity for immediate action, all seem to justify me, if it does not absolutely make it my duty to take the trip. Besides, delay at present would greatly lessen the chances for making arrangements and quieting these Indians. A large emigration has already left, and others are leaving almost

daily; all expect difficulties with the Indians, and are prepared to meet them. With such feelings as exist, they may bring on difficulties by imprudent or hasty conduct; and should this occur the breach will be widened, and it will be more difficult to do anything with them. It is my intention to put myself in front of the emigration and meet these Indians in friendship. They know nothing of the friendly disposition of the government towards them, of the power of our people, or the vast resources of our country; and having been treated sometimes, no doubt, badly by the white man, with their general feeling and disposition to revenge, they have become the enemy of our people. If, by a pacific course and kind treatment, I can induce them to abandon their practices of plundering and murdering, the whites who are associated with them, and who no doubt have instigated them to these acts, will be left to their own resources, and not having the Indians to shield them, they may be easily managed; but so long as they have the Indians associated with them, and assume the Indian costume, which I am informed they do, the Indians of other tribes will take advantage of the prospect for plundering which is thereby afforded, and parties will be frequently found harassing the emigration, and keep the road in constant turmoil. Therefore, situated as I am, I have either to "take the responsibility" or remain inactive until I can hear from you. As I consider it of the utmost importance, from the best information I can get, that an effort should be made, and that immediately, to give peace and security to this route, and as I have been left to the exercise of my own judgment, I have thought it my duty to visit these Indians.

If I can do nothing more, I shall have it in my power to give the department such information as will enable the government to act advisedly in future, for act she must, sooner or later, and the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be, and the greater the cost.

As this will be the great thoroughfare for emigration and travel from the States to California and Oregon, government will be bound to take such steps as will give security to the road, cost what it may, even at the point of the bayonet.

Should this or any other course which I have deemed it my duty to pursue not meet the approbation of the department, you will please inform me, and give me such instructions as will enable me to comply with the wishes of the government. It is due to the department, as well as to myself, that I should be candid. I have no idea, with Governor Young at the head of the Indian department, that I shall be able to do anything that can be of service to the government, or to the Indians, or creditable to myself. Therefore, if Governor Young is continued as superintendent, I had as well leave, for it must be evident to the department, from his course recently, that his personal feelings towards me, or something else, has induced him to neglect the interests of the government in a matter in which but a short time since he seemed to be deeply interested, and which he considered of the greatest importance to the government, to the Indians, and to this Territory. Whether any other Gentile could succeed better with him than I have done is extremely doubtful, as I have studiously avoided meddling with their peculiar notions of religion in any manner, and have en-

deavored to avoid giving them any offence personally. So far as my public duties have prompted me to speak of them, I leave to the department to judge. I have spoken of them and their acts, as I believed to be my duty; I have misrepresented them in nothing, for I have had no personal enmity to gratify.

If I should find it important to the interests of the government and necessary for future operations with the Indians, I shall establish an agency at some point on the Humboldt or Mary's river, as it will have a tendency to protect the route and afford facilities to emigration. If I should establish this agency, and if it should be the wish of the department that I remain in this Territory, I would be pleased to have this agency assigned to me. As nothing can be done here of much importance during the winter season, I should be gratified, if it would meet the views of the department, to be ordered to Washington this fall, and directed to bring with me some of the chiefs and braves of the several tribes who reside in this Territory. A few of their principle men, who have an influence with their tribe, could do more good, by explaining the extent and resources of our government and people, than could be effected in any other way by the same amount of trouble and expense.

Since writing the above, we have received intelligence that an advance train of emigrants from this place for Oregon, numbering about thirty men and several women, have been attacked by Indians, and all the men killed, the women taken prisoners. The information was brought by Indians who profess to be and who have always been friendly to the whites. Mr. Bullock, the private secretary of the governor, is of the opinion that the information is true, as he has received it from a source which, he says, can be relied on; several circumstances seem to justify the report. For myself, I cannot believe it, yet it may be true. I shall, therefore, increase my number of men, if possible, and proceed without delay to ascertain the facts, and report to you by next mail, should anything serious have occurred. There is a great want of certain information relative to the condition and numbers of these bands or tribes, which renders it very difficult to form any opinion of the best course to pursue. From such information as I can get, they seem to have no fixed location, but assemble on the road as the season for emigration approaches; they then infest the road from the Goose Creek mountains to Carson valley, a distance of about five hundred miles.

We are in great confusion here; we want a few troops on this route very badly. The *white* Indians, I apprehend, are much more dangerous than the *red*. The renegades, deserters and thieves, who have had to fly from justice in California, have taken refuge in the mountains, and having associated themselves with the Indians, are more savage than the Indians themselves; by their cruelty to the whites, they have stimulated the Indians to acts of barbarity which they were never known to be guilty of before.

It has not been known until recently, although strongly suspected, that whites were engaged with these Indians, and believing that the Indians, alone, were the depredators, our people have shown them but little favor or kindness, often, no doubt, treating the innocent with

severity. This has produced a state of feeling unfriendly to the whites, generally; and although it cannot be said that we are really in a state of war with these Indians, yet the effect upon our people is the same. These Indians, by their frequent depredations on the whites, are supplying themselves with horses, arms, ammunition, &c., and if not checked, they will very shortly be able to make a formidable resistance.

The rugged state of the country, and their knowledge of the mountain passes will enable them to flee wherever and whenever they may wish; this will render it almost impossible to subdue them by waging war upon them.

The best mode to be pursued, at present, is to conciliate them, if possible, by kindness. Should this course prove unsuccessful, we shall then have left no other alternative but force.

The most intelligent of our citizens with whom I have conversed advised me, and seem anxious that I should make an effort, to quiet these Indians and give security to this route.

My feelings and judgment prompt me to do so; yet, having no instructions which seem to authorize me, I fear that the department may not justify me in the course I have taken. But when I look at the peculiar situation of this route at present—the great number of emigrants, and the vast amount of property which will pass this road, it is important that something should be done, and I cannot hesitate. And although the expedition will cost the government some money, I am clearly of the opinion that the peculiar situation of the country makes it necessary that the effort should be made.

I have had no instructions in relation to interpreters. I see, by your annual report, in your instructions to the agent in Texas, that you say “each agent will be allowed for the service of an interpreter within his district at the rate of seven hundred and thirty-three $\frac{33}{100}$ dollars per annum”—while the allowance, as stated in your appendix, is fixed at \$500. I presume the \$233 $\frac{33}{100}$ is for the purpose of defraying the expense of the interpreter. I have in my employment, as interpreter, a man who speaks the Snake and Ute languages. I find him much more convenient and useful than if he spoke but one language. Would it be proper to allow him an addition to the \$500? He is very efficient; has been in the country several years, and is well acquainted with these tribes. I fear I shall not be able to retain his services at \$500 and he pay his own expenses, as he can engage in no other business, and living is very dear. Why is it that agents in California are allowed \$3,000 each, and those in Mexico and Utah but \$1,550? The labor and expenses are as arduous and as costly in Utah as in California. Many articles necessary cost more than double the amount here that they do in California, and the general expenses of living are higher. I think they should be equal in salary; and, if I mistake not, I was led to believe that the salary of agent and other officers in this Territory would be increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA.

P. S. *May 12.*—In consequence of the scarcity of horses and men, I have been compelled to delay, as I could not get a sufficient escort. I have been compelled to purchase horses, as the men I could get to go with me had none of their own. The horses I have purchased will command the same money if I should be able to return with them in good order, in which case the department will lose nothing.

I have drawn on the department for the sum of two thousand dollars, in favor of Holliday & Warner, dated May 13, 1852, which is for outfit and horses, and the equipment of twenty-seven men, all I can raise.

We received information this evening from Box Elder, seventy miles north of this city, that two hundred Indians, of the Pa-nack tribe, had made a move for the Humboldt, for the purpose of joining in the plunder of the emigrants. This intelligence compels me to start the force I have already equipped. I shall make an effort to engage more to-morrow, and follow them with all haste. I made this move from the extreme necessity of the case.

There being no one here to give me instructions, I must rely on the generosity of the department if I should have transcended my duties, for I really do not know what they are. I shall spare no pains or trouble to correct these abuses; and, should I fail, I shall be able to give the department such information as will be of importance for future operations, with as little expense as possible.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

No. 12.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
August 30, 1852.

SIR: I addressed you two communications from Carson valley, dated June 28 and July 19, in which I informed you of my operations up to that time. I subsequently visited a village of the Pi-Utah tribe of Indians, who reside in and about that region of country, numbering about three hundred and fifty, whom I found friendly disposed, but somewhat excited, on account of the frequent abuses which they had received from the whites. I held a talk with them of several hours—four of their chiefs and many of their principal men were present—in all of which they manifested the greatest friendship, and seemed very much pleased with the idea of being on friendly terms with the whites. They said they “did not wish to be mad with the whites, or to war with them; but that the whites had got mad with them, and were always at war with them; that they could not hunt or catch fish for their squaws and children, for fear of the whites, who were constantly shooting them; that the whites would profess friendship, call them to their camp, and shoot them; that the whites would steal their horses, and sometimes take them by force,” with many other charges of an aggravated character. All this they said “they had borne

for a long time ; at length, some of their young men determined to retaliate, and that they had killed as many whites as the whites had killed Indians, and taken as many horses from the whites as they had taken from them. They were now satisfied, and if the whites would let them alone, they would disturb the whites no further." They said they had "never wished to be at war with the whites ; that they wished peace, and had kept from the road to be out of the way ; that they could see them passing every day, but had not interrupted them in any manner, and that they would not, if the whites would let them alone." The candor with which they talked, and the seeming justice of their course, induced me to put much confidence in their professions of friendship. That they have been treated badly there is no doubt. These whites who loaf about the country, pretending to trade with the emigrants, are principally men of a reckless character, and care but little what they do ; they even talked of driving me from the country, because I had manifested a disposition to protect and befriend the Indians. These Indians seem to be very poor ; but few of them have guns ; they use principally the bow and arrow. Two of the chiefs and six warriors returned with me to my camp. I gave them some provisions and a few presents, and sent the other two chiefs also a present. They were much pleased, and promised me that none of their men should disturb the whites in future. If the whites would pursue a friendly course towards these Indians, and treat them kindly, I do not think there would be any trouble with them. I travelled down Carson river to the desert, by slow marches, expecting to be able to find the whereabouts of another village ; but they had moved off, and I could not learn where.

I crossed the desert on the 29th ult , and arrived in this city on the 22d inst. I travelled up the Humboldt, slowly, with the hope of meeting the Indians and their friends whom I had talked with on my trip out. In this hope I was, to some extent, disappointed. The vast number of emigrants on the road, and the disposition of some to kill the Indians, had kept the Indians from the road. I occasionally laid by, sent out my interpreter through the hills, and made every effort to collect them, but without success. Those I found were in small parties, very shy, but friendly. They informed me that the Indians I had seen and conversed with on my outward trip had told them that the great captain of the whites had sent them word to be friendly to the whites travelling through their country, and they intended to do so ; and to prevent difficulty, they had moved their lodges far from the road. They were all much pleased with the kindness of myself and company, and promised that there should be no disturbance with the whites by any of their tribe ; and, judging from the fact that there have been no depredations or attacks on the emigrant trains this season, during the whole route from the Goose Creek mountain to Carson valley, where last season not a train passed without murders and robberies, it seems they are determined to carry out their professions of friendship. On my return from Carson valley, along the whole source of the Humboldt, I met with hundreds of wagons daily, with many small companies, some on foot, some packing, and frequently a solitary traveller, and none had been molested, as they informed me,

by the Indians ; many had not even guarded their stock at night, yet they had gone through without any difficulty.

There had been some few robberies, cattle or horses stolen, but those who were robbed assured me that it had been done by white men. In fact, I took the description, brands, &c., of several horses thus lost, and found two of them in the hands of the *traders* who had stationed themselves on the road ; I took them in possession and disposed of them according to the direction of their owners. There has been a great many outbreaks and difficulties between the emigrants themselves ; companies have quarreled, killed each other, and broken up ; some, from their bad conduct, have been driven from their companies ; many of these men are scattered over the road without means, living on the charity of others ; they also steal and commit other depredations, which they endeavor to lay upon the Indians. The truth is, this portion of the emigration and these *pretended traders* are decidedly worse than the Indians, and cause nearly, if not all the troubles on the road. It is the univereal opinion of the emigrants that the Indians have been quiet and have acted friendly throughout, and that all the depredations are the acts of white men ; these, however, have been few.

In getting up this expedition, as I have previously informed you, I was advised to do so by Governor Young, who afterwards refused to render me any assistance whatever. I have also informed you of his conduct in relation to the whole matter. I have used the utmost economy in every respect. I was compelled to purchase some horses for the expedition, but these I shall be able, after recruiting them a little, to sell at cost, or nearly so. I lost three ; one got crippled, which I had to leave, another gave out, and one failed, so as to be unable to travel home, and I sold him for little or nothing. To save expense, as soon as I arrived in Carson valley I discharged as many of my men as I could spare, keeping only a sufficient number to answer the purpose of herding and guarding the horses, &c.

Not having time to make a detailed report of my operations by this mail, I merely write to inform you of my success, and my arrival in this city. In my September report I shall give you a full account of all matters, and have no doubt but the success of the expedition, as well as the expenditures, will meet the approbation of the department ; for, judging from the difficulties which have occurred during the past two seasons, hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars worth of property have been saved, to say nothing of the suffering of the emigrants themselves ; besides, the government is made acquainted with facts which will enable her to establish peace and quiet on this route in future. At present there is no difficulty on the road, so far as the Indians are concerned ; but I fear the conduct of the whites may excite the Indians, and cause another outbreak. I had great difficulty in restraining the whites while there. I should have remained there until the emigrants had ceased passing, but the expense of living in that country is so great, and all seemed to be quiet, that I concluded it was best for me to return and discharge my men, as they were under pay of \$25 per month, which was the lowest price at which I could engage them ; those who furnished their own horses I allowed ten

dollars more, making \$35 for the services of man and horse per month. This was low, considering the price of wages generally throughout this country.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, U. T.

Hon. L. LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 13.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY,
November 3, 1852.

SIR: During the past summer there has been some excitement with the Indians and whites in this Territory, in consequence of the establishment of a ferry and bridge across Green river by the legislature of Utah Territory. It seems that for several years previous ferries have been established by the mountaineers for the accommodation of travellers on the various roads crossing the river. At the last session of the legislature a charter was granted to a Mr. Moore, (a Mormon,) giving to him the exclusive privilege of ferrying, and thereby excluding all others; a certain portion of the tolls were set apart by this act for the benefit and use of the Mormon church. A charter was also granted to a company, (all Mormons,) for the purpose of building a bridge across this river. These charters, and the occupation of the country by the Mormons, have produced much excitement among the Indians, who express their disapprobation in the strongest terms. I received a few days since the following letter:

“FORT BRIDGER, *October 9, 1852.*

“DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the disturbed state of the Snake Indians at this moment, in consequence of the occupation of a part of their country by the *Mormon whites*. Being an American citizen, and having the welfare and honor of my country in view, I believe it is imperative for you, without delay, to allay by all the means in your authority the present excitement. I saw the chiefs here in council at this fort, and heard them assert that they intended to immediately drive the whites from their lands, and much persuasion was used to pacify them for the present time. And now, dear sir, if you do not use the authority vested in you speedily, I do believe and fear scenes of destruction and bloodshed will soon ensue.

“Respectfully, yours,

“A. WILSON.

“Major J. H. HOLEMAN,

“*Indian Agent.*”

The above letter is from a gentleman passing through the country on his return to the States from California, and who was remaining at Fort Bridger a few days. I visited immediately the section of

country alluded to, and found that a company of Mormons, under the charter of the legislature of Utah Territory, had assembled on Green river, and commenced the construction of a bridge; but finding so much opposition on the part of the Indians, they determined to abandon it for the present, and all have returned to Salt Lake City. This satisfied the Indians, who immediately left; all is quiet. The Mormons, I understand, intend to resume their efforts to build this bridge in the spring. The Indians, I also understand, have resolved that the Mormons shall neither occupy a ferry nor build a bridge on this river, which is some 160 miles from the settlements in Salt Lake valley. Both parties, I understand, are determined. Should the Mormons persist in their determination, a war will be the consequence, and great distress and suffering must follow, as it is on the main emigration route from and to California and Oregon.

In regard to the occupation of the Indian country under these charters from the legislature of the Territory, and their authority to grant them, I should be pleased to have advice and instructions immediately. Major Hockaday, who will hand you this, is fully advised of all the circumstances; I refer you to him for further information. In relation to these ferries and bridge, the charter provides that ten cents in every dollar received as toll shall be paid into the tithing office for the benefit of the church. This seems to me to be unconstitutional; advise me in relation to this matter. I am called upon almost daily for information and am not able to give it, not knowing the power of the territorial legislature.

I wish, also, advice in relation to the use of spirituous liquors. On the route from the States to Salt Lake City there are two establishments for the accommodation of travellers and emigration. I have given them license as Indian traders, being in the Indian country; they keep spirits for the use of the travel, but in no case do they permit the use of it by the Indians; they are what may be termed *tavern keepers*. If it is improper for me to allow them this privilege, please advise me.

The Mormon authorities have levied a tax on these mountaineers, and have collected it in some instances. As the tax is considered extravagant, and partly for the use and benefit of the Mormon church, it is producing much excitement, and I fear will produce bloodshed. These men declare their willingness to pay any tax which the government may demand, but refuse to pay a *Mormon tax*, as they term it. As I am frequently called upon for information on these subjects; I should like to be fully advised, as it may prevent difficulty and trouble in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 14.

WEBBER STATION, *March 5, 1853.*

SIR: I addressed you a hasty note in November last, from Fort Bridger, in relation to difficulties between the Mormons and the Indians. I remained on Green river; had frequent conversations with the Indians, until all matters were quieted for the present; but I fear a disturbance if the country should be settled and occupied by the Mormons, or if they should attempt to build bridges and establish ferries, under the acts of the territorial legislature alluded to in my note of November last. I am at a loss to know how to act. I have so frequently asked for information and instructions on various matters without receiving any, that I fear my communications have not reached you. I hope, however, that they have not miscarried, and that I shall receive them by the first mail. We have not had a mail from the States since October. There has been so much snow that the mountains and roads have been impassable, except on foot, with snow shoes. I have been unable to reach Salt Lake. I was compelled to remain at Bridger until January, when a warm spell dissolved the snow, and I made an effort, but could get no further than this place, where I have been compelled to remain ever since—some three months—living upon the wild game that we could kill. There are three Mormon families living here. All they have to live on is flour. They have no meat but such as they can kill. From these we have been enabled to get bread, and such other accommodations as they can afford, but at a very high price, and none of the best at that. They have but a scant supply for themselves. I have remained here in this predicament on account of my horses, being satisfied that if I left them they would be lost. I have a hired man with me, and by our constant attention we have been enabled to save them through the winter. The snow is disappearing on the south hill sides; the grass is commencing to grow; and I hope to be able in a few days to reach Salt Lake City, when I will communicate to you more fully. There being no mails from this Territory to the States since October has prevented me from writing before. The mail carrier of October was compelled to leave his horses and part of his mail here, and take the letter bag to the city on foot. He has just arrived from the city with the March mail, after a laborious travel of five days, only forty miles, and will make an effort to reach the States. He reports the mountains impassable for horses, particularly weak as ours are, but I hope to be able to leave in a few days. You will please receive this as my excuse for not communicating to you at the end of each quarter.

My situation with Gov. Young, as superintendent, is rather an unpleasant one; while I feel disposed to treat all parties fairly, and protect the Indians, so as to prevent difficulties with the whites, he seems to have no other anxiety but to favor his own church and people. If things are not changed, I feel satisfied I can be of no great service to the Indian department. My course is well known to the department; I have acted from circumstances and to the best of my judgment, and hope that my conduct has been justified by the department. If

matters are not changed so as to produce a better feeling in the Mormons, towards the government; or if the authority and laws of the government are not enforced, if it should be the wishes of the department I would like to be called home, as my duty to the government compels me to act in such a manner as to give offence, frequently, to the Mormons, who seem to recognize no law but their own self-will. This is a very unpleasant situation and one that can be productive of not much service either to the government, to the Indians, or to myself. They seem desirous to hold all the offices themselves; and when a Gentile is appointed, he is never treated with respect, but is abused, let him do as he will. I have, and do yet, disregard their abuse, but feel that my efficiency as a government officer, is impaired by such conduct.

I have heretofore suggested to the department various matters, having taken some pains to acquire information, and at the expense of the government, and having formed a friendly acquaintance with the Indians, and made myself acquainted with the country, if my suggestions should meet the views of the department, I will, with pleasure, give them such attention as the department may direct, as I do not feel disposed to relinquish a duty imposed on me, however arduous and disagreeable the service may be, particularly having recommended them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

P. S.—I have written in a great hurry, on a board on my knee; you will therefore excuse the scrawl.

J. H. H.

No. 15.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
April 29, 1853.

SIR: I addressed you a hasty note on the 5th inst. from Webber, informing you of my situation and detention in the mountains by the snow. I succeeded in crossing the mountain, and, arrived here on the 20th inst., and as the mail will leave on the 1st of next month, I have thought it important to address you a few lines.

I think it probable we shall have something of a difficulty with a band of the Utah tribe of Indians, under the command of the celebrated chief Walker, who it seems is leagued with a small force of Spaniards or Mexicans, some of whom have been arrested, and are now in custody in this city, under the charge of having traded arms and ammunition to the Indians. The motive of the Indians I have not yet been able to learn. I was informed last December, while at Fort Bridger, that some threats had been made against the Mormons by a few Spaniards who had been arrested in Salt Lake under the charge of purchasing and trading for Indian children in the Territory,

to be taken to Mexico as slaves. They were tried and convicted, their property taken from them, and the Indian children, by order of court, placed in the hands of the whites as apprentices for a term of years, according to their respective ages, where they will be kindly treated. It seems that these children were prisoners taken by the Utah tribe of Indians from other tribes with whom they were at war. They have been in the habit of capturing or stealing these children for many years, and carried on a trade with the Spaniards, who purchased them for slaves. This practice it was thought advisable by the authorities to put a stop to ; consequently the arrest and the release of the children alluded to. Recently the same kind of traffic was being carried on, with the addition, that arms and ammunition was liberally distributed among the Indians by the Spaniards. The authorities undertook to arrest this trade, when they were met by Walker, the chief, and his band of Utah Indians, who justified and defended the Spaniards, and threatened to kill every white man if they again interfered. There being only about eight of the whites, they were forced to submit. The governor, however, being on a visit in the neighborhood of these transactions, very promptly called out the militia, and ordered other preparations to meet the emergency. Considerable excitement prevails at present in consequence of the threats of these Spaniards, and the unfriendly appearance of the Indians. Their conduct, however, may have been exaggerated ; if so, the fear is that the militia may go further than the conduct and acts of the Indians should justify. I hope, however, that they may act with prudence, and not provoke an unnecessary difficulty with the Indians. I have had no communication or advice from the governor, and as the transactions are taking place some two hundred miles from this city, I am unable to give any further information at present. The governor being in the vicinity, on what they call an "*exploring expedition*," he will, no doubt, adopt such measures as may be in his power to prevent any serious difficulty. What the result will be I am unable to say. These Spaniards, having expressed a determination to be revenged on the Mormons, to whom they attribute their arrest, may cause great distress and trouble in the more remote settlements, by exciting the Indians against them. Some of them, being already unfriendly towards the Mormons, for alleged past injuries, are the more easily excited. If, however, the excitement should not extend further than Walker's band, it will be easily allayed ; but should it extend to the various tribes in the Territory, and the adjoining country, who may be induced to engage for the sake of plunder, it is difficult to predict where it will end, or what will be the result. Should there be a general outbreak, it will be caused by the whites pushing their settlements over the Indian country against their wishes or consent. The Indians have complained much on this subject.

This is another evidence, among many others, which I have presented to the department, of the importance of holding a treaty with the Indians in this Territory. It is very necessary, in order to peace and quiet, that the Indians, as well as the whites, should know their respective rights and privileges. This cannot be done satisfactorily without some treaty stipulations.

The Indians are becoming more and more excited as the Mormons extend their settlements. Some of them complain that they have been forced to give up their grounds so frequently that they will submit no longer. I do not allude to the Mormons for the purpose of exciting a prejudice against them, or to charge them with improper conduct, it is merely because no other whites are settling the country, and the Indians, in speaking of these settlements, allude to the Mormons and their conduct in relation to the settlement and occupation of the region of country about Salt Lake, in which they complain of great injustice and cruelty at the hands of the Mormons.

This "exploring party," with the governor at its head, may have hastened these unfriendly demonstrations on the part of the Indians, as I understand their object to be to search out rich valleys and prominent points for extending their settlements. Considering it important that the department should be in possession of these matters, I deem it my duty to make this communication.

I informed you, in my note of the 5th instant, it was not in my power to make my quarterly reports for December and March, in consequence of my situation in the mountains; nothing, however, of importance has occurred of which I have not advised you.

The superintendent being absent, I shall have to defer my report until June, when I hope to be able to make a satisfactory one. In the meantime, should anything occur of importance I will inform you.

The mail from the States, the first since October last, is expected by the 10th of May, by which I hope to receive some instructions from the department, and shall be prepared to obey them promptly. Should I receive none, and I should find it necessary, I shall again visit the Indians on the Humboldt and Carson rivers. They have been peaceable and friendly since my last year's visit, and express much anxiety that I should visit them again. Although a very troublesome and disagreeable trip, yet so much good may be effected by a visit to these Indians that it should not be neglected. I hope that the disturbances with the Indians in this neighborhood may not prevent it, should I find it to be necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,

Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No 16.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,

May 12, 1857,

SIR: Enclosed you will find the application bond and license of E. L. Barnard, as Indian trader on the Truckee, Walker's, and Carson rivers in this territory.

Mr. Barnard is a gentleman of correct business habits, and resides in Carson valley, about thirty miles from the base of the mountain, on the main travelled road to California, and about 20 miles from the cañon, at which point there was last year some difficulties with the Washoes, who are a tribe of mountain Indians who roam through this section of the Territory, but principally in the mountains which divide this Territory from California. It is a point at which much may be done towards conciliating these Indians. As these Indians are of a roving disposition, have no fixed place of residence, but travel from one of these rivers to the other, I could not fix a point on either river. I gave, as you will see in the license, permission to trade on the rivers at any point at which the Indians may be assembled. I think it important that a friendly intercourse and association should be established with the Indians in this section. They have heretofore received much bad treatment from the whites in California, as well as emigrants and travellers on the road.

In a previous communication I asked information in relation to licences to traders: whether it was my duty, or my privilege to charge for them, and how I shall regulate my charges. I see in the communication of the agent for California, that charges are made when at points remote from the city; I have charged as a fee for issuing licences, a sum less in amount than would be necessary to pay the expenses of the individual to this city; in some cases where the individual was a man beloved by the Indians, and who would use his influence to promote the friendship and good feeling of the Indians towards the government, I have made no charges; those whose object was the profits of the trade I have charged. Those who have applied to me in my office I have charged nothing. I have also charged a small fee for passports; these duties are frequently attended with some trouble; in fact, I have visited the different sections for the purpose of giving these licenses and passports at my own individual expense; the individuals have always expressed a willingness to pay me for that trouble, as it saved them time and expense; I have forced none to pay; they have however, pledged me that in case there should be an additional amount required by the department they would pay it. Upon this subject I would like to be advised.

My course, as agent, does not suit the superintendent or the Mormons. They will, as I am informed, make some charges against me. If they should, I ask to be heard. Their excitement against me is occasioned more from the fact that I would not suffer them to drive me from the Territory, as they have done the other government officers, than from misconduct in the discharge of my official duties. The department, however, is acquainted with all my acts, and I hope they will view them differently from the Mormons. I have acted in all matters relating to my office from the best of my judgment, desiring to promote the interest of the government and the Indians in all cases; while those who oppose me are for *themselves*, leaving the government and the Indians to shift for *themselves* as they can. How I should like to see the reins of the general government pulled tight over Utah, and an obedience and respect for the laws of the United States strictly

observed by those self-willed "saints!" Sooner or later, depend upon it, it will have to be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 17.

Report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 10, 1854.

SIR: In view of the probability that Congress, at its present session, will make provision, by appropriation, for the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah, and also of the 3d section of the act of Congress, approved February 27, 1851, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department," which requires all treaties with Indian tribes to be negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian department as the President of the United States may designate, I have the honor to suggest that you recommend immediately to Congress that provision be made by law for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory of Utah, and that so much of the 2d section of the act of Congress (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 453) entitled "An act to establish a territorial government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850, as requires the governor of that Territory to perform the duties, and authorizes him to receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs therein, be repealed.

It is a public and well known fact that his excellency Brigham Young, the present governor, is also the head of the church of Latter Day Saints, and I am informed that the duties of his spiritual office require a large portion of his time and attention.

I should not, therefore, deem it good policy to superadd to the duties and responsibilities of his official positions as governor and head of the church the additional duty—one requiring time and deliberation, and to be performed most properly at points distant from the seat of the government of the Territory, and of the spiritual hierarchy—of visiting and negotiating treaties with the various Indian tribes within the limits of the Territory.

As a precedent directly in point, I would respectfully refer to the legislation of Congress respecting the superintendency of Oregon.

By the 2d section of the act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," approved August 14, 1848, (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 324,) the governor of that Territory was made ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs.

When, however, provision was made by Congress for the negotia-

tion of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, &c., by the act of June 5, 1850, (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 437,) so much of the act to "establish the territorial government," &c., above referred to, as required the governor to perform the duties, and authorized him to receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, was repealed, and the President was authorized (sec. 2, act June 5, 1850,) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory.

I would here also remark that by the second section of the act of 27th of February, 1851, herein before referred to, it was provided "that, from and after the 30th day of June next, all laws or parts of laws now in force, providing for the appointment or employment of superintendents of Indian affairs for any of the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, and north of New Mexico and Texas, shall be and the same are hereby repealed," &c., provided (among other things) "that the governor of Minnesota shall continue to be *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory until the President shall otherwise direct."—(Statutes at Large, L. & B., vol. 9, page 586.)

The legislative department of the United States government has thus indicated its opinion that a period may arrive, or circumstances occur in the course of events, when it becomes, or may become, good policy to separate the office of superintendent of Indian affairs from that of governor of a territory.

In my opinion, the present is a most proper juncture at which thus to separate the superintendency of Indian affairs in the Territory of Utah from the governorship of that Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 15, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor herein to enclose copies of communications from Lieutenant Fleming, commanding at Fort Laramie, and John M. Hockaday, esq., in which it is stated that the legislature of Utah has assumed jurisdiction over portions of the Territory to which the Indian title has never been extinguished, and that by granting ferry charters and other privileges to certain citizens, much dissatisfaction exists among the Indians; and that blood has been shed, and much disturbance created; and the question is asked, whether the legislature has the power to grant such charters, and to exercise rights, whether in counties organized by it or not, over lands to which the title of the Indians has not been extinguished by treaty.

Upon perusal of the act of Congress, approved the 9th of September, 1850, (see Statutes at Large, vol. IX, p. 453 to 458,) establishing this

Territory, I find no provisions giving to its legislature more authority over unceded lands than is given to other Territories by the acts for their establishment; but under the circumstances, and the peculiar organization of its population, I deemed it advisable to lay the subject before you for your consideration and advice, before replying to the communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 19.

FORT LARAMIE, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1854.

SIR: A copy of a letter has been sent me, requesting me to forward the same to you for your decision thereon. There has been a great deal of trouble between the mountain men and the Mormons for some time past, which has resulted in the death of several persons on both sides. The mountain men have wives and children among the Snake Indians, and therefore claim the right to the Green river country, in virtue of the grant given them by the Indians, to whom the country belongs, as no treaty has yet been made to extinguish their title. The Mormons, on the other hand, claim jurisdiction over the country, paramount to all Indian titles, in virtue of its being in Utah Territory. Now, the question in issue, appears to me this: Since the country lies in the Territory of Utah, have the Mormons, or have they not, the right to dispose of the country to settlers, to dispose of its resources, revenues; and finally, everything in the country, or exercise judicial power over the revenues, before the *actual Indian title* has been extinguished.

These questions have been, and are now agitated among the people of the new Territories, have caused a great deal of trouble, and will cause more, unless permanently settled by proper authority. Since the large emigration to Oregon and California, the ferries, bridges, &c., have been very profitable investments.

Your decision in this case I consider of great importance, as it is time such things were settled, and unnecessary bloodshed saved by placing the right where it properly belongs. Both parties contend for the right, and I might add, I think, both equally honest in their convictions.

Enclosed, I forward the letter for your decision.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. FLEMING,
Second Lieut. 6th Inf. Comd'g Fort Laramie.

Hon. MR. MANYPENNY,
Com. of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 20.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Territory of Utah, June 17, 1854.

SIR: Whereas the boundaries of Green River county, in the Territory of Utah, were defined and attached to Great Salt Lake county, for "election, revenue, and judicial purposes," by a special act of the legislature of said Territory, approved March 3, 1852, and was detached from said Great Salt Lake county, by another act of said legislature, approved January 13, 1854, and is now organized with its judiciary and officers, and lies in the first judicial district of the United States courts for said Territory; and whereas an act was passed by said legislature, approved January 17, 1853, granting a charter unto Daniel H. Wells, esq., the right to erect ferries for the conveyance of stock, wagons, passengers, &c., over Green river, in said county of Green River, in said Territory, on the lands claimed by the tribe of Shoshonee Indians, and which said charter or right of erecting ferries has been transferred by said Wells to others, and at present Captain W. J. Hanley, James H. Jones and John Kerr, (of the firm of Jones & Kerr,) Francis M. Russell, and John M. Russell, are proprietors of said ferries, (the said charter expiring on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1856;) and

Whereas the Shoshones are displeased with the said granting of such charter, and being in possession of white men not married into their nation or tribe, and claim the right and jurisdiction of granting or giving the land, timber, river, and the right of erecting ferries, to whom they please, claiming all as belonging to them, on their lands in said Green River county; and that they have given the said river and the right of erecting ferries on the same to the white men that have married squaws of their tribe, and have children among them; and which said ferries, or the right thereof, said white men claim, contending that there has been no treaty made with the Indians, and that the land, timber, river, &c., legally belong to them, until purchased of them by treaty with the United States government, and that the legislature of the Territory of Utah have no right or authority to grant such charter on Indian lands; but are willing to submit the same to the decision of the legal and constituted authority at Washington city:

Now, in order to allay all excitement or ill feeling that may exist in the breasts of said Indians or white men at the present time, in regard to said ferries, and to conduce to peace now and hereafter, we send this letter of inquiry to you, that we may have your honorable opinion or decision of the same: Whether or not the said legislature of Utah have the grant charters for ferries on Green river, or any other river or water in said Territory, whether in organized counties or not, where said river and lands are claimed by the Indians? If said legislature have not, we wish to be informed, and have the matter in dispute settled at the proper department, and an answer returned at

as early a day as possible ; and to which decision all concerned will cheerfully submit.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. M. HOCKADAY,

Selected by the parties to address you this letter of inquiry.

Hon. Mr. MANYPENNY,

*Chief of the Bureau Department of Indian Affairs,
Washington city, D. C.*

N. B.—Please direct your answer to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie.

No. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 21, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 8th of August last, I addressed a communication to Governor Young, of the Territory of Utah, informing him that Congress had, on the 31st of July, 1854, appropriated the sum of "Forty-five thousand dollars for the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to the Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah." I stated to him that I deemed the sum ample to make treaties with all the tribes of the Territory, and hoped it would lay the foundation for pacific and satisfactory relations there. I requested him to inform me, on the receipt of my communication, of the nature, kind and quantities of goods and presents that would be necessary for the purpose, not forgetting that the expenses of transportation of food at the councils, and incidental expenses of making the treaties would have to be deducted from said appropriation, which must in no event be exceeded. I also desired his opinion with regard to sending some implements of husbandry in place of the usual presents, and requested him to send me a skeleton map of the Territory, showing the tract of country occupied or claimed by each tribe, the nature of the tenure, and the extent of each tract in square miles or acres ; and that he would report all matters of information which might, in his opinion, be useful to enable the department to furnish instructions as the basis of the contemplated treaties.

I urged upon him immediate attention to this matter, so that preparations might be made to send, at an early day in the spring, such articles as it would be necessary to procure in the States.

On the 30th of September, he replied to this communication that he would send the information desired by the next mail ; no such information, however has been received.

I, therefore, submit for your consideration and advice what course shall be taken in the premises, in view of the change it is understood has taken place in the executive of that Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 22, 1855.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, informing the department of the nature of the instructions which you have forwarded to Governor Young, of Utah, under date of August 8, 1854, preparatory to negotiating with the Indian tribes therein, as provided for in the act of 31st July last; that Governor Young had replied on the 30th of September last, that he would forward the information by the next mail, but that it had not been received at your office, and asking advice as to "what course shall be taken in the premises, in view of the change which, it is understood, has taken place in the executive of that Territory," and in reply have to say, that I do not see that you can do better than to repeat your instructions to the newly appointed governor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, U. T.,
Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855.

SIR: In reflecting upon the situation of the Indian affairs in this Territory, and the manner in which I have been treated by the department as regards the expenditures of this superintendency, I feel constrained to lay before you a short synopsis of its history, that your mind may be refreshed and enabled to perceive things in their true light.

From the very beginning I sought instructions from the department in relation to the policy wished to be adopted and carried out by the government towards and with the Indians of this Territory. It was one year after I commenced the discharge of my official duties before I obtained even an office copy of the laws, regulations, and intercourse with the Indians, and forms were frequently solicited; finally, after much solicitation I received a letter from Commissioner Lea, from which I make the following extract:

"The remoteness of Utah from Washington, and the little that is known here of the Indians in that Territory, render it necessary that the management of our Indian affairs in that quarter be left almost entirely to your discretion and judgment."

This letter is dated February 20, 1852, and I will say, was the most definite of any thing that I have ever received from the department upon that subject. As to *forms* and *blanks* for my accounts, there

has never been any furnished to the office of superintendent. Agent Holeman and some of the other agents and sub-agents have had them furnished, but none has ever been allowed to me. I merely mention these facts, that while the department actually placed the whole responsibility of dealing and managing with the Indians upon me, they did not furnish me with either the necessary instructions or the usual facilities of other Territories to perform this duty, and have actually refused to pay a clerk to assist me. Here, also, permit me to remark that the Territory had no agent, and but one sub-agent for the first two years. The agent did not come until late in the fall of 1852, and he left, being relieved from his office by the appointment of his successor, Agent E. A. Bedell, in the fall of 1853. Major Bedell left early the ensuing spring, intending to return the same fall with his family, but died on his outward trip.

In the winter of 1854 Doctor Garland Hurt, the present incumbent, arrived, and has since been in the active discharge of his duties. You will thus perceive, that during the nearly five years of our organization, there has been but one agent at the scene of his duties only about one-half of the time, and only one sub-agent at any time, as Mr. Day returned the same season that he came, and the office he held abolished. By this statement you will also perceive that I have personally been obliged to travel and attend to the business pertaining to this superintendency, which would naturally have devolved upon the agent and sub-agents, and actually to perform the duties, not only of my office, but during their absence, those usually assigned to them.

From this statement, it should not appear strange, that my accounts should be somewhat larger than they otherwise would have been, nor that they should always have been made out in the proper form, nor expenditures made in accordance with regulations.

Upon these points I supposed that I had the confidence of the government, having complied with all the requirements that I knew of, and have been as economical as possible in my expenditures. I considered myself sustained in this opinion by a letter received from the department, dated November 15, 1853, from which I make the following extract:

“I am not aware of any delinquency on your part in not observing all the regulations of the department.” I was also informed in this letter that my accounts up to the 30th of September, inclusive, had been received; that my draft would be paid upon presentation, and that the accounts would be examined, and the proper parties informed of the result; this letter is signed by Geo. W. Manypenny, the present incumbent. It is needless to say, that I had faithfully complied in making out those accounts with the instructions I had previously received from Commissioner Manypenny, as set forth in circular, dated June 6, 1853, which reads as follows: “All disbursements for traveling expenses, therefore, that may hereafter be made by agents, or other officers of this department, must be accounted for by the production of the receipt of the payee, with the usual certificate of the officer making such payment, accompanied by an explanation showing on what account, and why such expense is incurred. But in cases where it is impracticable for the said disbursing officer to obtain such re-

ceipts from the payee, a memorandum should be made of such expenditure, however small or irregular, and a return made thereof, without the process of aggregating or commuting, and the certificate, on honor, of its payment, by such officer accompanied by such explanation as the propriety and reasonableness of the expenditure as would cover the case, should be attached to said return."

We are also informed of the good intentions of the department in the closing article of the same circular, as follows:

"The department will endeavor to mete out a determined and even-handed justice in this matter, and allow no mere charge for expense of travelling, unless it shall appear to have been necessarily incurred in the proper discharge of the duties devolved upon its officers."

My accounts, as before stated, were made out and certified in this manner, as it also corresponded with the regulations as I understood them. I am aware this circular was designed to dispense with the system of commutation by mileage for travelling expenses, which had, it appears, been practiced by many of the agents to the detriment of the public interest. As I had never charged for travelling expenses by mileage, or otherwise, I did not consider that this circular applied particularly to me; but I seized upon it, in the absence of any other instructions upon this subject, as containing some valuable hints which might be applied to the making out and settlement of my accounts.

Now, it is possible that you may think, what has all this to do with you? I answer, simply this: that for the last two years, I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting my accounts adjusted at the department, and when they have finally been so adjusted, that it has been done by *suspending* and *disallowing* a great portion thereof, as I consider, upon the most *flimsy* pretexts. It should always be remembered that never a dollar has been *advanced* to this Territory for the use of the Indian department. The superintendent and agents have been obliged, generally, and in most instances, to assume personally, and, unfortunately for them, pay any expense which they have so contracted. This applies more particularly to the superintendent, who has heretofore actually performed much the largest share of the business.

I will give one instance: Accounts, says the Commissioner, of issues to the Indians, must be certified to by an interpreter, or person being present at said issue; and again, no property return, although it is well known that no such law or regulation exists requiring the certificate of an interpreter, nor has the government ever advanced any funds for the purchase of property. I have only purchased property or articles for presents to Indians when it was absolutely necessary for to do so; the vouchers exhibit plainly and uniformly from whom purchased, and to whom issued; the purchases have always been made upon my own responsibility, as I could not obtain them upon any draft which I could draw upon the department; when I did venture to do so they were protested, and I had them to pay here, until I made an arrangement through our delegate, as agent to draw the money when it could be obtained, and make my drafts upon him, which he generally had to let go to protest, or pay them

out of other funds. I finally found it of no use, but to send my drafts to him, and not attempt to act upon them, or upon any dependence of receiving anything from the department. To you this is not strange, because you know that I have only received for the last two years five thousand dollars, and you have disallowed and suspended accounts running back into the time of your predecessor, which had, as I supposed been satisfactory, and were paid by him. By this means you have brought me in debt to the department.

I observe by forms which have been furnished by the department, and deposited in my office by the agent, that the form of certificate is made out on honor by the person disbursing either presents or payment of accounts, and there is no provision for the certificate of an interpreter. I wish however, for the department to understand that I do not object to furnishing such certificate, nor indeed any other which may be required, but I do object to leaving my accounts disallowed and suspended from year to year, when your requirements have always been strictly complied with. All that has been necessary at any time to have them so furnished was to let me know what was wanted; of this you have been assured time and again, and do know that your requirements have universally been complied with.

If hereafter you should wish for different, or more extensive evidence, and you should so instruct, and will let those instructions apply to the future instead of the past, a great deal of trouble might be avoided.

In regard to service, I have travelled from 800 to 1,000 miles every year during my administration, among the Indians, and have never failed in exercising a very favorable influence upon them. Many are now employed in raising grain; many more are intending to turn their attention to that branch of industry. Many of their children are living with the inhabitants of the Territory; clothed, fed, and schooled the same as their own children; and although such matters are slow in coming around, yet I can truly say that a very favorable impression has been made.

One word more in relation to the evidence of issue to the Indians. The requirement of having them certified by an interpreter, although without law, regulation, or instructions, until "disallowances and suspensions for want of evidence of issue came to hand, was nevertheless immediately complied with, and again forwarded. With this compliance I fondly hoped there would be no further difficulty in allowing my accounts, and that all would have gone off satisfactorily. Vain hope! Was again advised of the inadmissibility of the testimony, and want of evidence of issue to Indians; it now flashed upon my mind, that the "*to mete out a determined and even-handed justice by the department*" consisted in keeping the money and making me pay their honest debts. I say "it flashed upon my mind." I will add, it was practically demonstrated by my having to pay the money.

Why was this? I am dependent upon *oral* testimony for what I now state, though it is from high and unquestionable authority. One of the interpreters, who had always been present with me, and who signed those certificates of issue, happened to be Mr. D. B. Hunt-

ington. "Who is he?" inquired the penetrating Commissioner, while seeking for some other excuse for not paying the accounts.

"Why," says Mr. ———, "he is a brother-in-law to Governor Young." "Indeed! indeed!!" exclaims the sapient Commissioner; "that is sufficient. He is not to be credited for a moment." Accordingly, I again received a note that my accounts must be certified to by disinterested witnesses, who were present at the issue, and that Mr. Huntington's testimony was inadmissible, as he did not appear as an employé, but as a trader. This explains a little to me. It, together with other circumstances, reveals to me a determined and settled policy, on the part of the department, to mete out nothing at all to Utah, no matter how much might be done for the Indians, or how well the papers are made out or certified. Coupled with the actions of the War Department upon the accounts for the suppression of Indian hostilities, for which never yet a half dime (has) been paid by the general government, we have a standard value of complaint—according to the mode of the United States estimating everything in dollars and cents—of \$39,354 50; which complaint might be sensibly diminished by the prompt payment of that part actually assumed and paid by the Territory, so far as the appropriations are made, and will justify. I have never asked for anything more, nor do I care a groat whether the department or the government ever contribute a penny towards the support of the Indian relations, for the suppression of Indian hostilities, or any other public purpose or object in or for the Territory of Utah. If they will only come out boldly, and say that they do not wish or intend to, instead of eternally thrusting in the dark, taking shelter behind such trivial, vain subterfuges as such men as you can hatch up. I have not the confidence to believe that we could make out a paper that would be satisfactory to your *sceptical brain*. Judging from the manner in which these matters have been treated by the department, I should conclude that you did not believe there were any Indians in the Territory, or, if there were, that it was necessary to expend anything to maintain friendly intercourse with them.

I should also conclude the government did not believe that there had been any Indian hostilities here. One thing is sure, and your actions prove it most conclusively, that you either possess the most regardless indifference, or you most studiously endeavor to "mete out a determined and even-handed" injustice so far as regards this Territory.

I have never failed scrupulously complying with all of your instructions and requirements, and have always solicited more, and would have been glad to have received and complied with them, so far as it was in my power to have done so.

I have always forwarded a report every quarter, accompanying my accounts, all of which, I find, slumber among the rubbish, only one of which appeared in your report of 1853, and none at all in 1854. For this I care nothing, as I am not particularly ambitious of appearing in the accompanying documents. But I give you fair warning, that if you do not pay those accounts or claims, and act a little more accommodating in future, that I shall print them myself as I see

proper. It is an old saying, "that enough is as good as a feast." I will, therefore, close this communication by merely stating that the quarterly accounts ending the 30th of this month, together with my report, will be forwarded with the July mail.

Not promising but that I may print this also,

I remain, distinguished sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Gov. and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs Utah Territory.

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, July 10, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a copy of a letter received by this office from Agent Hurt of the 2d of May last, in which he states that the Mormons, at their last semi-annual conference, nominated a large number of missionaries to go among the Indians of Utah Territory for the avowed purpose of preaching to them; that these *saints* have either accidentally or purposely created a distinction in the minds of the Indian tribes of the Territory between the Mormons and the citizens of the United States which must prove prejudicial to the interests of the latter. He recommends that the attention of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents be called to this subject, and that the conduct of those missionaries be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, with a view to the enforcement of the act of 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

I deem this a subject of importance, and have to suggest, for the purpose of obtaining your advice and instruction, whether the recommendation of Mr. Hurt respecting the notification of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents within the Territories to scrutinize the conduct of said missionaries should be adopted, or otherwise the best course, in your opinion, to be pursued in the premises.

In view of the position of Agent Hurt, I would also suggest that whatever course you may deem proper to pursue be kept confidential, so that the agent may not incur the ill-will of the Mormons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,

Secretary of the Interior.

No. 23.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
May 2, 1855.

SIR: Perinit me to call your attention to some facts which I do not feel myself altogether at liberty to remain silent upon.

At the last semi-annual conference of the Latter Day Saints, a large number of missionaries were nominated to go and preach to the Indians, or Lamonites, as they are here called. Now, since my arrival in this Territory, I have become satisfied that these saints have, either accidentally or purposely, created a distinction, in the minds of the Indian tribes of this Territory, between the Mormons and the people of the United States, that cannot act otherwise than prejudicial to the interests of the latter. And what, sir, may we expect of these missionaries? There is perhaps not a tribe on the continent that will not be visited by one or more of them. I suspect their first object will be to teach those wretched savages that they are the rightful owners of the American soil, and that it has been wrongfully taken from them by the whites, and that the Great Spirit had sent the Mormons among them to help them recover their rights.

The character of many of those who have been nominated is calculated to confirm this view of the case. They embrace a class of rude and lawless young men, such as might be regarded as a curse to any civilized community. But I do not wish to excite prejudice or encourage feelings of hostility against these people. On the contrary, I think such a course would be unwise and impolitic. They always have and ever will thrive by persecution. They know well the effect it has had upon them, and, consequently, crave to be persecuted. It is due to many of them, however, to say that they are honest in the belief that they are the only Christians on earth, and that God is about to redeem the world from sin and establish His millenium. It is possible, too, that many of them are loyal in their feelings to the United States, but, perhaps, this cannot be said of many of their leaders. But time will convince many of them of their errors; many of their prophecies must come true in a few years, or doubt will take the place of sanguine hope, and will do more to relax their energies and weaken their strength than anything else could do at this time.

My object in writing is to suggest that the attention of all superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and all other loyal citizens residing or sojourning in the Indian country, be called to this subject, that the conduct of these Mormon missionaries be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and that the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the "*Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers*," be properly enforced.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent for Utah.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—In proof of the facts before stated, I would say that I have had great difficulty in procuring an interpreter, though there are many persons in the Territory who speak the Indian language, but they were all nominated as missionaries, and I was forced to the humiliating necessity of imploring the clemency of his excellency Brigham Young to permit one of them to remain with me. I never saw any people in my life who were so completely under the influence of one man.

G. H.

No. 24.

Memoranda for Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 15, 1855.

In the letter from this office to you of the 10th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a letter from Agent Hurt, respecting the contemplated movements of Mormon missionaries among the Indians of Utah, and the Indian tribes generally, it was my purpose to have made the subject embrace the Indians generally, although by oversight it was confined to the tribes in Utah, for the agent states that, "There is perhaps not a tribe on the continent that will not be visited by one or more of these missionaries."

As the subject was deemed important, it was presented for your consideration and advice, with a view to the soundness of the policy of instructing the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents throughout the Indian country to watch with an eye of vigilance the movements of the Mormons, and in case their efforts, under the guise of missionary labors, should tend to create a spirit of insubordination among the Indians averse to the interests of the government, that they immediately notify the department.

The intercourse act of 1834 provides, section 13, "That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty, or other law of the United States, *or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States*, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars." And the last clause of section 15 reads as follows, viz: "*or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the government of the United States*, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars." And again it is provided by the 23d section, "That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner, and under such regulations, as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act," &c.

The suspicions which the agent throws upon the character of those

Mormons engaged as missionaries are such as may make it necessary as a precautionary step to preserve the harmony of our relations with the Indian tribes, to instruct the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to scrutinize the conduct of Mormons and all others suspected of having a design to interrupt the peace and tranquility between the Indians and the government.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

No. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

April 5, 1855.

SIR: You may be aware that I had instructions from the War Department to demand the surrender of some of Captain Gunnison's murderers. Discovering that any attempt to seize them would be certainly resented, I felt it proper, for manifest reasons, to advise with Governor Young before visiting the Pah-vants. The governor assured me that he knew the Indians well, and that not one of the criminals could be obtained, unless by some appeal to the avarice of their chiefs; and he advised me to offer to War-kar and Kinosh-a a few ponies, &c, which I did. Six of the Indians engaged in the massacre were surrendered, and Dr. Hurt, the Indian agent, kindly redeemed the promise made by me. Since that event, it seemed to me eminently proper to show our sense of such remarkably good conduct, and I caused some more presents (for which the agent also paid) to be given to the tribe. The whole value of these presents will amount to about \$500, which, I question not, you will, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, permit to be deducted from sum appropriated by Congress for the Utahs. In any event please hold me solely responsible. I also found it necessary to expend some money in aiding the chiefs to get witnesses, &c., before the court; also to issue provisions for a few days to many Indians attending the trial; but in fairness these items should likewise be deducted; but of that you can judge best. I will write on the subject to the quartermaster and commissary generals.

The trial was abortive; but it will, notwithstanding, have two good effects: one upon the savages, the other upon the general government, which will now understand the undue sympathy felt by the Mormons for the Indians. I have no idea whatever that the prominent Mormon authorities would aid or countenance active hostilities by the government against the Utahs; and in my opinion it is a matter requiring the immediate attention of the Indian Bureau. Permit me to add, in this connexion, that I do not believe the Indian policy of Governor Young to be correct; but of that it is probably best that Dr. Hurt shall advise you.

These savages have undoubtedly learned from Dr. Hurt and myself, *for the first time*, what relation they hold to the government, and that *to it alone* they must look for encouragement in well doing, or chastisement for misconduct.

I will take the liberty to invoke your aid of the course Dr. Hurt has resolved upon towards the Indians in his charge, for it seems to me to be the wisest and most philanthropic possible. One feature, especially should commend itself to you and to every one—the encouragement he proposes to give the Indians to cultivate the soil, and to live upon their own labor. The Mormons, (to their credit be it said, whatever may have been their motive,) have done *something* towards this end; the agent wished to exert himself further and more effectually towards the same end; and I would earnestly ask the support of the government to his consistent and benevolent efforts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. STEPTOE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

April 15.—Permit to suggest, that as the Pah-vant criminals, recently tried and sentenced to imprisonment have actually escaped, and so received no punishment at all, it might be good policy to award to them but a small portion (if any) of the moneys voted by Congress to the Utahs. This would impress upon them still further the necessity of future good conduct.

No. 25.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, UTAH,

Great Salt Lake City, August 30, 1856.

SIR: As your letter of July 9, and copies of those of November 14 and March 19 were received on the 28th instant, which informed me of the non-acceptance of draft No. 18, I take occasion to make a brief statement of the motives that prompted me to pursue the course which I have.

Soon after my arrival in the Territory, (February, 1855,) I became impressed with the fact that the Indians had made a distinction between *Mormons* and *Americans*, which was calculated to operate to the prejudice of the interests and policy of government towards them. I have endeavored to apprise you heretofore of the policy of the *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints*, of sending missionaries among these Indians, and of the character of the persons generally chosen. These facts were embodied in a letter to you, (April 28, 1855.) I determined to counteract these impressions if possible, but in attempting to do so, a liberal policy was necessary, otherwise their prejudices towards government, and myself as its agent, might have been confirmed. As the course pursued by his excellency Brigham Young has been a liberal one in making presents to them, I thought it inexpedient to relinquish that policy unless a better and more popular one could have been adopted immediately in its stead. And in fact, I was not authorized to deviate from his policy, for in a letter from your office I had been directed to look to him for all my instructions in the

discharge of my official duties. And I have letters of instruction from him authorizing all the expenditures that I have made since entering upon the discharge of the duties of this office. I confess, however, that the policy of introducing manual labor among them was suggested by myself; but even in that I have received his most cordial approbation. Believing this to be the more judicious policy, it has been my chief concern to impress this fact upon your notice through his excellency. Consequently, in all my quarterly communications I have alluded to this subject with the liveliest feeling of interest. Being fully convinced of the propriety and necessity of this policy I applied through him, (for I supposed that the proper channel,) on the 31st of December last, for an appropriation to meet my expenses in this undertaking. And as necessity required in the progress of this enterprise I drew for money, and as I was not yet advised of any other provision having been made to meet my engagements, I drew upon the fund for incidental expenses. I had used all diligence to have the necessary provision made; my engagements were such that I could not relinquish them. To have done so would have been disastrous in the extreme, blighting at once, and perhaps forever, the growing confidence which was rising in the minds of the Indians towards government and its accredited agents; and it was reasonable to suppose that his excellency, after having encouraged me in every way possible in the policy of farming, would have relinquished in some degree his own peculiar policy, that a larger portion of the funds appropriated might be applied to that of farming, as he was fully advised of the course I expected to pursue and had given his sanction to the same. But, contrary to my expectations, so soon as spring opened I received a note from him, requesting me to make a visit to the valleys of the Humboldt, Carson and Tincky rivers, which he knew would require an absence of near four months from my farms, after I had adopted such measures as rendered it impossible for me to retrace my steps and when the trip could not be made without the expenditure of some five or six thousand dollars of the funds on hand. But no doubt his excellency saw a necessity for these arrangements, and I confess it does not become me to speak in terms so plain of a superior officer. But I am charged in your letter of the 19th March, with neglecting to consult his excellency and Agent Armstrong as to the manner in which the public funds should be taken up. I feel it due to myself to make these explanations; and I will say further, that I called at his office directly after receiving the letter of instructions to visit Carson, and expressed my fears that there would not be funds enough to meet our engagements for farming purposes; that the agency had been expensive during the winter; that I had been purchasing stock and farming implements, breadstuffs, &c., and that I had fears of overrunning the appropriation. His only reply was that he had no doubt but my drafts would all be paid. The policy of giving presents to the Indians is a popular one with them, but its benefits are of a transient character, and leaves them disappointed and dissatisfied, or to remain a burden upon the government and our citizens without any permanent good. Any one conversant with the feelings and prejudices which prevailed for some months after my arrival in the Ter-

ritory, will bear me out in the opinion that my policy has been the best that could have been pursued under the circumstances, and has in all probability averted some of the most serious calamities that could have arisen between the two races.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent, Utah.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, UTAH TERRITORY,
October 31, 1856.

SIR: Having just returned from an excursion in the southern settlements, in company with Surveyor General Burr and Mr. Peltro, late of the topographical corps, I take the liberty of presenting to your notice a few incidents of rather mysterious and otherwise unpleasant character, which occurred to us during the trip. Travelling by way of the Indian farm in Sanpito county, we reached Fillmore on the morning of the 23d instant; but learning that Kinosh, the Pah-vante chief, was very sick, we concluded to go on to the Indian farm at Corn creek to see him. But we had not proceeded far till we saw, between us and the base of the mountains, two persons on horseback going in the direction of the Indian lodges at full speed. I supposed them to be Indians, but before we reached the Indian settlement we saw them returning by the same route. When we drew up to the lodges I asked who they were? the Indians said they were Mormon boys, and on inquiring what they had come down in such a hurry for, they answered, Nothing! After some little confusion when we first drove up, the Indians became quiet, and appeared glad to see us. We remained with them until the 25th, when, as the weather was becoming more inclement, we returned to Fillmore, and put up at the house of Mr. Peter Robinson, where we were received and entertained in a hospitable manner. In the evening we were visited by Mr. Edwin Pugh, who invited two young men of our party, R. W. James and James White, to accompany him to his house, which they did; but they had not been there long till some persons began to stone the house, some of the rocks passing through the windows and smashing the lights. Mr. P. ran out and asked what they meant? They asked what he was doing with those damned Americans about his house? Mr. P. said they were not Americans, but Mormons. They replied that they were no better than Americans, or they would not be with them. I state these facts as they were related to us the next morning by the young men. Mr. Pugh also informed us that the young men who went ahead of us in such haste to the Indian camp had been sent by the bishop to tell the Indians that the Americans were coming to their camp to arrest the murderers of Captain Gunnison, and to advise them to look out. As we were about leaving, I did not investigate the

matter any further. But as the subject came up again in the evening, after we had camped for the night, I thought to ask Pin-tuts, who had accompanied us from Spanish fork, if he had heard the Pah-vantes say anything about it; he said when he reached their camps, some two or three miles ahead of us, the Pah-vantes were in great confusion, and some of them were running off. They said that the Mormons had sent them word that the Americans were coming to tie them, but he told them that they were fools, for we were not tying captives, but friends, and were coming to give them presents. On the next day some teamsters, whom we met, asked Pin-tuts who we were; the Indian replied that we were Americans. They told him that we were "cots-at," (not good.) He told them they were fools, and passed on. Now I am satisfied, sir, that you cannot approve of such conduct, and may easily imagine how direful the consequences might have been to our little party, when we, unsuspectingly, drove up to their village and camped for the night, had it not been for the interposition of our faithful friend and guide in behalf of our innocence.

Soon after commencing my labors among the Indians of this Territory, I learned that they made a distinction between the Mormons and Americans, which I thought was not altogether compatible with correct policy, believing that it would ultimately operate to the prejudice of one or the other party, and I have not been backward in expressing my views on all suitable occasions, to the people in regard to this matter, and have almost invariably, as my interpreters will certify, took occasion in my intercourse with the Indians, to teach them that there is no distinction between the two classes, but that we were all the Great Father's people. If they believe me they will accuse the opposite party with lying and attempting to deceive them, and then how easy it will be for men to imagine that I am stirring up prejudices among the Indians against the people, and the foul aspersions of slander will brand me, and I am to be hunted down for crimes of which they, themselves, are the guilty perpetrators.

I am not unmindful of the delicate position I occupy as a mediator between the two races in this Territory, yet I am not unwilling that my official conduct should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, for I am satisfied that our prospects for success in the policy which has been adopted for the civilization of the Indians in this Territory, depends greatly upon the conduct of those with whom they are daily brought in contact, and it is to be regretted that men will so far forget themselves, and the relations they sustain, both to Indians and to government, as to be guilty of gross misrepresentations so fatal to their own peace and prosperity.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor, &c.

No. 27.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, November 20, 1856.

SIR: As a large number of claims against government, for losses of property in consequence of Indian depredations in Utah, have received my certificate, I deem it proper to state that I entertained doubts of the propriety of encouraging them; but as I had already sanctioned some of a similar character before I was aware of the amount to be presented, I have concluded that they would enable you to judge more correctly of the wisdom of the boasted policy of his excellency Brigham Young, which has been conducted at the sacrifice of the lives and property of a deluded populace, who are now groaning in poverty and distress.

If his excellency's boasted civilization of the Utahs is to be sustained at such a sacrifice as these claims show, it is difficult to conceive what advantage has been derived from it; and I would say further, that if half the amount that is here presented had been appropriated and used in a proper manner for the civilization of the Indians during the last three years, the whole of this same Utah tribe, and all others in the vicinity of these settlements might, by this time, been happily located and in the enjoyment of many, if not all, the comforts of civilized life, and that, too, without the complaint of a single individual in the Territory for losses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent, Utah.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, September, 12, 1857.

SIR: Enclosed please find abstract, account current, and vouchers, from 1 to 35, inclusive, (also abstract of employés) for the current quarter up to this date, as, owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of the opportunity of sending by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditure, as you will observe by the papers, amount to \$6,411 38, for which I have drawn my drafts on the department in favor of Hon. John W. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress from this Territory. You will also observe that a portion of these expenditures accrued prior to this quarter, which may need a word of explanation.

Santa Clara is in Washington county, the extreme southern county of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed; seeds, grain, &c., furnished prior to the time that Major Armstrong visited those parts of the Territory, hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine because the accounts and vouchers were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled until recently. But little has been effected in that part of the Territory at

the expense of the government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools, teams, and instruction in cultivating the earth. The bands mentioned are part of the Piede tribe of Indians, who are very numerous, but only in part inhabit this territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now engaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, ploughs, spades, hoes, teams, and harness, &c., to enable them to work to advantage.

In like manner, the Indians in Cache valley have received but little at the expense of the government, although a sore tax upon the people. West and along the line of the Oregon and California travel they continue to make their contributions, and, I am sorry to add, with considerable loss of life to the travellers. This is what I have always sought by all means in my power to avert, but I find it the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn by report that many of the lives of the emigrants and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californians, who travelled those roads last spring to the eastern States, shooting at every Indian they could see—a practice utterly abhorrent to all good people, yet, I regret to say, one which has been indulged in to a great extent by travellers to and from the eastern States and California; hence the Indians regard all white men alike their enemies, and kill and plunder whenever they can do so with impunity, and often the innocent suffer for the deeds of the guilty. This has always been one of the greatest difficulties that I have had to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs in this Territory. It is hard to make an Indian believe that the whites are their friends, and the Great Father wishes to do them good, when, perhaps, the very next party which crosses their path shoots them down like wolves.

This trouble with the Indians only exists along the line of travel west, and beyond the influence of our settlements. The Shoshones are not hostile to travellers, so far as they inhabit in this Territory, except, perhaps, a few called "Snake Diggers," who inhabit, as before stated, along the line of travel west of the settlements. There have, however, been more or less depredations the present season north, and more within the vicinity of the settlements, owing to the causes above mentioned, and I find it of the utmost difficulty to restrain them. The sound of war quickens the blood and nerves of an Indian. The report that troops were wending their way to this Territory has also had its influence upon them. In one or two instances this was the reason assigned why they made the attacks which they did upon some herds of cattle. They seemed to think it was to be war; they might as well commence and begin to lay in a supply of food when they had a chance. If I am to have the direction of the Indian affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things that I would most respectfully suggest to be done:

First. That travellers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down when they happen to see one. Whenever the citizens of this

Territory travels the roads they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect some such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practice to come up to the road with a view of receiving such presents. When, therefore, travellers from the States make their appearance they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, some of their number killed, as has frequently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next train.

Secondly. That the government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance, might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents are the same, and it is true in nine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

Thirdly. The troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that, wherever there are the most of these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, that travellers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the department is indisposed to pay them; for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of superintendent of Indian affairs from that of governor; that the salary of governor remained the same for his gubernatorial duties, and that the superintendent's was fifteen hundred. I do think that, inasmuch as I perform the duties of both offices, that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for it, and trust that you will so consider it.

I have drawn again for the expenditure of this present quarter, as above set forth. Of course you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary; why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and, meanwhile, submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

*Governor, and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Utah Territory.*

Hon. JAMES W. DENVER,

Commissioner Indian Affairs,

Washington City, D. C.

No. 29.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, November 11, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th of last September has been received, and would not require a formal reply were it not for the effort you make to place this office in the wrong, when, in fact, whatever difficulties exist, have resulted from your own conduct. As the superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, it was your duty to keep a supervisory control over the different agents, and to see that they did not exceed their authority. It was your duty, also, to notify them of all things pertaining to their duties, and especially to keep them, in their expenditures, within the appropriations made for your superintendency. Their reports were made to you, and by you transmitted here. You cannot, therefore, plead ignorance of their transactions, knowing then the amount of the appropriations, and being fully advised of the affairs of the agents, and that money could not be taken out of the treasury without an act of Congress, you have allowed the drafts to exceed the appropriation to the amount of \$31,380 50 to the close of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriations having been exhausted, and rebuked for exceeding them, they replied that they had no information from you on the subject. These communications passed through your hands, and yet you seem to have passed them by unnoticed. With a full knowledge then of all the facts, you took no steps, so far as this office is informed, to protect the public interests, or to keep your subordinates within the proper sphere of their duties. On the contrary you seem to have been disposed to encourage these things, as is evidenced in your orders to Agent Hurt, sending him to Carson's valley, at a heavy expense to the government, when it was well known that the services of an agent were not required in that quarter; and again when you fitted out an expedition yourself, and conducted it northward, out of your superintendency, to give presents to Indians not under your control. From all this it follows that if your drafts are not paid, you have no right to complain, because you knew, at the time, that the appropriations on which they were drawn were exhausted.

But, even if the money was in the treasury ready for the Indian service in Utah, I do not see how it can be applied to the payment of your drafts until they shall have first passed through the strictest scrutiny; for this department has information from reliable sources, that, so far from encouraging amicable relations between the Indians and the people of the United States outside of your own immediate community, you have studiously endeavored to impress on the minds of the Indians that there was a difference between your own sect, usually known as Mornons, and the government and other citizens of the United States—that the former were their friends and the latter their enemies.

In addition to this, you have been denouncing this government and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the

President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most grossly misrepresented, and your language misquoted, the appearance of those authorities among you is all that is necessary to prompt you to an overt act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should be used in arousing the savages to war against our own citizens, or to enable a subordinate officer to carry on treasonable practices against his government. The rule of this office is to withhold annuities from the Indians whenever they place themselves in a hostile or antagonistic attitude towards the government, and I know of no reason why the same rule should not be applied to you at this time; but, as the appropriation has been exhausted, it is not necessary to consider that question now. You say "the troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the least security for persons and property." The troops are under the direction of the President, and it is fair to presume that he would not send them to Utah Territory unless there was a necessity for so doing; and if it be true that, wherever the greatest number of troops are there are to be found the greatest number of hostile Indians, it arises from the fact that the troops are necessary at such places to preserve the peace and to keep the Indians in subjection. There is no reason why persons and property should be any the less secure in the neighborhood of the troops; nor is there any reason why *peaceable* citizens should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace, the troops will not interfere with you; but if you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that the troops should be on the ground to enforce it.

It is much to be regretted that such a state of affairs should exist, and it is always with great reluctance that we arrive at the conclusion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compel obedience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his fellow-citizens, and to alienate another portion from loyalty to their government. But, when convinced of the existence of such facts, the chief executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebellion; and for this purpose all the powers of the government are placed under his control.

Your claim for double salary cannot be allowed, for even if it did not come in conflict with the general rule which forbids the payment of two salaries at the same time to the same persons, yet you could not be entitled to it, for the reason that you became superintendent of Indian affairs by virtue of your appointment as governor of the Territory; and although these offices have since been separated, yet you had not, at the date of your communication, been relieved from the duties appertaining to them. Your other accounts will be examined into, and whenever it shall be ascertained that the expenditure was properly made it will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

You say "the department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval." The reverse of this is the fact. This office has

often found fault with your conduct, and to prove this it is only necessary to quote your own language. One extract from your communication to this office, dated "Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855," will suffice. You there say, "for the last two years I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting my accounts adjusted at the department; and when they have finally been so adjusted, that it has been done by *suspending* and *disallowing* a great portion thereof." Many similar extracts might be given, but this is sufficient to establish the incorrectness of your statement that this office had never manifested its disapproval of your conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

No. 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 24, 1857.

SIR: You are, doubtless, aware of the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and of the fact that the President has found it necessary, in consequence of the attitude which the Mormons, so called, have placed themselves in towards the government, to send a portion of the army to that country. The department has been advised that steps have been taken by persons of that sect to endeavor to alienate some of the tribes of the Upper Platte from their allegiance to the United States; and, presuming that it is not improbable that the same means may be used, or attempted, with the tribes of the Territory of New Mexico bordering upon Utah, or that they may be excited by the scenes which may occur between the troops and that misguided people, it is necessary that every precaution should be taken to keep them quiet. You are, therefore, instructed to use every endeavor in your power to effect this object. If it is necessary that you should visit them in person you are required to do so, and to use all funds in your hands applicable to such a purpose, if requisite, in making presents, or otherwise, for the purpose of conciliating them. Indeed, you are authorized to draw upon this office, if absolutely demanded, for a sum not exceeding ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which can be so applied. Yet, all pains should be taken to observe the strictest economy in its expenditures, taking care to satisfy yourself that strong reasons exist for every item laid out.

Should you fail in your efforts to keep the Indians in a state of peace and quiet, then your aim should be to array them against such other Indians as may be found on the side of the enemies of the government, and to spare no pains to prevent them from attacking the whites. The object of the government is to keep them quiet, if possible; but if that cannot be done, then to control them in such a man-

ner as to direct their attacks only against those savages who may take up arms against our people.

It will be necessary for you to proceed with great caution and delicacy in this matter, so as not to excite the minds of the Indians. By keeping a vigilant watchfulness over their movements you will be able to inform yourself whether it may become necessary to take any steps in the premises, and for this purpose you should notify the agents of your superintendency to keep you well informed of the temper and intentions of the Indians in their agencies. They should have every facility afforded them to ascertain the feelings of the Indians, and to keep them on good terms with our citizens.

The location of Agent Carson will make his position, in the present emergency, a very important one, and he, particularly, should be cautioned to leave nothing undone to carry out the wishes of the government.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

J. L. COLLINS, Esq.,

Superintendent, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 31.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fe, N. M., January 14, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of instructions relative to the proper course to be pursued by the superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, in the anticipated emergency with the Mormons in Utah Territory, has been received, and in the absence of the superintendent, such steps taken as is thought will accomplish the wishes of the government.

Immediately after perusing your instructions an express was despatched for agent's Carson and Archuleta. They arrived here on the 11th, and I had a full and free conversation with both of them. Agent Carson informed me that there were evident symptoms of dissatisfaction and hostility on the part of one or two bands of the Utahs living on Grande river, and in close proximity to the Mormon settlements. He is satisfied that the Mormons have been active in their efforts to incite these Indians against the whites, and that even now there are Mormon emissaries (of the Salt Lake Indians) in the vicinity of the settlements of this Territory. The Tabamuateh and Muateh Utahs are those bands which it is believed will be most likely first to become estranged from our government. These bands reside near the Mormon settlements, and are in constant communication with the Utahs of Salt Lake, whose language they speak. The country from Grand river to Salt Lake is an almost continuous settlement of Utah Indians, and the defection of one band will be very likely to spread until it includes the whole nation, all of whom are treacherous and unreliable.

The Capote Utahs are within the agency of Drego Archuleta. Mr. Archuleta informs me that they have made frequent complaints to

him of their meagre allowances, and taunt him almost daily with a reiteration of the liberality of the Mormon "lata." They are very supercilious and insulting.

I have instructed Agent Carson to use the utmost diligence in removing any feeling of hostility that may be growing upon the band of his agency. To accomplish this object, he has been directed to increase their allowances, especially of meats, by degrees, and to report to this office the development that may from time to time be made. He has also been cautioned not to, in any manner, excite the Indians, and likewise to make no expenditures which will not be calculated to promote the interest of the government in the present emergency. Similar instructions have been issued to Agent Archuleta.

Both Messrs. Carson and Archuleta entertain hopes that they will be able to keep the Indians of their agencies neutral, should the difficulty with Utah Territory ripen into a formal and active war. Mr. Carson is now en route for the grounds of the Tabamuatch and Muatch Utahs. His presence in their midst with his known faculty of winning their confidence and respect, will not fail, I trust, to have a favorable influence with them.

In this connexion, it is proper to state that I have instructed Messrs. Carson and Archuleta to forego any efforts at present to reconcile the differences between the Utahs and the Navajoes. Were these difficulties adjusted the Utahs would feel less embarrassed, and more disposed to contract "entangling alliances" with the Mormons, and those other Indians who are in known co-operation with Brigham Young. Hence this course. I shall likewise direct agent Harley to abate his efforts for the present to bring about a peace between these two tribes.

Hoping that the action of the undersigned in the present important emergency will meet with the approbation of the honorable Commissioner, I have the honor to remain yours, &c.,

S. M. YOST,
*Indian Agent, and Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 32.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 22, 1857.

SIR: A letter, dated the 13th of July, has just been received from Agent Twiss, of the Upper Platte, stating that a settlement has been made by the Mormons within the limits of his agency, under the pretence of a contract entered into by the Mormon Church to carry the mail from Independence to Salt Lake City. They took possession of the valley of Deer creek on the 25th of May, which lies 100 miles west of Laramie, where the agent states he had located a band of

Sioux; have built houses capable of accommodating 500 persons; have ploughed and planted 200 acres, and number about 300. The agent earnestly calls the attention of the department to this invasion of the Indian territory, and states his inability to do anything in the premises; and suggests that such steps may be taken by the President as the circumstances may in his judgment require.

For your information, I would state that the region of country stated to be occupied was assigned to the Sioux, and recognized to belong to them by the treaty of Laramie, of the 17th of September, 1851.

In connexion with this case, I would state the views which were taken by this office in that of a Mr. Jacob Hall, a contractor to carry the mails from Independence to Santa Fé. Mr. Hall stated in a communication to the Postmaster General, which was referred to this office, that, as mail contractor he had necessarily made improvements on the lands of the Kansas Indians, upon which communication a report was made to the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that while the intercourse law gave no express authority to citizens of the United States to go or reside among the Indian tribes, except under certain circumstances specified by law, yet it did forbid a citizen from driving or otherwise conveying "any stock of horses, mules, or cattle to range or feed on any land belonging to an Indian or Indian tribe without the consent of such tribe," but that Mr. Hall being in the country, engaged in the public service, this office would be pleased to do all that the law would allow to facilitate the discharge of his duties and to accommodate the Postmaster General; and so far as he confined himself to mere residence and occupancy of the improvements which he had already made, with the consent of the Indians, no difficulty would be thrown in his way, but that no authority existed under which permission could be granted to extend his improvements, make use of the timber, or cultivate lands. This office was then requested by the Secretary to re-examine the matter in connexion with the law passed by Congress on the 3d of March, 1855, with respect to contractors for carrying the mail through one of the Territories west of the Mississippi, and reported that, according to its construction of the provision, "that each contractor engaged or to be engaged in carrying the mails through any of the Territories west of the Mississippi, shall have the privilege of occupying stations at the rate of not more than one for every twenty miles of the route on which he carries a mail, and shall have a pre-emption right therein, when the same shall be brought into market, to the extent of 640 acres, to be taken contiguously, and to include his improvements," it had reference only to those lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished and surrendered to the United States, and not to lands belonging to tribes to which the title had not been extinguished, and therefore not applicable to the case of Mr. Hall, as his station was upon the lands of the Kansas Indians, to which their title had not been extinguished.

I have cited the views in full of the Indian Office in regard to the rights of Mr. Hall, and deem the same views applicable in this instance, which I have the honor to submit, together with a copy of the

agent's letter that such steps may be taken as in your judgment may be advisable and proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 33.]

INDIAN AGENCY OF THE UPPER PLATTE,
On Raw Hide Creek, July 13, 1857.

SIR: In a communication addressed to the Indian Office, dated April last, I called the attention of the department to the settlements being made within the boundaries of this agency by the "Mormon Church," clearly in violation of law, although the pretext or pretence under which these settlements are made is under cover of a *contract* of the Mormon Church to carry the mail from Independence, Missouri, to Great Salt Lake City.

On the 25th May, a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer creek, one hundred miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux Indians whom I had settled there in April, and had induced them to plant corn.

I left that Indian band on the 23d May to attend to matters connected with the Cheyenne band, in the lower part of the agency.

I have information from a reliable source that these Mormons are about three hundred in number, have ploughed and planted two hundred acres of prairie, and are building houses sufficient for the accommodation of five hundred persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses, and mules.

I am persuaded that the Mormon Church intend, by this plan thus partially developed, to monopolize all of the trade with the Indians and whites within, or passing through, the Indian country.

I respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the department to this invasion, and enter my protest against this occupation of the Indian country, *in force*, and the forcible ejection of the Indians from the place where I had settled them.

I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress. I would respectfully request that the President will be pleased to issue such order as, in his wisdom and judgment, may seem best in order to correct the evil complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. TWISS,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 34.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 7, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for your information and consideration, that I have just received from Agent Twiss a communication, in my opinion, of much importance. He informs me that he had, at the date of his letter, the 15th of September, just returned from a visit to the western part of his agency, undertaken in consequence of a rumor that the Mormons had been tampering with the various Indian tribes of that region, and that he learned from the Arapahoes that they had been told by the Mormons that they were one people in customs, laws, and religion, and ought to be more closely united, as the President was sending troops to Utah for the purpose of dispossessing the Mormons of their lands, and when that was effected it would be an easy matter to dispossess the several Indian tribes; and he was further informed by the Arapahoes that they had also held "talks" with the Snake, Crow, Flathead, and Nez Percé tribes.

The agent advises that some one should be sent to all the tribes along the base of the Rocky mountains, to the north and northeast of Utah, for the purpose of counteracting the probable ill effect of these evil communications, and proposes to undertake the performance of the service himself this winter, and estimates that the outfit and necessary presents to secure the proposed object will not exceed five thousand dollars.

I agree with the agent as to the expediency of the measure, and would recommend that he be selected and instructed, at once, to act in the premises.

I send up herewith a copy of the agent's letter, and would respectfully advise that it be brought to the attention of the President.

As the policy of employing Indian volunteers may form the subject of a future communication from me, I beg leave to direct your attention to the remark of Mr. Twiss, that "the Arapahoes are true to the government, and will cheerfully volunteer to accompany the troops to Utah, if their services are required."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 35.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, November 2, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of the department, a letter of 15th September, ultimo, from Agent Twiss, reporting that the Mormons have been recently tampering with t^h

Arapahoes and other tribes, with a view to induce them to join in a league against the United States, and suggesting the idea of sending an agent to the tribes scattered along the base of the mountains, for the purpose of securing their allegiance.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAVERTY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 36.

INDIAN AGENCY OF THE UPPER PLATTE,
On Raw Hide Creek, September 15, 1857.

SIR: I have just returned to this post from a visit to the western part of the agency, undertaken in consequence of reports having reached me that the *Mormons* had been tampering with various bands of Indians within and bordering upon the western part of this agency. The chiefs of the Arapahoe band informed me that the Mormons, who commenced a settlement of Deer creek, this side of the North Platte bridge, the circumstances of which I reported to the department in July last, have held "talks" with them, and stated that the Mormons and the Arapahoes were one people in *customs, laws, and religion*, and ought to be more closely united, as their "Great Father" was sending troops to Utah to take away the country from the Mormons; and when this was accomplished, it would be an easy matter to take all of the country belonging to the various bands of Indians.

These Mormons represented to the chiefs that they had already held "talks" with, and engaged, by giving presents, the Snake, Crow, Flathead, and Nez Percé tribes to join them. They gave no presents to the Arapahoes, but made large and liberal promises, and concluded by saying they were planting *corn*, and would soon have plenty to give all of the Arapahoes and others who might come to their post.

I have sent runners to the Snake and Crow tribes to meet me in council at the North Platte bridge in October, and I have no doubt, by judicious advice and timely admonition, and a few inconsiderable presents, I may be able to hold them true to their allegiance.

The Arapahoes are true to the government, and will cheerfully volunteer to accompany the troops to Utah, if their services are required.

If the department should deem it advisable to send an agent to all of the tribes along the base of the Rocky mountains to the north and northeast of Utah, I should be pleased to perform the duty, and make the journey during the ensuing winter.

I have strong reasons for believing that such an expedition would result in permanent advantages and good to the government and the Indian tribes, compared with the expenses, which need not, in outfit and suitable presents to the chiefs, exceed five thousand dollars.

I request that the subject-matter of this communication may be laid before the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. TWISS,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Colonel CUMMING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 37.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 9, 1857.

SIR: Your report of the 7th instant, covering copy of a communication from Agent Twiss, in reference to the attempts of the Mormons to seduce from their allegiance several of the tribes within his agency, has been received and considered.

Regarding it as of great importance, in the present contingency, that any symptoms of disaffection among the wild tribes in the vicinity of Fort Laramie should be promptly suppressed, I concur with you in approving the suggestion of Agent Twiss, that an agent should be sent to all the tribes along the base of the Rocky mountains to the north and northeast of Utah; and it appears to me that Agent Twiss is the most proper person who could be selected for the performance of this duty.

You will, therefore, take steps to supply Agent Twiss, at once, with the means of carrying out his suggestion, and issue to him such instructions as you may deem best fitted to secure the object in view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 38.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 11, 1857.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, transmitting one from Agent Twiss, in which the information is communicated that the Mormons have been tampering with the various Indian tribes within and bordering upon the western part of his agency, especially the Arapahoes.

I have conferred with the Secretary of the Interior, and he agrees with me as to the propriety of adopting the course advised by the agent. I have, therefore, to direct that you immediately inform Mr. Twiss that the measures already taken by him meet with my appro-

bation, and he is instructed to visit, at the earliest possible period, all of the Indian tribes along the base of the Rocky mountains to the north and northeast of Utah, mentioned in his letter, or such of them as may be advisable, and to use such means as to him may seem discreet and proper to obviate the effects of any ill advice which they may receive from these misguided or badly disposed persons, by convincing them of the folly of doing otherwise than remaining upon friendly terms with the government, by persuading them of the interest which the government has in their welfare and happiness, and by exposing the entirely selfish and bad ends which they are invited to assist in accomplishing, but which can never be carried out.

For discharging this duty, the agent is hereby authorized to draw upon this office for an amount not exceeding, in any event, five thousand dollars, to be used in defraying his expenses, and the purchase and transportation of presents intended to conciliate and to inspire feelings of friendship. And for the expenditure of the amount that he may draw for, or any part thereof, vouchers must be furnished where practicable, and where not practicable his certificate upon honor must be given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

JOHN HAVERTY, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 39.

INDIAN AGENCY OF THE UPPER PLATTE,

On Deer Creek, November 7, 1857.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 1st instant, of a letter from the department, dated July 25, granting me leave of absence, provided the affairs of the agency would permit.

In consequence of reliable information coming into my possession as to the fact that the "Mormons" had been holding "talks" with the Indian chiefs of the Mountain tribes, the plain object of which was to induce the chiefs to join the "Mormons" in hostilities against the United States government, I deem it my duty to remain at my post, in order to watch, and, if possible, detect and baffle any future efforts or movements that may be made in tampering with the allegiance of the Indian tribes.

I am under the belief that a wide-spread conspiracy was set on foot last spring, and Mormons were sent to all of the Indian tribes as far north as Washington Territory.

I would respectfully suggest, and urgently press upon the attention of the department, the advantages, if not the absolute necessity, of sending a "special agent" to those tribes along the base of the Rocky mountains reported to have been visited by the Mormons; and if it should prove true that such is the fact, that the agent may, by timely

admonitions and warnings to the Indian chiefs, hold them true to their allegiance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. TWISS,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 11, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of November, saying that, in consequence of the condition of the affairs of your agency, you will not avail yourself of the conditional leave of absence accorded to you by the department on the 25th of July, and pressing upon the attention of the department the necessity of sending a special agent among the tribes residing along the base of the Rocky mountains to counteract the effect which the Mormons may have produced upon their allegiance.

For fear that you may not, from any cause, have received directions in this matter, which Superintendent Haverty was instructed on the 11th of November last to give you, in pursuance of the intelligence communicated by you as a cautionary measure, I herewith send you a copy of the letter addressed to him, in which you will find the views of the department and the part authorized to be taken by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

THOMAS S. TWISS, Esq., *Agent,*
Indian Agency of the Upper Platte, Deer Creek,
Fort Laramie Post Office.

No. 41.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, *February 2, 1858.*

MY DEAR SIR: The Sioux and Chippewa Indians have had intimation that they would be soon ordered to "Washington;" in fact, that the order was under way; but as yet nothing has been received. Pardon me if I say that I hope the Indian department will not change their intentions on that subject; for, *believe me*, the effect will be a bad one, especially on the Sioux, who look to the matter as fixed about their being ordered in, and more certainly as they have deprived their families of money to enable them to do so, and would look upon it as a wish, on the part of the government, to keep them in the dark about their affairs. You have learned enough about Indians to understand how they *reason*, and there is no doubt had we had any other of their old

agents or superintendents at the head of affairs here last summer, except yourself, the fortunes of Minnesota would have been in a pretty position. Do, then, insist upon their coming in—it is necessary, believe me. “*Mormon*” tobacco has been sent from tribe to tribe till it reached the Teeton Sioux, and from band to band to the hands of our Sisseton and Wah-pay-ton and “Crow” was sent for to Yellow Medicine, and offered to him to smoke. Of course, he declined, as well as the Sissetons and Wah-pay-tons, who also refused. This may be an Indian story, but it comes very straight to me, and at least shows the discontented feelings that exist. This report I heard before the news reached here of the visit of the “Shayienes” to Salt Lake City. The policy of showing the strength of the United States to our border Indians is a *good one*, depend on it. Excuse the liberty I take, but the many acts of kindness I have received from you instigate me to write to you freely. Mr. Sears tells me you will have me ordered to Washington about this Fort Snelling case; I am posted on that question. With many thanks for that consideration, as well as many others already received,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant and friend,

WM. HENRY FORBES.

Major W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Northern Superintendency, at Washington City.

No. 42.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, FOR U. T.

Camp Scott, Green River County, December 14, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a regulation of your department, making it the duty of superintendents to report annually, I submit the following report:

Having been in the Territory of Utah but a few weeks, I have consequently but little to report. I arrived at this camp the latter part of last month, and was informed by Colonel Johnston, the commanding officer, that the army would go into winter quarters at this place. All the civil officers are stopping here, and I am obliged to do the same.

I have been busily engaged in erecting a cabin in some degree suitable for an office and dwelling, and will have it finished in a few days.

“Little Soldier,” chief of the small tribe of Sho-sho-ne Indians, visited me last Tuesday, and remained in camp two days. This chief had with him several of his men, and also an Indian named Ben Simons, formerly of the Delaware tribe, but for the last twenty years a trader among the Indians of this Territory. Ben speaks most of the languages of this region, and English sufficiently well to answer for an interpreter.

“Little Soldier’s” tribe is at present encamped in Weber Valley, on the road leading from this camp to Salt Lake, consequently in close proximity to the Mormons, and in a position to render essential service to the Mormons, should they be so disposed. Little Soldier assured me, however, that they have always kept aloof from Mormon delusions, and maintained strict integrity towards the United States and any of her citizens, who have travelled through his country. I have

satisfied myself that they have not deceived me; inasmuch as this tribe have not acceded to the wishes of the Mormons, and as an inducement for a continuance of friendship, I have given them some presents, for which they were very thankful and much pleased.

I herewith transmit to you the report of agent Dr. Hurt. I have examined the report carefully, and have talked with men of unquestionable integrity who have seen the Indian farms, and, so far as I have been able to investigate the matter, justice compels me to bear favorable testimony to the policy of Dr. Hurt, in introducing agriculture among these tribes. Dr. Hurt has undoubtedly given his entire time and energies to improve the condition of the tribes in his neighborhood, and has, by his devotion to their interests, endeared himself much to them, and also stimulated other tribes, who have come many miles to visit these farms, and are asking instructions. Dr. Hurt has accomplished all this without any assistance from those around him, but in many instances had to encounter obstacles thrown in his way. For reasons for which Dr. Hurt abandoned the farms, I refer you to his letter to Colonel Johnston.

Permanently locating the Indian tribes of this Territory, and the introduction among them of agricultural and mechanical pursuits, shall be my chief aim.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FORNEY,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, U. T.

General J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 43.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH, *December 4, 1857.*

SIR: In submitting an annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Utah, it will be presumed that my observations have been limited to some particular tribe or tribes, or to certain geographical boundaries, as others have been engaged in the service in this Territory besides myself; but the peculiar method of conducting the service in this superintendency may justify a more general view of the subject.

So far as personal observations enable me to speak, there is less discontent, less destitution, and a greater disposition to good order than I have known since the commencement of my official service in the Territory.

These observations, however, do not extend to those distant bands in the western and extreme southern portions of the Territory, consequently I can say nothing in regard to them upon better authority than that of rumor. It is currently reported here that the Snake Diggers, of the Humboldt and Goose creek countries, have spent the season, as usual, in murdering and robbing the emigrant trains en route to California and Oregon.

In my report of September, 1856, having spent a great portion of the spring and summer seasons among them, I was enabled to treat more at length of the character, condition, and state of feeling of the various tribes of these very degraded people, to which I must refer you for particulars, as I presume their leading characteristics have not materially changed since that time.

My attention during the season has been directed more particularly to the different bands of the Utahs and Snakes proper; especially the former, with whom I have lived almost exclusively since the 1st of January last, and devoted myself diligently in trying to induce them to cultivate the soil, and in endeavoring to instil into their benighted minds a knowledge of the arts of peace.

With what degree of success these efforts have been attended, it is, perhaps, impossible for me to speak at present. If in any permanent degree their wandering feet have been diverted from the paths of those natural or inborn national views which point with so much certainty to their final extermination, it is to the future that we must look for its development. With a majority of the wild tribes it is useless to expect anything like a permanent change in the present generation. To the future, then, we must turn our anxious thoughts, and realize in anticipation the rewards of the toilings and care of the philanthropist. In the spring of 1856 I established there Indian settlements for the benefit of those bands of the Utah and Pah Vante Indians who claim the lands now occupied by the white settlements. At each of those localities I have erected buildings suitable for the accommodation of a few white laborers, and for the storing of the crops, farming implements, &c., and assisted the chiefs and principal men in building suitable huts for themselves and families.

During the present year a small band of very degraded Utahs, known as the Sanfritches, have been located on the headwaters of Sanfritch creek, as also a small band of Utahs and Pintes, under a chief named Ammon, on Beaver creek, in Beaver county; the latter, however, with but little trouble or expense, except to supply the chief with a yoke of cattle to plough his land with.

For an estimate of the number of acres had under cultivation at each of these settlements this season, I must refer to my letter of the 30th June, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

No further improvements have been made since that time, and only so much white labor has been employed as appeared indispensable to assist the natives in maturing and harvesting their abundant crops, an estimate of which is also transmitted herewith, together with a list of the property at each of these settlements, with an estimate of the value of the same.

The amount of grain, vegetables, and forage produced at these settlements this season is deemed amply sufficient, not only to supply the wants of those bands who have made permanent abodes thereon, but also to furnish the means of subsistence temporarily for the more populous bands outside of the white settlements, who are occasionally reduced to the most extreme state of destitution, and whose annual visits among the white inhabitants have hitherto been a source of great

trouble and expense. One of these pilgrimages was made into Utah county this season by those bands of the Utahs who claim the extensive country east of the Wah-satch mountains as their homes.

Those starving creatures had evidently two objects in their visit: first, to search for food; second, to see if all they had heard of their brethren in the valley having gone to work and had plenty to eat were true; and though they appeared agreeably surprised to witness with their own eyes, at least in part, the truth of what they had heard, their visit was not by any means a pleasant one to myself; for it not only retarded the progress of our work by the renewal of vicious and ill practices among the boys about the farms, but by their constant and pressing importunities for the means of subsistence, with which it was almost entirely impossible for me to supply them, as I had already exhausted the appropriation for the fiscal year.

It is due, however, to the Mormon community to admit that these wants were greatly mitigated by the liberal contributions of flour and other articles of food, made under the directions of their Indian missionary enterprise, whose agents were unusually active during the past season.

The plan of operating under this missionary system is quite peculiar to Mormonism; and perhaps the most objectionable feature in it is their inordinate desire to court the favor and alliance of the natives to the exclusion and prejudice of all other communities; and yielding too far to this disposition, not only tempt themselves with a violation of the laws of the country, but actually tempt the Indians to take advantage of their position, which they seem well to understand and appreciate, and tax them with a thousand annoyances that might otherwise be obviated. At one time during the season I was inclined to think that, with a little improvement, this system would be quite sufficient to subsist the Indians without the necessity of any exertions on their part whatever. Unfortunately, these people have views peculiar to themselves, and interests separate and distinct from all other communities, and which are paramount to all other considerations, even the laws of the country not excepted; and these missionaries have objects to accomplish, for which they labor continually, regardless of costs, how far soever they may fail of their attainment.

In confirmation of these assertions, a mass of testimony might be adduced, but would, perhaps, be superfluous at present. The tone of the accompanying letter, however, by one of those missionaries is not without some significance upon this point. Brigham Young has frequently boasted of his power and influence among the Indians, and the daring position that he now openly assumes towards the government and the people of the United States renders argument unnecessary to show the bearing of that influence.

Many persons who have passed to and from California through Utah will, no doubt, remember the words of caution which the Mormon people volunteer to offer them, after partly inquiring what route they expect to take. "Look out, the Indians are very bad on that road." Again, "If you ain't careful, the Indians will clean you all out before you get through."

There is a degree of significance in such expressions which I shall

endeavor to illustrate by the insertion of a few incidents worthy of more public notoriety.

About the 3d of February last, two gentlemen, John Peltro and John Tobin, reached the Indian farm on Spanish fork, in company with several other persons en route for California.

Mr. Tobin had recently apostatized from the church, and was leaving behind a young wife. They had not left the farm till two other persons, (Brigham Young, jr., son of *his excellency*, and a young man named Taylor,) overtook them, and all remained over night at my house, and all saddled their horses to leave at the same time the next morning. Mr. Peltro and his party, however, started first, but in a familiar tone asked Young and Taylor if they were going the same road. I heard Young say in a low voice, "we will overtake you soon enough."

Soon after these parties left, it was a common talk among the people that the Indians were very hostile on the southern road; and as if to forestall the facts, it was rumored, before Mr. Peltro and his party had time to reach the southern settlements, that they had all been killed by the Indians.

On the 7th day of March it was reported by the mail carrier that they had been attacked, some time in the latter part of February, on the Rio Santa Clara, by a band of the Piede Indians, who fired upon them in the night while asleep, and robbed them of their property. Tobin was severely wounded in the face, a ball entering his cheek and passing out under the ear on the opposite side. Two others of the party were also wounded, but not so seriously. It is also reported by the mail party that their blankets were literally covered with navy-sized pistol balls, and the Utah Indians are bold in asserting that "the Pieves had nothing to do with it," and this opinion is also entertained by many white persons in the valley who dare not speak out.

On the 10th day of September last, George W. Hancock, a merchant in the town of Payson, came to the Indian settlement to look at some fat cattle that I proposed selling, and, in course of conversation, said he had learned that the California emigrants on the southern route had got themselves into a very serious difficulty with the Pieves, who had given them to understand that they could not pass through their country, and on attempting to disregard this injunction, found themselves surrounded by the Indians and compelled to seek shelter behind their wagons. He said he had learned these facts from an expressman who passed his house that morning with a message from the Indians to *President Young*, inquiring of him what they must do with the *Americans*. The expressman had been allowed one hundred consecutive hours in which to perform the trip of nearly three hundred miles, and return, which Mr. H. felt confident he would do.

On the day following, one of the Utah Indians, who had been absent for some days, gathering pine nuts, west of the Sevier lake, returned, and said that the Mormons had killed all the emigrants. He said he learned this news from a band of the Pieves, but could not tell where the fight occurred, or how many had been killed. One of the Utahs, named Spoods, came to the farm on the morning of the 14th, having travelled all night, and also confirmed the report of the difficulty

between the emigrants and the Piedes, but stated that when his brother Amman (chief, who lives in the Piede country) went to Iron country to persuade the Piedes to leave the road, the bishop told him that he had no business with the Piedes, and had better leave, whereupon an altercation arose between the bishop and the chief.

Spoods thought that the Piedes had been set upon the emigrants by the Mormons.

It soon began to be talked among the employés at the farm that all the emigrants on the southern road had been killed by the Piede Indians, and the report was confirmed by several other persons who visited the farm; but the Indians insisted that Mormons, and not Indians, had killed the Americans.

This affair had become so much the subject of conversation that on the 17th I started an Indian boy, named Pete, who speaks the English language quite fluently, with instructions to proceed to Sioux county, on a secret route, and learn from the Piedes, if possible, and also from the Utahs, what the nature of the difficulty was, and who were the instigators of it. He returned on the 23d, and reported that he only went to Ammon's village, in Beaver county, where he met a large band of the Piedes, who had just returned from Sioux county. They acknowledged having participated in the massacre of the emigrants, but said that the Mormons persuaded them into it. They said that about ten or eleven sleeps ago John D. Lee came to their village and told them that Americans were very bad people, and always made a rule to kill Indians whenever they had a chance. He said, also, that they had often killed the Mormons, who were friends to the Indians. He then prevailed on them to attack the emigrants, who were then passing through the country, (about one hundred in number,) and promised them that if they were not strong enough to whip them, the Mormons would help them. The Piedes made the attack, but were repulsed on three different occasions, when Lee and the bishop of Cedar city, with a number of Mormons, approached the camp of the emigrants under pretext of trying to settle the difficulty, and with lying, seductive overtures, succeeded in inducing the emigrants to lay down their weapons of defence and admit them and their savage allies inside of their breastworks, when the work of destruction began, and, in the language of the unsophisticated boy, *they cut all of their throats but a few that started to run off, and the Piedes shot them*. He also stated that there were some fifteen or sixteen small children that were not killed, and were in charge of the bishop. Lee and the bishop took all the stock, (over a thousand head,) as also a large amount of money. The Mormon version of this affair is, that the Piedes went to the emigrant camp and asked for meat, and they gave them beef with strychnine upon it; and when Brigham learned this fact, he sent word back to them "*to do with the Americans as they thought proper*." But I have not yet been able to learn that this strychnine had killed any of the Indians, or even made them sick. A report also reached the Indian farm on Spanish fork, about the 15th of September, that the Snake Indians, under a chief named Little Soldier, had attacked an emigrant named Squires, from Missouri, who was camped near Ogden, and driven off all his cattle, (over four hundred,) together

with all the mules and horses belonging to him. But the Utahs made no hesitation in asserting that the Mormons took the stock themselves, and that they had learned all about it from some Gosh-Utes, who live in Rush valley. In confirmation of the truth of this report of the Utahs, I learned a few days ago from Ben Simon, a Delaware Indian, who lives with the Snakes in Weber valley, that some time in the early part of September Dimie B. Huntington (interpreter for Brigham Young) and Bishop West, of Ogden, came to the Snake village, and told the Indians that Brigham wanted them to run off the emigrants' cattle, and if they would do so they might have them as their own. Simon says the Snake chief consulted him about the propriety of undertaking the theft, and he advised them to have nothing to do with the cattle, which course they concluded to adopt; but Huntington and West insisted on their taking the stock, whereupon the chiefs told them that they did not want it, and if the Mormons wanted it let them go and get it themselves, and so the interview ended. Simon thinks that if any of the Indians had anything to do with it, they were hired by the Mormons, and says he knows that the Mormons got the stock.

It may be objected by the incredulous that these charges are too vague and uncertain, and deficient in point of names and dates; in answer to which I would say that the commission of these crimes needs no proof, their existence being generally admitted. The only questions to be determined are, Who instigated them? and whose testimony is deserving the most credit, the Mormons' or the Indians'? And under existing circumstances I am free to say that I prefer yielding my credulence to the more unsophisticated. I have frequently been told by the chiefs of the Utahs that Brigham Young was trying to bribe them to join in rebellion against the United States by offering them guns, ammunition, and blankets, on conditions that they would assist him in opposing the advance of the United States troops into the Territory; and he has not only made these overtures by his agents, but has at sundry times made them in person. How far he may have succeeded in his plots of treason at the expense of the government may not as yet be fully known and understood; but one thing is certain, that the more powerful tribes of the Utahs and Snakes have so far resisted all the allurements that have been offered them, and kept themselves untrammelled by this unholy alliance; and I am proud to say that they manifest no inclination whatever to participate in it.

And this fact has, no doubt, been a source of disappointment to this *ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs*, as he persists in styling himself, and invoked upon my head a series of persecutions, which ran so high at one time that the destruction of the Indian settlement on the Spanish fork (as I am credibly informed) was actually resolved upon; and nothing perhaps but the fear of open hostilities with the Indians prevented them from executing their resolution.

Believing that I had maintained my position among them for the last three or four months under circumstances of the most extreme hazard to my life, I determined, on the twenty-seventh day of September last, to try to make my escape, and seek protection with the army,

then en route for Utah ; and for an account of the particulars of that event I must refer to my letter of the 24th October to Colonel A. S. Johnston, a copy of which is also transmitted herewith.

The policy which I deemed advisable to pursue with the Indians in this Territory, so far as they have been placed under my control, has incurred heavier disbursements than the appropriations by Congress would enable the Commissioner to liquidate, and consequently exposed myself to the reproach of being regarded as an injudicious public officer, and unworthy of the public trust. But of this I have no disposition, at present, to complain, as I have ever admired the tenacity with which the administrators of the government adhere to rules of economy in disposing of the national treasure. Neither have I any particular desire to assume responsibilities ; but the conviction that the service demanded my utmost exertions impressed itself upon my mind with a force too powerful for me to resist. Consequently, I have maintained this policy under circumstances of the most extreme adversity, and, more recently, of danger to my life. Yet I am gratified to say that I now realize all that I could reasonably have anticipated ; and in the midst of *rebellion* and *treason*, on the part of the white population of Utah, I am able to present the major portion of the poor natives with hands unspotted and uncontaminated by this cursed evil.

Having realized in this fact the consummation of my fondest hopes and only aim, I would respectfully say, in conclusion, that I have, personally, no further inclination to impose my services upon the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,

Indian Agent, Utah.

Hon. JACOB FORNEY,
Superintendent.

No. 44.

CAMP ON SWEET WATER,
October 24, 1857.

SIR: Having recently fled from the Indian settlement on Spanish fork, in the Territory of Utah, somewhat precipitately, and reached this place on yesterday, after wandering for twenty-seven days through mountains and deserts, in company with the Utah Indians, I venture to trouble you with a brief statement of the circumstances which induced me to abandon the agency and entrust my life to the care and protection of the savages.

For some time previous to my departure it had been the settled opinion of the people of Utah that the troops could not get further than Green river this season, consequently I reasonably concluded that the territorial officers would not venture to cross the mountains before spring ; and under the embarrassed condition in which the detention of the mails, and the very unsettled state of governmental

relations with Utah had placed me, I deemed it important to seek an interview with them before winter set in. And as I had been previously advised that no person would be allowed to leave the Territory or cross the mountains without the humiliating ceremony of applying to Brigham Young for a passport, the alternative of organizing an Indian escort suggested itself to my mind, the first conception of which grew out of the deep concern these untutored creatures had for my safety; and I was the more inclined to avail myself of this suggestion from the fact that several of the chiefs of the Uinta country were then on a visit at the farm, soliciting me to accompany them to that valley for the purpose of inspecting the adaptation of its climate and soil for the cultivation of grain, as they had become much pleased with the course of policy we were pursuing with the Indians in Utah county.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, while I was yet discussing the propriety of this resolution in my mind, some half dozen of the natives rushed into my office room, exclaiming, "Friend! friend! the Mormons will kill you!" and pointed to the window on the eastern side of the house. On looking out, to my surprise, I saw seventy-five or one hundred armed dragoons stationed in the road about a mile from the house; and as I did not manifest quite as much concern as the Indians thought the occasion justified, they gathered hold of me and gave me to understand that they would not let me stay any longer. I commenced arranging my official papers so as to be able to remove them instantly if necessary, for I did not understand what it all meant. In a few seconds another Indian came in to inform me that the Spanish fork cañon was full of Mormons armed with guns and pistols, and said they were going to kill me; and he had scarcely time to tell his story when another came in great haste and said that a Mormon squaw, at Springville, had told him to run and tell me that the Mormons were going to kill me. He also reported a large body of armed men on the road between Springville and the Indian farm. It was also reported by another Indian that the Mormons at Payson (the town on the south) were all in arms, (although it was the Sabbath.)

The Indians would not quit my room, but began to gather up my bedding and wearing apparel, when my interpreter came into the room in an apparent state of excitement, and exclaimed: "Doctor, you're gone in!"

I asked what it all meant. He said it was understood all over the country that I was about leaving with the Indians, and handed me a note from Mr. Butler, bishop of the Spanish fork settlement, stating that he had learned from various sources that I intended going out with the Indians, in violation of the *martial law* now in force. He felt it his duty to inform me that I could not leave, that they were resolved to enforce the law at all hazards.

I regret having mislaid this letter, but the above is its purport, which revealed to me the meaning of so much military array.

To think that an officer of the government should be thus menaced while in the peaceful discharge of his official duties, could not fail to excite in the bosom of any one possessed of a spark of patriotism

feelings of the most indignant scorn. To be detained by force, and used as a tool in a most treasonable opposition to the laws of the country, as occasion might require, or to fall a victim to that brutal revenge which seeks gratification only in the sacrifice of life, was too humiliating to contemplate for a moment. I determined to extricate myself from the dilemma, or die in the attempt, and turned to ask some one to bring my horse; but when I reached the door I found that the chief's son, (a sprightly boy,) had already performed that service, and while he was saddling him, I gathered my papers and wearing clothes, threw them into some meal sacks, and pitched them out of doors to the Indians, who all appeared eager to assist me in my escape. In the presence of an armed populace, I set out in company with three Indian youths, whose names are Peto, Sam and Showers-hockets. Mr. Joseph P. Walters, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied me.

Instead of going east, as our enemies expected, we took a western course; but when it was discovered that we intended reaching the mountains by a circuitous route, some half dozen persons on horseback came out from the town of Payson to tap our course just ahead of us. We wheeled short to the right, but just in our front lay a small stream so deep and miry that stock were not in the habit of crossing it. I urged my horse, and he attempted to clear it at a single bound, but, failing to reach the opposite bank with his hind feet, fell back into water and mud over the top of his hips. I lit upon the bank over his head, and by pulling at the reins assisted him in extricating himself, which he did after several desperate struggles. My comrades sallied down stream a little and had better success. Our pursuers were by this time within three or four hundred yards of us. I remounted in haste and soon found, to my great satisfaction, that the stamina of the noble animal had not been much exhausted, and, though I lost my spur in the struggle, that I could easily dispense with its service. At the distance of about two miles we reached the base of a low mountain ranging north and south, but were doubting the propriety of pursuing a western course, as our friends behind were not aware of this change of the programme; but just at this time a despatch was brought us by two boys from the old chief, telling us to be sure and return to the farm that night. We reached the summit as the sun was about setting, and made a feint. Instead of continuing west, we only descended far enough below the summit to hide ourselves, and turned north, and continued this course for two or three miles; when we thought our pursuers were about gaining the summit, we turned again upon the eastern side of the slope, and dropped into a little hollow, where we waited for the daylight to disappear. This completely foiled our enemies, for the ground was so hard and stony that they could not discover our tracks; and as the half-grown moon began to shed her silver rays upon the mountain slope, we remounted and bounded over the prairie towards the point from whence we had set out. We reached the farm at about 8 p. m., and found about one hundred of our red friends anxiously awaiting our return, and who manifested great joy at our arrival. My first inquiry was, where the Mormons were? when twenty voices shouted "cotch carry Mormon," (not here Mormon.)

I had left some forty-five head of horses and mules, and was about inquiring for them, when I discovered that they were upon the back of the most of them. They then related how they had sallied out during the day and driven the enemy out of the cañon, with threats of what course they should pursue in the event that I and my comrades were murdered. Taking some bread and meat that we found in the cellar, we made our escape up the Spanish fork in the direction of the Uinta country, and before ten o'clock the next day had placed ourselves quite beyond the reach of our enemies, and had passed, in the meantime, no less than three hundred Indians, the most of whom had left the farm the day before and were halting on the way to learn more fully the fate of the *American*, as they called me; and before sunset all my papers, clothes, &c., were returned to my possession.

From that time hence I have been entirely dependent upon these poor, untutored children of nature for life and subsistence. I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies in my bereavements; and though they were evidently conscious that they were unable to treat me as I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety far in advance of their present knowledge of Christian civilization.

When we left the Indian settlement the season was mild and salubrious, but as early as the 9th instant we encountered a severe snow-storm, which pelted without mercy the naked skins of my shivering escorts; also, on the 12th and 13th, in crossing the Green River mountains, we waded through snow knee deep, subjecting my party to the utmost degree of privation and suffering, yet, throughout, their attachment was unremitting, and they would often, when around their camp fires, assure me that if any attempt was made to take my life, they would die in my defence. The weather is now becoming intensely cold, and even as early as the 16th winter had set in with unusual severity; while, in the meantime, we became short of provisions, and were compelled to submit to the most extreme suffering from hunger during the last two days of our journey, yet, through all these privations, I had the satisfaction to be frequently assured that my companions would feel themselves amply rewarded if they could only be the means of restoring me to the bosom of my friends, and relieving me from that danger to which they had so often warned me that my life was exposed.

I feel it a duty which I owe to the Utahs to make a fair and candid exposition of these facts; for I doubt if ever an agent of the government in the Indian service witnessed similar attachment for his person, or more loyalty to those laws and regulations which have been instituted for their government, than has been manifested on this occasion.

The absence of any one in charge of this superintendency, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for thus obtruding these facts upon your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent.

Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, U. S. A.

No. 45.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Oct. 7, 1857.

SIR: I improve the opportunity by first succeeding mail via Panama, to inform you that I forward my report and accompanying papers for the quarter ending September, 1857, by the hands of the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, our delegate to Congress, who accepted a very courteous invitation from Captain Van Vliet, U. S. A., to cross the plains with him, en route to Washington; and, notwithstanding the quarter was not quite ended, I deemed that course all the more proper from the fact that the mail to this Territory from Independence, Missouri, had been stopped by the Post Office Department, and it was not known how soon the mail from California might also be stopped.

I have also the honor to inform you that Dr. Garland Hurt, a United States Indian agent in this superintendency, saw fit to leave the field of his official duty on the 26th of September last, in company with some Indians, whom it is said he had hired to escort him to the United States troops, and without having made any report to me of his wishes and designs, or of the disposition he had made of the affairs of his agency.

Such an occasionless and unwise movement on his part, altogether needlessly exposing himself to sickness, hardship, and danger, I did all in my power, upon the earliest intimation of his plans, to prevent, as will be seen by a letter addressed to him, (a copy of which I enclose,) but which, unfortunately, did not reach his place of residence until a few hours after his departure.

Trusting that my official course, as above indicated, will meet the cordial approval of your judgment, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor, and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, U. T.

Hon. JAS. W. DENVER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 46.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Sept. 26, 1857.

SIR: I am informed that you purpose going to the States by some unfrequented route, and in company with certain Indians as pilots and travelling companions. Such a course is very unsafe and highly improper in an officer of our government. I therefore respectfully advise you, when you are ready to start upon your journey to the east, to call upon me at my office in Great Salt Lake City, and I hereby pledge you sufficient escort and a comfortable carriage for your speedy and safe transportation to the protection of the United States troops en route for this Territory.

Trusting that this advice will meet with cheerful compliance on your part, I am,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor, and ex-officio Sup't of Indian Affairs.

Dr. GARLAND HURT,

U. S. Indian Agent for Territory of Utah.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENCY, U. T.,
City of Provo, December 1, 1857.

SIR: I received a letter from Governor Brigham Young, who still officiates as superintendent of Indian affairs (the newly appointed superintendent not having arrived,) dated 16th of October last, instructing me to operate in the affairs of the agency of Major Garland Hurt, who has seen proper, for reasons with which I am not acquainted, to leave this Territory. I have complied with the instructions of the superintendent, and on the 17th day of October last, entered upon the duties of his agency in connexion with those of my own; and as the affairs of his agency are in a somewhat embarrassed condition, it will require some time to make out a correct report of the condition of his affairs on the different reservations at Spanish fork, Corn creek, and north and south San Pete; but as soon as circumstances will admit, I will forward a report of the condition of the agency, as far as I shall be able to collect them accurately. I have deemed it prudent to forward a copy of the superintendent's letter, for the use of the department.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

Hon JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Oct. 16, 1857.

SIR: Since Dr. Garland Hurt, late United States Indian agent, has seen proper to abandon his agency in this Territory, you are hereby instructed to operate in the affairs of his late agency, to carry on or to wind up the affairs thereof, to the best interests of the Indians, the government, and all parties concerned.

I would recommend that Bishop John L. Butler, at Spanish fork, Bishop Warren S. Snow, at Maute, Bishop Lewis Brunson, at Fillmore, and Bishop Farnsworth, at Beaver, be requested by you to aid you in carrying out this instruction in their several localities.

All is peace and good news from the east.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,

U. S. Indian Agent.

P. S.—By reference to the books of Major Hurt, I find that the individuals mentioned in the superintendent's letter are generally those that were in his employ at the time he left the Territory.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

The foregoing letters, marked 47 and 48, were received by the Secretary of the Interior on February 16, 1858, and referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on February 19, 1858.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 24, 1858.

SIR: In reply to so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 27th ult., referred by you to this office, calling for "information which gave rise to the military expeditions to Utah Territory," &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith:

1. The letter of resignation of W. W. Drummond, associate justice of supreme court of Utah Territory.
2. The letter of Curtis Bolton, deputy clerk of the supreme court of Utah Territory, in reply to allegations contained in W. W. Drummond's letter of resignation; the above being all the correspondence on the files of this office relating to the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

The PRESIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, *April 2, 1857.*

DEAR SIR: When I started for my home in Illinois, I designed reaching Washington before the executive session adjourned, but could not accomplish the long and tedious journey in time; thence I concluded to come this way, and go up the Mississippi river to Chicago.

You will see that I have made bold charges against the Mormons, which I think I can prove beyond doubt. You will see by the contents of the enclosed paper, wherein is inserted my resignation, some of the reasons that induced me to resign. I now refer you to Hon. D. W. Burr, surveyor general of Utah Territory, Hon. Garland Hurt, Indian agent; also C. L. Craig, esq., D. L. Thompson, esq., John M. Hockaday, esq., John Kerr, esq., Gentiles of Great Salt Lake City, for proof of the manner in which they have been insulted and abused by the leading Mormons for two years past. I shall see you soon on the subject.

In haste, yours truly,

W. W. DRUMMOND.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *Attorney General, &c.*

Resignation of Judge Drummond.

MARCH 30, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: As I have concluded to resign the office of justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, which position I accepted in A. A., 1854, under the administration of President Pierce, I deem it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so. In the first place, Brigham Young, the governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons;" and, as such head, the Mormons look to him, and to *him alone*, for the *law* by which they are to be governed: therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly. I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the church to resist the laws of the country, and to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young direct from God; he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and Prophet, viz: successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men, set apart by special order of the Church, to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the Church; the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the supreme court have been destroyed by order of the Church, with the direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly. That the federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harrassed, and annoyed by the Mormons, and for these insults there is no redress.

Sixthly. That the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American government traduced, the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the Church, in the most vulgar, loathsome, and wicked manner that the evil passions of men can possibly conceive.

Again: That after Moroni Green had been convicted in the district court before my colleague, Judge Kinney, of an assault with intent to commit murder, and afterwards, on appeal to the supreme court, the judgment being affirmed and the said Green being sentenced to the penitentiary, Brigham Young gave a full pardon to the said Green before he reached the penitentiary; also, that the said Governor Young pardoned a man by the name of Baker, who had been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the murder of a dumb boy by the name of White House, the proof showing one of the most aggravated cases of murder that I ever knew being tried; and to insult the court and government officers, this man Young took this pardoned criminal with him, in proper person, to church on the next Sabbath after his conviction; Baker, in the meantime, having received a full pardon from Governor Brigham Young. These two men were Mormons. On the other hand, I charge the Mormons, and Governor

Young in particular, with imprisoning five or six young men from Missouri and Iowa, who are now in the penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated *any criminal law in America*. But they were anti-Mormons—poor, uneducated young men *en route* for California; but because they emigrated from Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri, and passed by Great Salt Lake City, they were indicted by a probate court, and most brutally and inhumanly dealt with, in addition to being summarily incarcerated in the saintly prison of the Territory of Utah. I also charge Governor Young with constantly interfering with the federal courts, directing the grand jury whom to indict and whom not; and after the judges charge the grand juries as to their duties, that this man Young invariably has some member of the grand jury advised in advance as to his will in relation to their labors, and that *his charge thus given is the only charge known, obeyed, or received by all the grand juries of the federal courts of Utah Territory*.

Again, sir, after a careful and mature investigation, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion, heart-rending and sickening as it may be, that Captain John W. Gunnison, and his party of eight others, were murdered by the Indians in 1853, under the orders, advice, and direction of the Mormons; that my illustrious and distinguished predecessor, Hon. Leonidas Shaw, came to his death by drinking poisoned liquors, given to him under the order of the leading men of the Mormon Church in Great Salt Lake City; that the late secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbitt, was murdered on the plains by a band of Mormon marauders, under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Hebr C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant, and not by the Indians, as reported by the Mormons themselves, and that they were sent from Salt Lake City for that purpose, and *that only*; and as members of the Danite Band they were bound to do the will of Brigham Young as the head of the church, or forfeit their own lives. These reasons, with many others that I might give, which would be too heart-rending to insert in this communication, have induced me to resign the office of justice of the Territory of Utah, and again return to my adopted State of Illinois.

My reason, sir, for making this communication thus public is, that the democratic party, with which I have always strictly acted, is the party now in power, and, therefore, is the party that *should now* be held responsible for the treasonable and disgraceful state of affairs that now exists in Utah Territory. I could, sir, if necessary, refer to a cloud of witnesses to attest the reasons I have given, and the charges, bold as they are, against those despots, who rule with an iron hand their hundred thousand souls in Utah, and their two hundred thousand souls out of that notable Territory; but I shall not do so, for the reason that the lives of such gentlemen as I should designate in Utah and in California, would not be safe for a single day.

In conclusion, sir, I have to say that, in my career as justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory, I have the consolation of knowing that I did my duty, that neither threats nor intimidations drove me from that path. Upon the other hand, I am pained to say that I accomplished little good while there, and that the judiciary is only treated as a farce. The only rule of law by which the infatuated fol-

lowers of this curious people will be governed, is the law of the church, and that emanates from Governor Brigham Young, and him alone.

I do believe that, if there was a man put in office as governor of that Territory, who is not a member of the church, (Mormon,) and he supported with a *sufficient* military aid, much good would result from such a course ; but as the Territory is now governed, and as it has been since the administration of Mr. Fillmore, at which time Young received his appointment as governor, it is noonday madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed, and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law-giver and law-maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah ; and I assure you, sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment.

With an earnest desire that the present administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which now rests upon this nation by virtue of the *peculiar* and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND,
Justice Utah Territory.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

SIR: My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as associate justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report:

Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph, says: "The records, papers, &c., of the supreme court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act."

I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the supreme court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, September 22, 1851, at which time said court was first organized, up to this present moment, are all *safe* and *complete* in my custody, and not one of them missing, nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.

Again, in the decision of the supreme court in the case of Moroni Green, the *which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself*, I find the following words: "That as the case, for which Green was convicted, seems to have been an aggravated one, this court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this court and in the court

below." Green was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defence, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favor, and he was finally pardoned by the governor, upon a petition signed by the judges and officers of the United States, courts, the honorable secretary of state, and many of the influential citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

Again: in relation to the "incarceration of five or six young men from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857,) in the penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America," &c. This statement is also *utterly false*.

I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22d January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th January, 1856, of one more; if so, these are the circumstances:

There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert and Gerrish's train of goods, arriving here in December, 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute; and at that season of the year there is nothing a laboring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co., at various times in the night, and stole provisions, groceries, &c. Some six or eight were indicted for burglary and larceny. Three plead guilty, and a fourth was proven guilty; and the four were sentenced to the penitentiary for the shortest time the statute allowed for the crime; and just as soon as the spring of 1856 opened, and a company was preparing to start for California, upon a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances, the governor pardoned them, and they went on their way to California. It was a matter, well understood here at the time, that these men were incarcerated more particularly to keep them from committing further crime during the winter.

Since that time there have been but four persons sentenced to the penitentiary, one for forgery and three for petty larceny, for terms of sixty and thirty days, to wit: One on the 19th November, 1856, for larceny, thirty days; two on the 24th November, 1856, for aggravated larceny, sixty days; and one on the 26th January, 1857, for forgery, thirty days. So that on the 30th March, 1857, (the date of W. W. Drummond's letter,) there was not a white prisoner in the Utah penitentiary, nor had there been for several days previous, nor is there at this present writing.

I could, were it my province in this affidavit, go on and refute all that Judge W. W. Drummond has stated in his aforesaid letter of resignation, by records, dates, and facts; but believing the foregoing is sufficient to show you what reliance is to be placed upon the assertions or word of W. W. Drummond, I shall leave the subject.

In witness of the truth of the foregoing affidavit, I have hereunto
[L. S.] subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the United States
supreme court for Utah Territory, at Great Salt Lake City,
this twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1857.

CURTIS E. BOLTON,

*Deputy Clerk of said U. S. Supreme Court for Utah,
in the absence of W. J. Appleby, Clerk.*

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE LAST WAR WITH GREAT
BRITAIN.

LETTER

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

*Information in relation to the number of troops engaged in the service of
the United States in the late war with Great Britain.*

MARCH 4, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives communications from the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the resolution adopted by the House on the 5th ultimo, requesting the President to furnish certain information in relation to the number of troops, whether regulars, volunteers, draughted men, or militia, who were engaged in the service of the United States in the last war with Great Britain, &c., &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 4, 1858.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the Adjutant General and Third Auditor, giving all the information in the possession of those bureaus, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, requesting the President of the United States to furnish certain information in relation to the number of troops, whether regulars, volunteers, draughted men, or militia, who were mustered into the service in the last war with Great Britain; those engaged in like manner in any of the Indian wars during the same period; and the number of persons to whom bounty lands have

2 NUMBER OF TROOPS IN LAST WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

been awarded for services in said war of 1812, or in the said Indian wars, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DRINKARD,
Acting Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 9, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement, which comprises all the information to be gathered from the records of this office:

1. *The war of 1812, (with Great Britain.)*

The whole number of officers and men in the regular service during the war cannot be given. The following statement of the numbers at different periods of the war is the nearest approximation that can be made to it:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
July, 1812.....	301	6,385	6,686
February, 1813.....	1,476	17,560	19,036
September, 1814.....	2,395	35,791	38,186
February, 1815.....	2,396	31,028	33,424

The militia force mustered into the service of the United States during the war was 31,210 officers, 440,412 men; 471,622 aggregate.

A detailed statement of this force, the period of service, and State or Territory in which raised, will be found in document No. 20, 2d session 24th Congress, 1836-'37, (House Reps.)

2. *Indian war of 1811.*

In November, 1811, the regular force in service was 414 officers, 5,194 men; 5,608 aggregate.

According to the statement of the Third Auditor, none of the militia who served in this war were in service for the period of six months. Those engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, though mustered into service for three months, under the law of February 28, 1795, were only in service about two months.

3. But little can be ascertained with regard to the force under General Wayne, in 1794 and 1795. It appears, from American State Papers, vol. 1, Military Affairs, pages 67 and 109, that the number of non-commissioned officers and privates of his army, in June, 1794, was 2,843, and in December, 1795, 2,039.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 22, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to return to you, herewith, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, which you referred to me for a report—

First. As to the whole number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether regulars, volunteers, draughted men or militia, at any time engaged in or mustered into the service of the United States, in the last war with Great Britain.

Second. What was the whole number in like manner engaged in any of the Indian wars which occurred during the same period, distinguishing in both cases the number of those engaged for a greater or less period than one month; also the same information as to those engaged in any of the Indian wars from the close of the revolutionary war to the commencement of the war of 1812.

The third section of the resolution is referrible to the Commissioner of Pensions for the information required in regard to the number of persons to whom bounty lands have been awarded for services in said war.

With regard to the last section, this office has no data by which an estimate, or proximate estimate, of the annual cost of the extension of the systems of revolutionary pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and accompanying Indian wars, could be arrived at.

With regard to the requirements of the first section of the resolution, I have the honor to state, so far as regards the militia force, that under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th April, 1836, a full and minute statement of the whole force of the militia—volunteers, rangers, spies and sea-fencibles—engaged in the war of 1812, was furnished by this office, which included the States in which the said troops served; the years in which they served, with the length of their service, which was accompanied by a summary statement of the whole, showing an aggregate of officers and men of 471,622. This statement will be found in document 20, volume 2, Executive Documents, 2d session 24th Congress, and furnishes all the information that this office possesses in regard to that description of troops.

With regard to the regular forces, I have to state that, in order to give the whole number of troops engaged in the war of 1812, and to do justice to the troops who enlisted prior to the war, and who necessarily had to serve therein, either for a portion or the whole of their time, I have commenced my computation from the year 1807, for the reason that the enlistments then authorized were for five years.

As there were no regular troops authorized to be enlisted for a period less than twelve months, none (except in cases where improper recruits were made) served for a less period than one month. But with regard to the militia—of which there were an aggregate of 471,622—I find that out of that number 145,590 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, served for a less period than one month; and of the number engaged in Indian wars during the same period, say 70,919, the number of officers and men who served less than one month was 1,734.

4 NUMBER OF TROOPS IN LAST WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The result of the investigation is set forth in the following table, viz :

Regular army.	Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Men.	Total.
There were no enlistments authorized for the regular army for a less period than twelve months.....	2,902	6,786	46,964	56,652
<i>Militia, &c.</i>				
To the above number, add the militia force furnished in a statement from this office, dated 12th December, 1836, and found in Executive Documents, second session, twenty-fourth Congress, volume 2, document 20	31,210	57,646	382,766	471,622
Grand total.....	34,112	64,432	429,730	528,274
Of the whole number of militia force, as above stated, it appears this number served less than one month.....	9,679	18,420	117,491	145,590
Out of the whole force of the militia engaged in the war of 1812, it appeared that this number were engaged in Indian wars, as near as can be arrived at	4,945	8,306	57,671	70,919
Of this force, it appears that this number served less than one month.....	143	202	1,379	1,734

Recapitulation.

	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Men.	Total.
Whole number in service for more than one month.	24,633	46,012	312,239	382,684
Whole number in service less than one month	9,679	18,420	117,491	145,590
				528,274
Whole number in service in Indian war for more than one month.....	4,802	8,091	56,292	69,185
Whole number in service in Indian war less than one month	143	212	1,379	1,734
				70,919

The men engaged in the Indian wars during the war of 1812, there can be no doubt, served more tours of duty than one; hence the large aggregate.

The only certain means I have to arrive at the number of troops engaged in Indian wars, from the close of the revolutionary war till the war of 1812, is derived from the report of the Secretary of War, the Hon. H. Knox. See American State Papers, volume 1, Military Affairs, from page 5 to 69, viz:

Troops in service, including officers, 1789.....	840
General Harmar's command, 1790.....	1,453
General St. Clair's command, 1791.....	2,300
Troops to December, 1792.....	5,120
Troops to June, 1794.....	3,578
Troops to November, 1794.....	3,629
Troops to December, 1794.....	3,228

Add Indian war, ascertained from Third Auditor's records:
General Harmar, November, 1811..... 1,890

With great respect, your obedient servant,
ROBERT J. ATKINSON,
Auditor.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 3, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the Commissioner of Pensions as to the "number of persons to whom bounty lands have been awarded for services in 1812 and in the Indian wars since the revolution," made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

PENSION OFFICE,
March 2, 1858.

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of Congress, calling for the "number of persons to whom bounty lands have been awarded for services in 1812 and in the Indian wars since the revolution," I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Bounty land granted for military service in the war of 1812..	224,000
Bounty land granted for military service in the Indian wars...	57,000
Number of persons who have received bounty land.....	281,000

6 NUMBER OF TROOPS IN LAST WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement is given in round numbers, but, it is believed, approximates very nearly to the number of persons to whom bounty land has been granted for services in the wars mentioned.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876

LETTER

NAVY DEPARTMENT

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876

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CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He was an Italian explorer who sailed for Spain. He discovered the New World on October 12, 1492.

He was the first European to reach the Americas. He named the land he discovered "India" because he thought it was part of the East Indies.

His voyage was the first of many that led to the European colonization of the Americas.

His discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world for exploration and settlement.

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PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the pay and allowances of officers of the navy and marine corps for the year 1856-'57.

MARCH 4, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, prepared by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of June 14, 1848, showing the amount of pay and allowances received by the officers of the navy and marine corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, February 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the statement required by a resolution of the House of Representatives passed during the first session of the 30th Congress, which directs that the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments furnish that House annually with a "transcript of the official army and navy lists in such form as to affix opposite the name of each person contained therein, in separate columns, the annual pay of such officer or person, the amount paid him for rations, servants and forage, and the gross amount paid or allowed him in all respects for and on his account for and during the preceding fiscal year."

The blanks which occur are generally occasioned by the want of returns from pursers of distant vessels, and are not of much importance, since the amount received by officers on board of such vessels usually consists of only the sea pay belonging to their rank and a commutation of their rations.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. O. DAYTON.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement exhibiting the pay and allowances of the several officers of the navy and marine corps of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
CAPTAINS.				
William B. Shubrick	\$3,500 00	-----	-----	\$3,500 00
Lawrence Kearney	2,702 72	-----	\$20 70	2,723 42
Matthew C. Perry	3,500 00	-----	92 80	3,592 80
John Thomas Newton	3,500 00	-----	147 00	3,647 00
Lawrence Rossau	3,213 39	-----	-----	3,213 39
George W. Storer	3,500 00	-----	-----	3,500 00
Francis H. Gregory	1,887 64	-----	61 60	1,949 24
Charles S. McCauley	3,500 00	-----	-----	3,500 00
E. A. F. Lavallette	3,379 44	-----	14 20	3,393 64
John H. Aulick	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Silas H. Stringham	3,500 00	-----	448 00	3,948 00
Isaac Mayo	2,562 98	-----	60 00	2,622 98
William Mervine	4,000 00	\$91 25	-----	4,091 25
Thomas Crabbe	3,426 03	85 50	-----	3,511 53
James Armstrong	4,000 00	91 25	-----	4,091 25
Samuel L. Breese	4,000 00	91 25	-----	4,091 25
Hiram Paalding	3,999 97	93 65	82 90	4,176 52
French Forrest	3,697 28	71 25	25 35	3,793 88
Thomas A. Conover	2,752 05	5 75	46 40	2,804 20
John C. Long	2,191 94	1 00	131 55	2,324 49
James Mc. McIntosh	2,595 89	-----	427 80	3,023 69
Josiah Tatnall	3,500 00	-----	189 60	3,689 60
William J. McCluney	2,957 52	-----	9 00	2,963 52
John B. Montgomery	3,289 51	27 50	72 00	3,388 01
C. K. Stribling	2,604 08	-----	-----	2,604 08
Joshua R. Sands	3,500 00	91 25	-----	3,591 25
Charles H. Bell	3,500 00	91 25	-----	3,591 25
Abraham Bigelow	2,339 69	-----	-----	2,339 69
G. J. Pendegrast	3,024 65	65 50	98 20	3,188 35
William C. Nicholson	2,500 00	-----	92 80	2,592 80
Joseph B. Hull	3,286 28	71 75	46 00	3,304 03
John Kelly	2,500 00	-----	75 20	2,575 20
William H. Gardner	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
David G. Farragut	3,500 00	-----	-----	3,500 00
Stephen D. Wilson	2,500 00	-----	184 20	2,684 20
T. A. Dornin	3,500 00	-----	-----	3,500 00
R. B. Cunningham	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Victor M. Randolph	1,402 03	-----	-----	1,402 03
Frederick Engle	2,758 87	86 45	179 80	3,025 12
John Rudd	1,800 00	-----	35 20	1,835 20
William W. McKean	2,324 80	-----	106 00	2,430 00
Franklin Buchanan	1,879 44	-----	191 80	2,071 24
Samuel Mercer	1,195 06	39 25	56 80	1,291 11
Charles Lowndes	1,854 79	-----	69 00	1,923 79
L. M. Goldsborough	2,800 00	-----	17 20	2,817 30
George N. Hollins	1,800 00	-----	84 40	1,884 40
D. N. Ingraham	3,500 00	-----	68 00	3,568 00
John Marston	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Henry A. Adams	2,457 52	-----	22 80	2,480 32
William S. Walker	1,830 13	-----	-----	1,830 13
George F. Pearson	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Samuel F. Dupont	2,594 51	-----	36 60	2,631 11
William L. Hudson	1,666 27	-----	69 30	1,735 57
George A. Magruder	2,800 00	91 25	-----	2,891 25

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
John Pope.....	\$1,802 62	-----	\$185 70	\$1,988 32
L. M. Powell.....	1,926 56	\$12 00	129 00	2,067 56
Charles Wilkes.....	2,800 00	-----	8 60	2,808 60
Thomas O. Selfridge.....	1,800 00	-----	135 30	1,835 30
Henry Eagle.....	1,800 00	-----	93 80	1,893 80
G. J. Van Brunt.....	2,037 38	-----	45 80	2,083 18
William M. Glendy.....	1,832 87	-----	-----	1,832 87
George S. Blake.....	2,800 00	-----	46 40	2,846 40
Samuel Barron.....	2,019 78	-----	60 80	2,088 58
Andrew A. Harwood.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
COMMANDERS.				
Theodore Bailey.....	1,691 21	18 50	178 00	1,887 71
Hugh Y. Purviance.....	2,568 29	-----	8 00	2,576 29
William F. Lynch.....	1,861 36	58 25	47 60	1,967 21
Henry W. Morris.....	2,100 00	-----	92 80	2,192 80
Thomas B. Ellison.....	1,846 57	-----	196 50	2,043 07
Edward B. Boutwell.....	2,161 18	46 40	235 00	2,442 58
Sidney Smith Lee.....	2,100 00	-----	170 40	2,270 40
William C. Whittle.....	2,100 00	-----	96 00	2,196 00
Charles C. Turner.....	2,024 38	-----	12 68	2,036 98
James Lardner.....	1,800 00	-----	28 40	1,828 40
Robert G. Robb.....	2,500 00	91 25	-----	2,591 25
Thomas T. Craven.....	2,500 00	91 25	-----	2,591 25
Andrew H. Foote.....	1,876 71	68 5	-----	1,945 26
William W. Hunter.....	1,832 87	-----	37 00	1,869 87
Edward G. Tilton.....	2,171 29	79 50	-----	2,250 79
James H. Ward.....	2,363 02	86 25	-----	2,469 27
Henry K. Hoff.....	2,400 98	75 75	9 00	2,485 73
Charles H. Davis.....	1,568 49	-----	112 25	1,680 74
Ebenezer Farrand.....	2,314 77	49 00	153 30	2,517 07
Henry H. Bell.....	2,500 00	91 25	-----	2,591 25
William Smith.....	1,876 71	67 50	-----	1,944 21
Charles H. Blair.....	2,390 80	66 50	204 20	2,661 50
John W. Livingston.....	2,500 00	91 25	-----	2,591 25
Archibald B. Fairfax.....	1,983 96	31 00	-----	2,014 96
Henry K. Thatcher.....	1,438 36	-----	159 00	1,597 36
James H. Rowan.....	483 28	-----	9 00	-----
William McBlair.....	1,800 00	-----	80 10	1,880 10
John S. Missroon.....	2,158 08	13 25	55 80	2,227 13
Richard L. Page.....	2,100 00	-----	96 00	2,196 00
Frederick Chatard.....	1,623 23	-----	64 00	1,687 23
Benjamin J. Totten.....	1,800 00	-----	14 40	1,814 40
Arthur Sinclair.....	2,100 00	-----	96 00	2,196 00
Robert B. Hitchcock.....	2,100 00	-----	89 60	2,189 60
C. H. A. Kennedy.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Thomas W. Brent.....	1,892 04	-----	-----	1,892 04
Joseph Lanman.....	1,711 77	-----	30 60	1,742 37
John K. Mitchell.....	2,270 82	-----	116 30	2,387 12
Thomas Turner.....	1,900 00	-----	18 00	1,918 00
Charles H. Poor.....	1,900 00	-----	48 00	1,948 00
J. Findlay Schenck.....	1,455 06	-----	86 80	1,541 86
Timothy A. Hunt.....	1,900 00	-----	128 10	2,028 10
S. M. Gordon.....	1,200 00	-----	28 40	1,228 40
William Radford.....	1,343 82	-----	-----	1,343 82
Samuel F. Hazard.....	1,900 00	-----	134 40	2,034 30

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
COMMANDERS—Continued.				
John M. Berrian.....	\$1,200 00	-----	\$113 60	\$1,313 60
George A. Prentiss.....	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Alfred Taylor.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
S. P. Lee.....	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
John P. Gilliss.....	1,200 00	-----	22 40	1,222 40
Samuel Swartwout.....	1,900 00	\$91 25	-----	1,991 25
Raphael Semmes.....	1,582 47	-----	-----	1,582 47
James P. McKinstry.....	1,200 00	-----	300 00	1,500 00
Oliver S. Glisson.....	1,510 77	-----	71 00	1,581 77
John A. Dahlgren.....	2,500 00	-----	136 00	2,636 00
Stephen C. Rowan.....	1,899 58	-----	92 80	1,992 38
Edward R. Thompson.....	1,900 00	91 25	-----	1,991 25
Guert Gansevort.....	761 08	-----	185 00	-----
Charles Green.....	1,230 68	-----	-----	1,230 68
Edward L. Handy.....	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Melancton Smith.....	1,200 00	-----	446 40	1,646 40
Cicero Price.....	1,199 40	-----	30 40	1,229 80
J. B. Goldsborough.....	1,900 00	-----	46 40	1,946 40
Charles S. Boggs.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
Theodore P. Green.....	739 17	-----	86 00	-----
John R. Tucker.....	1,900 00	-----	96 00	1,996 00
Thomas J. Page.....	1,916 71	-----	8 60	1,925 31
George Minor.....	1,288 21	-----	42 80	1,331 01
J. Drayton.....	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Robert F. Pinkney.....	1,900 00	-----	8 00	1,908 00
Thomas R. Rootes.....	1,466 54	25 50	13 20	1,505 24
Edward M. Yard.....	1,784 94	-----	59 80	1,844 74
William S. Young.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
Joseph F. Greene.....	1,431 51	46 00	27 80	1,505 31
John DeCamp.....	1,791 51	-----	46 40	1,837 91
Charles W. Pickering.....	1,900 00	-----	50 30	1,950 30
Overten Carr.....	1,200 00	-----	61 40	1,261 40
Luther Stoddard.....	1,200 00	-----	110 40	1,310 40
William M. Walker.....	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
John A. Winslow.....	1,900 00	-----	89 60	1,989 60
Benjamin M. Dove.....	1,368 71	-----	12 00	1,380 71
Thornton A. Jenkins.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
John Rodgers.....	1,725 19	-----	-----	1,725 19
John B. Marchand.....	1,900 00	-----	18 50	1,918 50
William R. Taylor.....	1,900 00	-----	43 70	1,943 70
Henry J. Hartstene.....	1,695 13	-----	148 40	1,843 53
Benjamin F. Sands.....	1,900 00	113 78	-----	2,013 78
Henry French.....	1,629 00	-----	-----	1,629 00
Henry S. Stellwagen.....	1,900 00	46 00	75 20	2,021 20
James L. Henderson.....	1,278 07	-----	54 20	1,332 27
Daniel B. Ridgely.....	1,244 10	-----	44 40	1,288 50
William T. Muse.....	1,368 56	-----	-----	1,368 56
Charles Stedman.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
William L. Herndon.....	1,900 00	-----	-----	1,900 00
James Alden.....	1,900 00	68 50	-----	1,968 50
Augustus L. Case.....	1,900 00	-----	46 40	1,946 40
Roger Perry.....	1,200 00	-----	16 00	1,216 00
LIEUTENANTS.				
A. M. Pennock.....	1,290 68	8 00	39 20	1,337 88

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
George F. Emmons	\$1,712 37	\$40 00	\$16 60	\$1,768 97
Edward Middleton	299 17	-----	-----	-----
Thomas T. Hunter	989 56	-----	-----	-----
Gustavus H. Scott	1,407 76	46 00	217 80	1,671 56
David McDougal	1,800 00	91 25	-----	1,891 25
Charles F. McIntosh	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
James W. Cooke	1,410 91	61 75	-----	1,472 66
C. F. M. Spotswood	1,228 74	7 00	10 20	1,245 94
William H. Ball	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
William L. Maury	611 29	-----	30 20	-----
David D. Porter	-----	-----	139 20	-----
John J. Almy	1,712 10	56 50	20 00	1,788 60
O. H. Berryman	1,800 00	91 25	139 20	2,030 45
Andrew F. V. Gray	1,713 58	59 00	-----	1,772 58
T. Augustus Craven	1,775 33	91 25	-----	1,866 58
F. B. Renshaw	1,405 47	-----	187 10	1,593 57
James H. North	1,043 75	19 75	126 40	1,289 90
R. B. Pegram	1,500 00	-----	48 00	1,548 00
Edwin J. DeHaven	1,297 76	41 25	-----	1,339 01
Richard L. Tilghman	1,244 38	2 25	-----	1,246 63
James H. Strong	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
J. M. Frailey	551 49	19 20	113 60	-----
Benjamin F. Shattuck	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
T. M. Braher	1,080 44	13 50	46 40	1,140 34
George T. Sinclair	1,499 99	70 25	39 20	1,609 44
E. G. Parrott	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Richard Wainwright	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
George M. Totten	1,126 03	-----	-----	1,126 03
William Ross Gardner	1,338 53	-----	-----	1,338 53
William B. Renshaw	1,500 00	-----	9 00	1,509 00
C. B. Poindexter	1,110 11	-----	-----	1,110 11
Edward Lanier	1,500 00	-----	8 00	1,508 00
William May	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Henry H. Lewis	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
George W. Harrison	1,475 53	89 75	60 80	1,626 08
James F. Armstrong	1,477 80	85 50	-----	1,563 30
William A. Parker	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
James D. Johnson	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Washington Gwathney	1,130 91	15 00	-----	1,145 91
William Ronckendorff	1,500 00	-----	18 00	1,518 00
William E. LeRoy	1,035 10	41 45	124 40	1,200 95
M. Woodhull	1,207 39	-----	-----	1,207 39
Roger N. Stembel	1,448 31	-----	-----	1,448 31
George Colvocoreses	1,126 03	67 50	14 20	1,207 73
F. S. Haggerty	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
J. R. M. Mulany	1,500 00	-----	11 00	1,511 00
William A. Wayne	1,334 75	-----	-----	1,334 75
C. R. P. Rogers	1,351 22	45 50	-----	1,396 72
Frs. Winslow	1,653 64	-----	40 90	1,694 54
James C. Williamson	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
C. Van Alstine	1,607 73	-----	-----	1,607 73
Albert G. Clary	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
George W. Doty	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
George Wells	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
P. U. Murphy	1,328 21	71 00	-----	1,399 21
J. B. Carter	1,273 97	-----	70 30	1,344 27
J. N. Brown	1,500 00	91 00	-----	1,591 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
Napoleon Collins.....	\$1,352 86	\$36 50	-----	\$1,389 36
John L. Worden.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Henry A. Wise.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Reed Worden.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Wm. H. Macomb.....	1,126 03	68 50	-----	1,194 53
S. D. Trenchard.....	1,800 00	45 75	-----	1,845 75
John J. Guthrie.....	1,126 03	22 50	-----	1,148 53
M. Carr Watkins.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Joseph N. Barney.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Edward Donaldson.....	1,380 81	81 00	\$60 80	1,522 61
George H. Preble.....	1,474 51	-----	-----	1,474 51
Thomas B. Huger.....	1,200 00	-----	70 00	1,270 00
C. S. McDonough.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
John D. Todd.....	1,101 37	-----	-----	1,101 37
Charles E. Fleming.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
John Rutledge.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Charles Deas.....	1,500 00	-----	55 80	1,555 80
W. C. B. Porter.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Thomas Crossan.....	817 39	27 75	217 60	1,062 74
Catesby Ap R. Jones.....	1,166 26	62 50	44 50	1,272 26
T. H. Patterson.....	1,478 80	85 50	-----	1,564 30
Francis Key Murray.....	1,134 07	66 00	66 80	1,266 87
Silas Bent.....	1,095 62	-----	-----	1,095 62
John C. Howell.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Wm. E. Benedict.....	1,384 58	-----	37 80	1,422 38
Daniel Ammen.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
J. Hogan Brown.....	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Edward T. Nichols.....	1,451 50	-----	9 80	1,461 30
John P. Decatur.....	1,447 37	-----	-----	1,447 37
Edward L. Winder.....	1,495 86	9 25	24 00	1,529 11
John K. Duer.....	1,435 04	62 00	153 30	1,650 34
John Henry Parker.....	1,478 19	68 25	-----	1,546 44
George W. Rodgers.....	1,465 46	45 55	12 80	1,523 91
Robert H. Wyman.....	1,355 94	73 00	22 90	1,445 84
Edward A. Barnet.....	1,352 05	82 25	92 80	1,527 10
N. C. Bryant.....	1,234 51	10 50	-----	1,245 01
G. B. Balch.....	1,500 00	-----	14 20	1,514 20
J. M. Wainwright.....	1,504 19	88 50	60 80	1,653 49
Isaac G. Strain.....	1,247 64	81 35	80 00	1,308 99
Egbert Thompson.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Joel Kennard.....	1,500 00	2 80	24 00	1,526 80
John Wilkinson.....	1,564 11	75 00	-----	1,639 36
John Guest.....	505 38	-----	9 00	-----
D. McN. Fairfax.....	1,479 70	93 65	-----	1,573 35
John M. B. Clitz.....	1,293 61	7 64	181 60	1,482 85
John D. Read.....	1,430 94	71 75	54 50	1,557 19
George H. Cooper.....	1,500 00	-----	48 00	1,548 00
B. N. Westcott.....	990 47	51 05	-----	1,041 52
W. Wynder Pollock.....	1,359 63	45 50	-----	1,405 13
Andrew Bryson.....	1,213 12	36 50	64 40	1,314 02
John Downes.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Charles M. Morris.....	1,500 00	-----	111 60	1,611 60
Andrew J. Drake.....	340 26	-----	43 00	-----
James H. Spotts.....	1,234 52	20 50	192 00	1,447 02
James M. Duncan.....	1,253 42	-----	87 40	1,340 82
Lardner Gibbon.....	826 97	18 80	-----	845 77
Samuel Marcy.....	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
STATEMENT--Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS--Continued.				
John P. Bankhead	\$1,500 00	\$91 25	-----	\$1,591 25
J. W. A. Nicholson	1,721 91	13 50	\$78 40	1,813 81
Thomas G. Corbin	-----	-----	-----	-----
John C. Beaumont	1,500 00	93 65	-----	1,593 65
C. H. B. Caldwell	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
E. M. Fauntleroy	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
M. K. Warrington	1,290 41	-----	-----	1,290 41
Henry K. Davenport	1,126 03	68 50	-----	1,194 53
N. B. Harrison	1,500 00	6 75	222 40	1,729 15
James H. Moore	1,481 92	22 75	166 40	1,671 07
Samuel Edwards	1,319 18	55 50	220 70	1,695 38
Charles W. Place	1,500 00	-----	126 20	1,626 20
Alphonse Barbot	1,431 48	24 00	91 80	1,547 28
Albert N. Smith	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
John C. Febiger	1,592 92	91 50	-----	1,684 42
D. R. Lambert	1,055 34	23 00	-----	1,078 34
Henry S. Newcomb	1,210 58	38 50	17 30	1,265 38
John S. Maury	1,498 35	57 00	39 20	1,594 55
Pierce Crosby	1,471 18	55 75	28 40	1,555 33
Charles W. Hayes	1,584 41	19 50	164 20	1,768 11
J. B. Creighton	1,500 00	-----	129 60	1,629 60
Aaron K. Hughes	829 57	-----	23 20	852 77
Henry K. Stevens	1,426 14	-----	81 00	1,507 14
Richard M. Cuyler	448 75	22 75	-----	-----
George M. Ransom	1,509 50	85 75	-----	1,595 25
William F. Spicer	1,113 69	67 75	-----	1,181 44
William W. Roberts	1,454 77	-----	65 00	1,519 77
Reginald Fairfax	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 95
Samuel Nicholson	1,495 06	13 75	174 40	1,683 21
William A. Webb	1,200 00	-----	17 30	1,217 30
William E. Hopkins	1,392 80	25 50	45 00	1,460 30
Paul Shirley	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Charles C. Simms	1,724 72	37 75	65 80	1,828 27
Henry N. T. Arnold	1,487 68	-----	111 40	1,599 08
Thomas Pattison	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Julien Myers	1,405 48	85 50	-----	1,490 98
Richmond Aulick	1,435 06	-----	8 60	1,443 60
William N. Jeffers	1,361 89	-----	81 00	1,442 89
William D. Austin	1,195 88	2 00	44 80	1,242 68
Edward Simpson	1,126 03	68 50	-----	1,194 53
William G. Temple	1,647 98	-----	-----	1,647 98
George P. Welsh	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Samuel P. Carter	1,076 71	65 50	-----	1,142 21
William Nelson	448 77	22 75	-----	-----
Edward C. Stout	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Reuben Harris	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
James B. McCauley	1,700 00	91 25	-----	1,791 25
Thomas S. Phelps	350 13	3 50	40 00	-----
Alexander F. Warley	1,258 92	34 50	-----	1,293 42
Garrett V. Dennison	1,467 93	25 00	60 80	1,553 73
Leonard Paulding	930 40	45 25	36 00	1,011 65
Frs. S. Conover	923 80	-----	6 50	930 30
Edward Barrett	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colville Terrett	1,249 31	-----	14 20	1,263 51
John H. Bennett	1,062 39	-----	-----	1,062 39
Homer C. Blake	1,435 88	71 75	41 80	1,549 43

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
Clark H. Wells	\$505 47		\$56 40	
S. P. Quackenbush	1,500 00	\$93 65		\$1,593 65
Earl English	1,126 03	67 50		1,193 53
Joseph M. Bradford	1,243 55		86 40	1,329 95
Reigart B. Lowry	1,499 99		23 20	1,523 19
Jonathan H. Carter	1,200 00			1,200 00
William H. Parker	1,493 43		98 20	1,591 63
J. Pembroke Jones	1,500 00	91 25		1,591 25
David A. McDermott	1,359 72	91 25		1,450 97
William P. Buckner	1,461 36	71 75		1,533 11
Richard L. Law	1,500 00	91 25		1,591 25
William H. Wilcox	1,454 80			1,454 80
John T. Barrand	1,398 89	9 25	60 80	1,468 94
Thomas Roney	1,289 55	35 55	4 00	1,329 05
John H. Upsher	1,616 70	6 50	44 80	1,668 00
John Van N. Phelps	1,500 00			1,500 00
Samuel B. Franklin	1,476 96	42 50	22 90	1,542 36
William D. Whiting	1,126 04	23 80	23 20	1,173 04
William L. Powell	1,433 43			1,433 43
S. Ledyard Phelps	1,500 00	91 25		1,591 25
Edward Y. McCauley	1,119 45		45 00	1,164 45
Theodoric L. Walker	1,182 93		24 00	1,206 93
William Mitchell	1,433 19	46 95	44 40	1,524 54
Francis A. Roe	1,506 15		85 80	1,587 96
Joseph B. Smith	1,506 92	87 50	60 80	1,655 22
William H. Murdaugh	1,594 76			1,594 76
John M. Brooke	1,506 20		148 40	1,654 60
William Gibson	1,476 47	18 75	283 20	1,778 42
Edward Renshaw	406 00		30 60	
Joseph D. Danels	899 12	8 75	16 00	923 87
J. C. P. DeKrafft	1,340 97	91 25		1,432 22
John Van McCullum	750 00			750 00
John E. Hart	1,049 59	85 50		1,135 09
Oscar C. Badger	815 34		1 60	816 94
Thomas C. Harris	1,302 44		92 80	1,395 24
John Kell	886 80		206 90	1,093 70
John L. Davis	1,200 39	57 00		1,257 39
Alexander A. Semmes	1,050 00	61 25		1,111 25
John B. Stewart	792 77	64 00	59 70	916 47
M. Patterson Jones	1,127 64	88 50	60 80	1,277 02
Watson Smith	1,413 44	62 25	27 00	1,502 69
Alexander M. DeBree	679 69			
Joseph E. De Haven	1,027 81	6 17	196 40	1,230 38
A. W. Habersham	1,050 00		296 40	1,346 40
William T. Truxton	1,050 00	91 25	14 20	1,155 45
Greenleaf Cilley	900 41	71 50		971 91
Horace N. Crabb	701 48	4 75	30 60	736 83
Samuel Magaw	1,050 00	56 50		1,106 50
James H. Rochelle	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Robert D. Minor	417 09	25 50		
William C. West	1,050 00		32 70	1,082 70
N. H. Vanzandt	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Frs. G. Dallas	260 39		77 00	
Simeon S. Bassett	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Robert G. Duvall	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
David P. McCorkle	948 03	74 40	23 20	1,045 63

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
George H. Hare	\$750 00		\$28 40	\$778 40
William Sharp	1,050 00		78 20	1,128 20
James J. Waddell	986 29	\$68 00	22 90	1,077 19
William M. Gamble	1,050 00			1,050 00
Jonathan Young	1,105 47	91 25		1,196 72
William K. Mayo	1,050 00		28 70	1,078 70
James E. Jouett	590 16	35 00	367 00	992 16
T. Scott Fillebrown	1,017 64			1,017 64
Joseph Fry	1,056 54			1,056 54
Leonard H. Lyne	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Milton Haxton	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Robert Selden	1,181 92	25 00	23 20	1,230 12
Albert Allmand	870 79	37 70	100 00	1,018 49
Robert Stuart	682 17	25 66	115 50	823 33
Theodoric Lee	750 00			750 00
George H. Bier	1,047 34	22 75	48 00	1,118 09
P. G. Watmough	788 21	68 50		856 71
George W. Young	789 85	64 00	578 00	1,431 85
John H. Russell	1,035 33		29 90	1,065 23
Edward E. Stone	1,127 30			1,127 30
Dawson Phenix	1,050 00	68 75		1,118 75
Robert F. R. Lewis	597 48	16 49	43 70	657 67
Charles P. McGary	1,050 00			1,050 00
Hunter Davidson	1,050 00		64 80	1,114 80
Andrew W. Johnson	1,050 00		44 80	1,094 90
Stephen B. Luce	523 53	45 50		569 03
Dulany A. Forrest	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Robert W. Scott	968 16	7 67	167 20	1,145 03
Walter W. Queen	1,050 00	88 25	551 40	1,689 65
Robert B. Carter	1,050 00			1,050 00
Edmund W. Henry	997 38		23 20	1,120 58
Thomas J. Houston	1,012 58	88 00		1,100 88
Ralph Chandler	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
John R. Hamilton	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Philip C. Johnson, jr	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
John Watters	977 86		3 70	981 56
K. Randolph Breese	1,048 82	71 00	41 40	1,087 13
Oscar F. Johnson	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
Lewis A. Kimberly	1,050 00			1,050 00
Beverly Kennon	735 99		43 70	779 69
S. Livingston Breese	1,050 00			1,050 00
George U. Morris	252 71			
Edwin F. Gray	532 18			
John G. Sproston	285 60		60 00	
Bancroft Gherardi	900 41	55 25		955 66
Daniel L. Braine	1,050 00	73 00		1,123 00
John Taylor Wood	1,050 00			1,050 00
L. Howard Newman	785 28	63 35		848 63
Charles E. Thorburn	590 10	18 40	60 80	669 30
Richard T. Bowen	1,024 79	91 25		1,115 79
Charles W. Flussee	984 77	93 75		1,078 52
Wm. S. Lovell	1,053 99			1,053 99
John R. Eggleston	1,050 00	91 25		1,141 25
A. Boyd Cummings	1,050 00		66 20	1,116 20
Bayard E. Hand	975 73	61 00	48 00	1,084 73
George E. Belknap	788 21	68 50		856 71
Edward P. Williams	1,031 75	89 75		1,121 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
Jared P. K. Mygatt	\$992 76	\$75 95	\$46 40	\$1,115 11
John D. Rainey	1,016 24	55 00	37 00	1,108 24
David B. Harmony	1,058 88	8 14	23 80	1,090 82
Wm. Givin	683 98	-----	145 70	839 68
John J. Cornwell	1,058 25	69 25	-----	1,127 50
James P. Foster	881 92	55 00	38 00	974 92
Henry Wilson	1,344 63	49 00	-----	1,393 63
A. E. K. Benham	678 45	52 00	-----	730 00
Robert T. Chapman	572 44	-----	60 40	632 84
Wm. P. A. Campbell	943 68	58 50	-----	1,002 18
Wilson McGunnigle	819 84	70 75	129 00	1,019 59
John Irwin	680 51	40 75	-----	721 26
Joseph S. Skerrett	656 27	58 50	85 10	789 87
James S. Greer	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
Charles H. Greene	929 54	49 75	128 40	1,107 69
Francis H. Baker	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
Isaac W. Hester	421 67	-----	-----	-----
Edward T. Spedden	764 64	17 50	648 60	1,430 74
Elias K. Owen	1,050 00	-----	-----	1,050 00
Wm. T. Glassell	978 44	69 50	-----	1,047 94
Aaron W. Weaver	707 21	43 25	18 00	768 46
Austin Pendegrast	1,051 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
Joseph P. Fyffe	257 65	-----	-----	-----
Wm. P. McCann	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
James Stilwell	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
Joseph D. Blake	613 94	-----	46 40	660 34
James H. Gilliss	971 82	37 50	-----	1,009 32
SURGEONS.				
Thomas Harris	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
William Swift	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
Samuel Jackson	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
Thomas Williamson	2,250 00	-----	48 00	2,298 00
Benjamin Ticknor	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
James Cornick	2,034 47	-----	123 90	2,158 37
Charles Chase	2,250 00	-----	89 60	2,339 60
David S. Edwards	2,250 00	-----	-----	2,250 00
Benjamin F. Bache	2,250 00	-----	-----	2,250 00
Thomas Dillard	1,915 89	11 25	113 60	2,040 74
James M. Greene	2,250 00	-----	84 20	2,334 20
Benjamin R. Tinslar	2,250 00	-----	-----	2,250 00
George W. Codwise	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
G. R. B. Horner	2,465 74	67 50	138 50	2,671 74
W. S. W. Ruschenberger	2,700 00	91 25	-----	2,791 25
William Johnson	2,124 42	-----	144 30	2,268 72
Robert J. Dodd	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
William Farlie Patton	2,700 00	91 25	-----	2,791 25
William Whelan	3,500 00	-----	265 46	3,765 46
Samuel Barrington	2,019 45	68 25	30 20	2,117 90
Thomas L. Smith	2,250 00	-----	-----	2,250 00
George Blacknall	2,362 19	19 00	431 60	2,813 79
Lewis B. Hunter	2,250 00	-----	28 40	2,278 40
George Clymer	2,537 27	91 25	-----	2,628 52
Isaac Brinckerhoff	1,817 26	-----	5 50	1,823 76
W. Maxwell Wood	2,700 00	91 25	-----	2,791 25
Jones W. Plummer	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
SURGEONS—Continued.				
Solomon Sharp	\$2,250 00			\$2,250 00
Daniel Egbert	1,800 00			1,800 00
W. A. W. Spotswood	2,250 00			2,250 00
Jonathan M. Foltz	2,250 00		\$56 80	2,306 80
Edward Gilchrist	2,250 00		89 60	2,339 60
John A. Lockwood	2,400 00	\$91 25		2,491 25
Lewis W. Minor	2,250 00			2,250 00
Henry S. Rennolds	1,803 14			1,803 14
M. G. Delaney	2,250 00			2,250 00
William F. McClenahan	2,250 00		96 00	2,346 00
Daniel S. Greene	2,020 67			2,020 67
James C. Palmer	1,199 52		164 00	1,363 52
Ninian Pinkney	2,400 00	91 25		2,491 25
Robert T. Barry	2,250 00		9 00	2,259 50
David Harlan	2,370 51	86 75	60 80	2,418 06
Robert Woodworth	2,279 01		104 00	2,383 01
J. Dickinson Miller	1,800 00		324 20	2,124 20
John L. Fox	1,857 65		89 60	1,947 25
Joseph Beale	1,351 84	58 00		1,409 84
S. Wilson Kellogg	1,829 41	78 25		1,907 66
John T. Mason	1,896 97		48 10	1,945 07
Charles D. Maxwell	2,004 63		14 20	2,018 83
John J. Abernethy	2,003 27	52 25		2,055 52
George Maulsby	1,884 90			1,884 90
William Grier	1,617 53			1,617 53
J. Winthrop Taylor	1,205 73		44 35	1,250 08
William B. Sinclair	1,750 11		96 00	1,846 11
Samuel Jackson	2,133 33	91 25		2,224 58
James McClelland	2,097 17	66 50	399 50	2,563 17
John S. Messersmith	2,097 24		310 00	2,407 24
J. O'C. Barclay	1,600 00			1,600 00
C. H. Wheelwright	2,000 00		89 60	2,089 60
Richard W. Jeffery	419 35	3 50	48 00	
Thomas M. Potter	2,133 33	91 25		2,224 58
S. Ridout Addison	2,133 33	91 25		2,224 58
William H. Nelson	1,808 15		33 60	1,841 75
John W. Wright	1,601 47	67 50		1,728 97
John Thornley	1,577 67			1,577 67
A. A. Henderson	1,550 31	68 50		1,618 81
Lewis J. Williams	1,101 93		15 40	1,117 33
Marius Duvall	1,113 55		22 40	1,135 95
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
John B. Elliott	850 00			850 00
Morris B. Beck	850 00			850 00
William S. Bishop	850 00			850 00
Joseph Wilson, jr.	1,273 28			1,273 28
Charles Eversfield	1,200 00	91 25		1,291 25
Edward Hudson	1,125 35		46 40	1,171 75
Robert P. McCoun	574 77	26 00		600 77
William A. Harris	850 00		8 00	858 00
Washington Sherman	760 53		30 20	790 73
Henry O. Mayo	836 69	57 25		893 94
R. F. Mason	1,170 34	28 50	30 20	1,229 04
John Rudenstein			103 00	
Edward R. Squibb	1,500 00			1,500 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
PASSED ASSIST. SURGEONS—Cont'd.				
Thomas B. Steele.....	\$1,093 50	\$63 50	-----	\$1,157 00
Philip Lansdale.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
James F. Harrison.....	1,208 36	91 00	\$60 80	1,271 07
James S. Gilliam.....	1,064 23	-----	9 00	1,073 00
B. Rush Mitchell.....	850 00	-----	28 40	878 40
J. W. B. Greenhow.....	859 33	-----	-----	859 33
William Lowber.....	850 00	-----	-----	850 00
George H. Howell.....	905 89	3 40	120 00	1,029 29
Phineas J. Horwitz.....	1,133 80	66 50	-----	1,200 30
Ashton Miles.....	1,124 77	67 50	-----	1,192 27
D. B. Philips.....	879 58	2 25	18 00	899 83
John L. Burt.....	1,150 00	-----	-----	1,150 00
William D. Harrison.....	1,200 00	91 25	-----	1,291 25
John Ward.....	930 26	36 54	179 00	1,145 80
William F. Carrington.....	1,274 00	11 25	150 40	1,334 65
Charles Martin.....	802 04	3 00	9 00	814 04
Francis M. Gunnell.....	1,104 64	64 68	-----	1,169 32
James Suddards.....	1,132 05	-----	91 80	1,223 85
S. Allen Engles.....	850 00	-----	-----	850 00
C. H. Williamson.....	1,190 66	106 00	-----	1,296 66
Edward Shippen.....	1,200 00	91 25	-----	1,291 25
James F. Heustis.....	1,101 77	-----	-----	1,101 77
Arthur M. Lynah.....	579 73	-----	133 40	713 13
James F. Coues.....	836 15	8 80	-----	844 95
Charles F. Fahr.....	958 76	-----	-----	958 76
Jacob S. Dungan.....	704 09	-----	78 20	782 29
George Peck.....	1,125 19	71 75	38 20	1,235 14
Jenks Harris Otis.....	937 10	66 25	68 00	1,071 35
Fred. Horner, jr.....	722 29	-----	59 10	781 39
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
E. H. Van Wyck.....	434 52	-----	-----	434 52
Robert Carter.....	953 05	-----	-----	953 05
Benjamin Vreeland.....	770 81	24 00	18 00	812 81
William E. Wysham.....	761 34	-----	-----	761 34
Albert Shriver.....	650 00	-----	-----	650 00
T. Le Page Cronmiller.....	326 70	25 25	41 20	393 15
E. F. Drayton.....	735 47	18 50	133 40	887 37
John C. Coleman.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
J. Pembroke Thorn.....	821 78	46 20	-----	867 98
John M. Brune.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,021 25
John Y. Taylor.....	650 00	-----	34 00	684 00
Henry Clay Caldwell.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
Thomas J. Turner.....	822 46	79 00	-----	901 46
Michael O'Hara.....	910 91	71 25	28 40	1,010 56
R. P. Daniel.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
Samuel Rich Swan.....	892 74	85 25	-----	977 99
William G. Hay.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
Daniel B. Conrad.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
J. E. Sample.....	989 17	91 25	-----	1,080 43
William P. Hord.....	1,079 84	60 45	9 00	1,149 29
Wyatt M. Brown.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
Albert L. Gihon.....	713 15	22 50	-----	735 65
John S. Kitchen.....	950 00	91 25	-----	1,041 25
John Vanzant.....	713 15	68 50	-----	781 65
James Laws.....	864 49	65 25	174 90	1,104 64

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Continued.				
Edwin R. Denby	\$934 38	\$86 75	\$60 80	\$1,081 93
William Johnson, jr.	950 00	93 65	-----	1,043 65
Francis L. Galt	650 00	-----	52 00	702 00
Stewart Kennedy	507 52	48 75	174 90	731 17
William M. Page	800 39	45 75	29 20	875 34
L. Cooper Lane	651 06	7 64	268 20	926 90
H. W. M. Washington	650 00	-----	28 00	678 00
Rich. C. Dean	327 68	-----	30 20	-----
W. Lawrence Sheldon	650 00	-----	-----	650 00
Philip S. Wales	811 58	-----	-----	811 58
Albert C. Gorgas	650 00	-----	-----	650 00
Alexander M. Vedder	650 00	-----	23 20	673 20
J. P. Hopkins	650 00	-----	-----	650 00
PURSERS.				
Francis A. Thornton	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Samuel P. Todd	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Joseph Wilson	2,000 00	-----	50 30	2,050 30
William Sinclair	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
John De Bree	1,588 38	58 75	-----	1,647 13
John N. Hambleton	2,565 46	17 00	74 00	2,656 46
Garrett R. Barry	1,800 00	-----	157 20	1,957 20
McKean Buchanan	2,901 36	83 75	30 70	3,015 81
Henry Etting	2,000 00	91 25	-----	2,091 25
Francis B. Stockton	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Benjamin J. Cahoon	2,000 00	-----	-----	2,000 00
Sterrett Ramsay	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Edward T. Dunn	1,207 35	-----	-----	1,207 35
John A. Bates	2,500 00	-----	132 80	2,632 80
Andrew J. Watson	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
T. Marston Taylor	2,000 00	91 25	-----	2,091 25
A. Eugene Watson	2,000 00	-----	42 60	2,042 60
Samuel Forrest	2,696 98	71 50	28 80	2,797 28
Robert Pettit	1,415 32	-----	-----	1,415 32
William Speiden	2,500 00	-----	126 40	2,626 40
Horatio Bridge	3,500 00	-----	339 20	3,839 20
Thomas B. Nalle	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
John D. Gibson	2,500 00	-----	92 80	2,592 80
John B. Rittenhouse	3,000 00	91 25	-----	3,091 25
Lewis Warrington	3,000 00	91 25	-----	3,091 25
George H. White	1,619 72	4 50	28 40	1,652 62
H. M. Heiskell	1,521 09	12 00	-----	1,533 09
Charles Murray	2,429 48	58 75	-----	2,488 23
Thomas R. Ware	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
George F. Cutter	2,000 00	91 25	-----	2,091 25
James A. Semple	3,000 00	91 25	-----	3,091 25
James H. Watmaugh	1,400 00	-----	28 40	1,428 40
John O. Bradford	3,000 00	91 25	-----	3,091 25
John Y. Mason, jr.	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
J. George Harris	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
John F. Steele	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
E. C. Doran	1,224 10	25 75	69 20	1,319 15
Levi D. Slamm	2,500 00	-----	89 60	2,589 60
John V. B. Bleecker	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Joseph C. Eldridge	1,306 57	-----	51 80	1,358 37
Richard T. Allison	2,315 03	-----	-----	2,315 03

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
PURSEES—Continued.				
John J. Jones				
John Johnson	\$2,000 00	\$91 25		\$2,091 25
John S. Gulick	1,681 64	51 00	\$28 70	1,761 34
Alfred A. Belknap	2,000 00	91 25		2,091 25
William W. J. Kelly	2,204 10		24 70	2,228 80
Benjamin F. Gallaher	1,381 64	25 50		1,407 14
Charles C. Upham	2,000 00	91 25		2,091 25
James K. Harwood	958 90	30 50	16 20	1,005 60
W. Brenton Boggs	1,262 91			1,262 91
Alexander J. Mitchell	1,864 37	46 00		1,910 37
George H. Ritchie	320 54		200 70	
William G. Marcy	1,547 85	27 25	24 60	1,599 70
Thomas H. Looker	227 39		178 60	
Henry Myers	2,000 00	91 25		2,091 25
Caleb J. Emery	1,119 18	62 25	32 80	1,214 23
William A. Ingersoll	1,293 14	57 50	7 60	1,358 24
Felix Senac	673 09	9 17	291 00	973 26
Charles W. Abbot	1,328 75	45 75		1,374 50
John S. Cunningham			24 00	
CHAPLAINS.				
John W. Grier	1,046 57			1,046 57
Charles S. Stewart	1,500 00			1,500 00
Timothy J. Harrison	1,000 00			1,000 00
George Jones	509 78			509 78
Peter G. Clark	1,000 00			1,000 00
Rodman Lewis	1,500 00			1,500 00
Fitch W. Taylor	1,500 00	91 25		1,591 25
Mortimer R. Talbot	1,413 33	69 00	78 00	1,560 33
Moses B. Chase	1,302 74	81 65		1,384 39
Chester Newell	1,076 71		30 60	1,107 31
Thomas B. Bartow	1,500 00			1,500 00
Joseph Stockbridge	1,257 74	38 50		1 296 24
Photius Fisk	1,433 84			1,433 84
J. W. Newton	1,402 72	9 25	30 20	1,442 17
Nathaniel Frost	1,000 00			1,000 00
John L. Lenhart	1,000 00			1,000 00
John Blake	1,500 00			1,500 00
Edm. L. Bittenger	1,121 92			1,121 92
Mason Noble	1,500 00	91 25		1,591 25
Charles W. Thomas	1,419 59	85 50		1,505 09
John Lee Watson	1,500 00			1,500 00
Robert Given	1,499 99	84 45		1,544 44
Henry Wood	237 97			
Charles A. Davis	135 61		24 00	
PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.				
John H. Coffin	1,500 00			1,500 00
A. G. Pendleton	1,500 00			1,500 00
Mordecai Yarnall	1,500 00			1,500 00
Mark H. Beecher	800 00			800 00
Henry H. Lockwood	1,500 00			1,500 00
William Chauvenet	1,500 00		112 80	1,612 80
W. F. Hopkins	1,500 00			1,500 00
J. E. Nourse	1,500 00			1,500 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
PROF'RS OF MATHEMATICS—Cont'd.				
James Major	\$1,500 00	-----	-----	\$1,500 00
Joseph S. Hubbard	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Arsiné N. Girault	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Alexander W. Lawrence	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Joseph Winlock	385 74	-----	\$90 25	478 99
MASTERS IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION.				
DeGrasse Livingston	1,067 26	\$85 25	-----	1,152 51
William E. Fitzhugh	282 86	31 00	30 00	-----
Trevett Abbott	1,099 00	91 25	-----	1,190 25
Benjamin P. Loyall	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
Charles H. Cushman	626 66	15 00	38 90	680 56
Oscar F. Stanton	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
William H. Cheever	998 58	77 25	199 20	1,275 03
Henry A. Adams, jr.	750 68	22 50	-----	773 18
George Brown	560 11	44 25	94 00	691 36
Charles E. Hawley	1,073 28	62 50	31 80	1,167 58
Bushrod B. Taylor	1,045 87	91 25	-----	1,137 12
William H. Ward	1,029 71	80 00	39 20	1,148 91
Robert L. May	997 77	82 00	-----	1,079 77
John W. Dunnington	908 22	79 00	60 80	1,048 02
Hudson M. Garland	1,022 05	48 40	-----	1,070 45
James A. Shick	772 45	35 00	61 70	839 15
George W. Morrison	740 38	30 50	23 20	794 08
Jesse Taylor, jr.	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
James Maxwell, jr.	1,050 00	91 25	-----	1,141 25
Henry Erben, jr.	293 13	-----	-----	-----
Thomas E. Shepperd	750 79	68 30	-----	819 09
Thomas P. Pelot	490 42	44 75	63 80	598 97
Edward McCrae	1,021 36	91 25	-----	1,112 61
Edward C. Stockton	310 45	7 39	309 00	626 84
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.				
James G. Walker	687 93	46 50	14 80	749 23
John G. Mitchell	829 83	64 43	55 60	949 86
Francis M. Ramsay	527 65	48 00	129 00	705 13
Richard W. Meade, jr.	744 97	72 75	44 80	865 52
Allen C. Izard	600 00	-----	55 30	655 30
Marshal C. Campbell	400 67	48 75	161 40	610 82
Robert Boyd, jr.	710 80	66 75	9 00	786 55
Calvin F. Thomas	753 66	48 90	47 10	849 66
Charles C. Carpenter	707 97	74 25	69 80	862 02
Andrew J. McCartney	615 61	69 00	30 30	714 91
William A. Kirkland	589 31	65 10	31 30	685 71
William H. Dana	505 04	65 70	68 00	638 74
Edward E. Potter	724 50	71 00	149 10	944 60
George Bacon	638 61	7 50	90 50	736 61
J. Crossan Chaplin	348 06	36 75	71 00	455 81
William C. Dozier	385 75	-----	-----	-----
Lester A. Beardslee	627 09	56 75	51 40	735 24
Charles A. Babcock	528 58	39 25	-----	564 83
Æneas Armstrong	483 26	36 50	72 70	592 46
Thomas O. Selfridge	-----	-----	44 50	-----
Joseph N. Miller	476 39	-----	116 20	592 59
John S. Barnes	650 52	28 52	36 70	715 47
John M. Stribling	389 97	36 50	28 30	454 77

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
MIDSHIPMEN.				
Lyman Law	\$300 00			\$300 00
George E. Law	400 00	\$91 25		491 25
Philip Porchor	400 00	91 25		491 25
Edward P. Lull	400 00	91 25		491 25
Alfred Hopkins	400 00	91 25		491 25
Edmund O. Matthews	243 01	78 25		321 26
T. McK. Buchanan	400 00	91 25		491 25
Montgomery Sicard	400 03	93 65		493 68
Edward Lee	400 03	93 65		493 68
Charles S. Norton	400 03	93 65		493 68
Hamilton H. Dalton	400 03	93 05		493 08
Alexander F. Crossan	400 00	91 25		491 25
Joseph W. Harris	386 24	80 50	\$60 80	527 54
Augustus P. Cooke	364 38	81 65	39 00	485 03
Robert L. Phythian	322 92	72 25	84 70	479 87
Thomas K. Porter	243 01	78 25	111 40	432 66
Rush R. Wallace	299 18	66 45	105 90	471 53
Thomas H. Eastman	393 04	81 65	14 20	488 89
William E. Evans	302 74	59 00	33 20	394 94
Robert F. Bradford	395 00	80 50	60 80	536 30
Weld N. Allen	374 20	62 50		
Leroy Fitch	325 00		100 40	425 40
George A. Bigelow	317 24	62 25	82 40	461 89
Chester Hatfield	386 24	77 00	83 40	546 64
George S. Shryock	384 92	65 95	106 90	557 72
George M. Blodgett	364 38	81 65	39 00	485 03
James C. Mosely	400 00		22 90	422 90
Gilman D. Gore	357 80	62 75	24 20	474 75
Nathaniel Green	295 78	65 00	36 00	396 78
Charles J. McDougal	356 10	61 25	104 30	521 65
George H. Perkins	357 80	63 75		421 55
ACTING MIDSHIPMEN.				
Alexander, J. W.	350 00	23 00		373 00
Bunce, F. M.	350 00	23 00		373 00
Blake, F. B.	350 00	23 00	23 70	396 70
Graves, Charles J.	322 20		23 70	345 90
Kelly, John W.	350 00			350 00
Miller, Henry W.	350 00	23 00	23 70	396 70
Merchant, Clarke	323 16	23 00		346 16
Mills, Thomas B.	323 76	23 00		346 76
McNair, F. V.	322 20	23 00	23 70	368 90
Pritchett, J. M.	323 26	23 00		346 26
Seeley, Henry B.	322 74		22 70	345 44
Todd, Henry D.	332 74		23 70	346 44
Terry, Edward	350 00			350 00
Wilson, Byren	333 70			333 70
Yates, Arthur R.	333 70			333 70
Bishop, Joshua	350 00			350 00
Brown, Hamilton	350 00			350 00
Blue, Henry M.	350 00			350 00
Collum, Richard S.	350 00			350 00
Dewey, George	350 00			350 00
Davis, T. W. W.	252 69			252 69
Farquhar, N. H.	350 00			350 00
Fruber, Edward G.	350 00			350 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
ACTING MIDSHIPMEN—Continued.				
Franklin, Charles L.	\$350 00	-----	-----	\$350 00
Grimball, John.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Howison, Henry L.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Howell, John Adams.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Judson, Charles O.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Kerr, William A.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Kautz, Albert.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
May, Luther C.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Merriam, G. F.	199 45	-----	-----	-----
Pardee, Dohn A.	88 22	-----	-----	-----
Reed, Allen V.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Storrs, George Strong.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Smith, B. P.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Welch, William.	243 56	-----	-----	243 56
Whittle, William C. jr.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
White, George B.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Ashe, Samuel C.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Averett, Samuel W.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Butt, Walter R.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Borchert, George.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Boyd, Frank.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Bristow, Benjamin W.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Cleveland, Charles B.	350 00	-----	\$62 75	412 75
Cenus, Hilary.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Claiborne, H. B.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Greene, Samuel D.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Hall, H. B.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Hackett, Samuel H.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Kane, Theodore F.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Livingston, Charles J.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Millekin, Samuel.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Mahan, A. T.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Mackenzie, A. S.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Prentiss, Roderic.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Philips, Clarius.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Remey, George C.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Read, Edmund G.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Schoonmaker, M. C.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Swasey, Charles H.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Spencer, Thomas Starr.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Tayloe, James L.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Wiltse, Gilbert C.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Walker, Edward A.	350 00	-----	-----	350 00
Ames, Sullivan Dorr.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Adams, Thomas E. M.	259 85	-----	1 00	260 85
Allen, John W.	239 71	-----	-----	239 71
Brown, James T.	350 00	-----	60 00	410 00
Burt, Lewis J.	148 62	-----	65 00	213 62
Barton, William Henry.	270 36	-----	-----	270 36
Bradford, James Otey.	269 45	-----	-----	269 45
Brown, Samuel Francis.	239 71	-----	-----	239 71
Cordell, Ernest D.	254 62	-----	36 00	290 62
Casey, Silas.	267 53	-----	-----	267 53
Comstock, John Henry.	185 06	-----	-----	185 06
Carnes, William W.	225 33	-----	-----	225 33
Devault, Edwin B.	272 22	-----	-----	272 32
Davenport, F. O.	270 41	-----	-----	270 41

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
ACTING MIDSHIPMEN—Continued.				
Dorman, Thomas L	\$270 41	.....	.....	\$270 41
Dowling, John C	217 67	.....	.....	217 67
Doolittle, O. A	266 77	.....	.....	266 77
Fister, Thomas D	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Foster, Lyman Beecher	272 32	.....	.....	272 32
Foote, Henry D	196 01	.....	\$17 75	213 76
Graham, Archibald	350 00	\$40 00	.....	390 00
Griswold, George R	148 62	.....	58 00	206 62
Gillett, Simeon P	272 32	.....	.....	272 32
Greiner, Thomas J	265 61	.....	.....	265 61
Hoge, Fr. L	272 32	.....	.....	272 32
Herman, Henry M	222 44	.....	.....	222 44
Hoole, James L	270 41	.....	.....	270 41
Harris, George P	189 86	.....	.....	189 86
Howard, George Thomas	146 71	.....	1 60	148 31
Hesse, John .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunt, Charles J	266 57	.....	.....	266 57
Howe, Roy Mason	266 57	.....	.....	266 57
Harrison, Thomas L	263 69	.....	.....	263 69
Hayward, David J	256 01	.....	11 50	267 51
Hunt, John James	262 73	.....	.....	262 73
Jacobs, Wm. Cloyd	263 69	.....	.....	263 69
Kean, Charles	148 62	.....	28 50	177 12
Knipe, Samuel W	270 41	.....	.....	270 41
Kinney, Francis S	250 27	.....	.....	250 27
King, Charles Kirby, jr	267 53	.....	.....	267 53
Lambert, Bruce	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Lewis, Harold	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
McNair, Antoine R	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
McCarty, Stephen A	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Maim, Joseph D	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Manley, Henry DeH	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
McKinley, John S	342 33	.....	15 00	357 33
Meade, Robert L	303 98	.....	.....	303 98
Northrop, John B	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
O'Kane, James	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Philip, John Woodward	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Porter, Robert Henry	269 35	.....	.....	269 35
Paddock, Samuel B	266 63	.....	.....	266 63
Reardon, Simeon B	264 64	.....	71 00	335 64
Read, Charles W	272 32	.....	.....	272 32
Robeson, Henry B	267 53	.....	.....	267 53
Raynsford, Edmund J. W	257 93	.....	12 00	269 93
Stanton, Clarence L	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Saulsbury, Gove F	226 30	.....	7 85	234 15
Slamm, Jefferson A	342 53	.....	15 00	357 53
Schley, Winfield Scott	272 32	.....	.....	272 32
Stevenson, John M	270 41	.....	1 00	271 41
Spencer, J. M	270 41	.....	.....	270 41
Schenck, Woodhull J	145 75	.....	25 00	170 75
Shute, Francis A	144 79	.....	8 75	153 54
Sidnor, Richard D. B	259 77	.....	5 00	264 77
Smith, Wm. Wallace	144 79	.....	.....	144 79
Sanderson, Philip S	259 17	.....	17 50	276 67
Stuyvesant, Moses J	263 86	.....	.....	263 86
Swan, Thomas L	196 57	.....	.....	196 57
Talbott, Richard P. J	184 10	.....	.....	184 10

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
ACTING MIDSHIPMEN—Continued.				
Whitehead, William	\$269 45	-----	-----	\$269 45
Wharton, A. D.	269 45	-----	-----	269 45
Weidman, John	259 85	-----	\$10 00	269 85
Whitman, Charles J.	266 57	-----	-----	266 57
Wall, Wm. Henry	265 61	-----	-----	265 61
Watson, John Crittenden	253 69	-----	-----	253 69
Webster, Isaac I'.	255 05	-----	-----	255 05
MASTER.				
Wm. H. Morse.	-----	-----	-----	-----
MASTER'S MATE.				
Adam Young	-----	-----	-----	-----
NAVY AGENTS.				
Nehemiah Moses	3,000 00	-----	170 00	3,170 00
Joseph Smith	3,000 00	-----	-----	3,000 00
Conrad Swackhamer, to March 31, 1857	2,252 05	-----	-----	2,252 05
George N. Sandees, to June 30, 1857	747 95	-----	-----	747 95
Alfred Day, to March 31, 1857	2,252 05	-----	-----	2,252 05
Wm. Badger, to June 30, 1857	747 95	-----	-----	747 95
H. G. S. Key	3,000 00	-----	-----	3,000 00
A. Greenleaf	3,000 00	-----	-----	3,000 00
George Loyall	3,000 00	-----	-----	3,000 00
B. D. Heriot	581 68	-----	-----	581 68
Walker Anderson, to March 31, 1857	2,252 05	-----	-----	2,252 05
A. E. Maxwell, to June 30, 1857	747 95	-----	-----	747 95
Richard P. Ashe	4,000 00	-----	-----	4,000 00
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.				
John B. Reding	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Henry J. Wilde	1,700 00	-----	-----	1,700 00
Daniel E. Delevan	1,700 00	-----	-----	1,700 00
Joseph Severns	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Francis McNerhany	1,700 00	-----	-----	1,700 00
Robert M. Boyken	1,700 00	-----	48 00	1,748 00
Samuel C. Gonzales	1,700 00	-----	-----	1,700 00
Jesse Sawyer	1,700 00	-----	-----	1,700 00
Charles Sift	1,500 00	-----	373 97	1,873 97
William Speiden, jr	1,245 20	-----	-----	1,245 20
William L. Long	1,500 00	\$91 25	-----	1,591 25
Samuel Robertson	-----	-----	-----	-----
OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN NAVAL STORES.				
David McDougal	-----	-----	-----	-----
William Nelson	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wm. H. Morse	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.				
Francis Grice	\$2,600 00	-----	-----	\$2,600 00
Samuel Hartt	2,600 00	-----	-----	2,600 00
B. F. Delano	2,600 00	-----	\$46 40	2,646 40
Samuel T. Hartt	2,600 00	-----	148 00	2,748 00
Samuel M. Pook	2,600 00	-----	-----	2,600 00
Edward H. Delano	2,600 00	-----	89 60	2,689 60
William L. Hanscom	2,600 00	-----	-----	2,600 00
Isaiah Hanscom	2,600 00	-----	-----	2,600 00
AGENT FOR INSPECTOR OF HEMP.				
C. J. Sanders	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF COAL.				
Benjamin Tyson	-----	-----	-----	-----
James Polk	-----	-----	-----	-----
AGENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIVE OAK TIMBER.				
John C. Pelote	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
John Wooten	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
Neill McPherson	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
J. F. H. Claiborne	2,000 00	-----	-----	-----
Cyprian T. Jenkins	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
John B. Griffin	-----	-----	-----	-----
----- De la Roche	-----	-----	-----	-----
Randolph Spaulding	-----	-----	-----	-----
BOATSWAINS.				
Edward Crocker	660 00	-----	-----	660 00
John Morris	684 00	-----	-----	684 00
Law. Gallagher	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
William Hart	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
William Blake	812 46	-----	-----	812 46
Van R. Hall	839 82	-----	39 20	879 02
Thomas G. Bell	1,096 64	\$91 25	-----	1,187 89
William Smith	1,151 24	75 50	-----	1,226 74
Charles Johnston	1,050 45	91 25	-----	1,141 70
Samuel Drew	399 22	-----	-----	-----
Joseph Lewis	672 00	45 00	-----	717 00
George Wilmuth	-----	-----	-----	-----
John Dunderdale	751 00	-----	-----	751 00
Robert Dixon	600 55	-----	78 40	678 95
Robert Whittaker	840 00	-----	60 40	900 40
John Bates	700 00	-----	-----	700 00
George Smith	700 00	-----	38 20	738 20
Amos Colson	723 04	56 25	19 20	798 49
John Y. Young	660 00	-----	-----	660 00
Henry Brooks	410 94	3 00	21 60	432 54
Charles Woodland	770 00	-----	9 00	779 00
Z. Whitmarsh	800 00	-----	-----	800 00
John Burrows	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
James Walker	1,001 24	86 00	60 80	1,148 04
Armisted Pomeroy	577 69	41 40	-----	579 09

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
BOATSWAINS—Continued.				
John C. Hayden	\$685 48	-----	\$176 10	\$861 58
Edward B. Bell	868 89	\$65 25	-----	934 14
Edward Kenney	435 42	19 50	30 20	485 12
George H. Leach	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Thomas C. Berry	679 57	60 99	-----	740 56
John McKinley	845 71	85 50	-----	931 21
Thomas Smith	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Samuel C. Briggs	691 65	55 25	-----	746 90
Joseph Coghlan	253 97	12 69	150 00	416 66
Paul Atkinson	675 61	68 50	-----	744 11
Philip J. Miller	805 29	56 25	19 20	880 74
GUNNERS.				
Asa Curtis	1,097 86	71 75	30 20	1,199 81
Archibald S. Lewis	354 00	-----	-----	354 00
Samuel G. City	840 00	-----	-----	840 00
John Myrick	624 00	-----	-----	624 00
A. A. Peterson	660 00	-----	-----	660 00
George Syrian	1,260 00	91 25	-----	1,351 25
James M. Cooper	826 00	-----	-----	826 00
Richard F. Dunn	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
John Chapman	-----	-----	-----	-----
Benjamin Bunker	733 65	-----	30 60	764 25
John Caulk	826 00	-----	-----	826 00
John Owins	826 00	-----	-----	826 00
Thomas M. Crocker	812 00	-----	-----	812 00
William M. Arnold	612 38	58 00	27 30	697 68
Elijah Haskell	798 00	-----	-----	798 00
John C. Ritter	1,004 91	91 25	-----	1,096 16
Charles B. Oliver	800 00	-----	-----	800 00
Jonathan M. Ballard	813 18	-----	47 70	860 88
William Burnice	747 39	-----	-----	747 39
Augustus F. Thompson	807 68	7 95	-----	815 63
Eugene Mack	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
William Hamilton	1,056 32	93 65	-----	1,149 97
James Hutchinson	933 32	91 25	-----	1,024 57
James M. Woodward	742 00	-----	-----	742 00
William Cope	860 69	85 50	-----	946 69
Burgess P. Allen	682 44	71 94	50 30	804 68
Moses A. Lane	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
John Webber	575 06	30 00	69 40	674 46
Richard N. Peake	1,000 95	86 25	60 80	1,148 00
Thomas R. Wilson	793 70	25 00	23 20	841 90
Leonard K. Ellis	750 00	-----	22 90	772 90
Jared D. Booram	610 61	49 00	-----	659 61
William Burditt	816 80	13 00	43 20	873 00
William S. Hatch	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
James D. McClosky	921 00	91 25	-----	1,012 25
Thomas F. Venable	-----	-----	-----	-----
James A. Gates	267 61	68 50	-----	336 11
Frederick A. Cunningham	708 74	45 25	101 60	855 59
James A. Lilleston	430 40	12 69	173 20	612 29
CARPENTERS.				
Southwick	868 00	-----	-----	868 00
Dee	783 77	-----	-----	783 77

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
CARPENTERS—Continued.				
John Green	\$768 00			\$768 00
Henry P. Leslie	491 01	\$29 00	\$41 80	561 81
Joseph Cox	698 58			698 58
William M. Loughton	1,064 68	91 25	66 30	1,222 23
John Rainbow	700 00		14 20	714 20
John Cahill	696 00			696 00
Francis M. Cecil	720 00			720 00
Chris Jordan	811 30		100 00	911 30
John Dibble	995 46	81 50	60 80	1,137 76
Amos Chick	720 00			720 00
William Knight	636 00			636 00
James Meads	1,170 00	91 25	61 20	1,322 45
William D. Jenkins	700 00			700 00
James McDonnell	626 30	46 00	28 20	700 50
John O. Butler	854 00			854 00
E. W. Barnicoat	717 03			717 03
George Wisner	1,045 62	55 25		1,100 87
Charles Bordman	1,044 00	91 25		1,135 25
Luther Manson	809 23	15 75	27 20	852 18
Henry G. Thomas	660 43		116 30	776 73
Matthew M. Dodd	682 00			682 00
Joseph G. Thomas	765 93			765 93
Henry M. Lowry	784 00		53 80	837 80
Charles W. Babbitt	770 00		53 80	837 80
Nicholas Mager	1,030 92	83 25		1,114 17
Daniel Jones	601 96		5 00	606 96
Asa Poinsett	1,019 91	91 25		1,111 16
George W. Elliott	1,097 85	91 25		1,189 10
Lewis Holmes	708 41	13 25	5 50	727 16
William F. Loughton	958 84	72 25		1,031 19
Robert M. Bain	800 00			800 00
Ebenezer Thompson	800 00			800 00
John T. Rustic	900 00	91 25		991 25
Thomas C. Ferrall	648 19	36 25	23 20	707 64
Leonard Moses	800 00			800 00
John Jarvis	900 00	91 25		991 25
William Hyde	790 60	12 69	150 00	952 29
John W. Stimpson	794 46	45 78	27 30	867 51
Edward Williams	706 93	60 99		767 92
Thomas V. Butt	633 98	25 00		658 98
Joseph R. Smith	845 71	85 50		931 21
Joseph G. Myers	729 68	68 50		798 18
James H. Owens	727 75			727 75
R. G. Thomas	835 83	58 00		893 83
Joseph E. Miller			32 00	
Edward Cassidy	766 62	48 75	12 00	827 37
SAILMAKERS.				
James R. Childs	1,130 38	18 19		1,148 57
Wm. Ryman	854 00		43 20	897 20
J. G. Gallagher	1,019 43	91 25		1,110 68
R. Van Voorhes	794 15	15 75		809 90
Madison Wheedon	324 00			
George Thomas	878 06	68 25		946 31
James Ferguson	1,178 68	93 65		1,271 33
John Joines	768 00			768 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
SAILMAKERS—Continued.				
Wm. Bennett	\$826 00	-----	-----	\$826 00
George T. Lozier	840 00	-----	\$18 00	858 00
George Parker	708 00	-----	-----	708 00
Elec. Middleton	708 00	-----	-----	708 00
George D. Blackford	720 00	-----	-----	720 00
Jacob Stephens	700 00	-----	-----	700 00
David Bruce	700 00	-----	-----	700 00
Robert Hunter	800 00	-----	-----	800 00
Stephen Seaman	1,012 47	\$91 25	-----	1,103 72
Joseph C. Bradford	660 00	-----	-----	660 00
Wm. B. Fugitt	591 20	25 50	-----	616 70
John A. Birdsall	1,008 00	91 25	-----	1,099 25
Samuel Tatem	852 00	-----	-----	852 00
Lewis Rogers	975 06	81 50	60 80	1,117 36
Charles T. Frost	697 74	-----	-----	697 74
Henry W. Frankland	650 00	-----	23 20	673 20
John J. Stanford	739 40	-----	66 30	805 70
Wm. N. Maull	885 48	85 25	-----	970 73
John W. North	794 46	45 75	32 30	872 51
Henry T. Stocker	800 00	-----	86 40	886 40
Wm. M. Mahoney	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Theodore C. Herbert	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Francis Brown	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Daniel C. Brayton	480 92	45 00	-----	525 92
George C. Boerum	729 61	68 50	-----	798 11
Richard Berry	774 08	14 00	60 80	848 88
W. S. L. Brayton	834 85	40 99	23 20	899 04
John King	700 10	19 50	-----	719 60
Augustus A. Warner	153 61	15 00	-----	-----
Samuel W. Boutwell	900 00	91 25	-----	991 25
Lewis B. Wakeman	691 40	55 25	-----	746 65
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.				
D. B. Martin	3,000 00	-----	871 90	3,871 90
CHIEF ENGINEERS.				
Wm. P. Williamson	1,504 10	-----	108 40	1,612 50
Wm. W. W. Wood	2,000 00	15 25	60 00	2,075 25
Henry Hunt	2,000 00	-----	-----	2,000 00
Joshua Follansbee	1,454 24	-----	88 40	1,542 64
Benjamin F. Isherwood	2,000 00	91 25	-----	2,091 25
Jesse Gay	2,000 00	-----	299 60	2,299 60
Samuel Archbold	2,000 00	-----	157 40	2,157 40
George Sewell	1,284 65	-----	-----	1,284 65
Wm. E. Everett	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Wm. H. Shock	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
James W. King	1,500 00	83 50	-----	1,583 50
Michael Quinn	1,500 00	-----	60 40	1,560 40
Theodore Zeller	1,188 73	-----	74 80	1,263 53
John P. Whipple	1,500 00	91 25	-----	1,591 25
Elbridge Lawton	1,212 59	-----	-----	1,212 59
Robert Danby	1,468 50	-----	-----	1,468 50
Robert H. Long	1,056 16	47 75	37 40	1,141 31

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.				
Nailor C. Davis.....	\$1,037 95	\$55 50	-----	\$1,093 45
N. P. Patterson.....	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
John Alexander.....	923 15	-----	-----	923 15
Jesse S. Rutherford.....	1,000 00	66 50	\$147 80	1,214 30
Benjamin F. Garvin.....	950 27	49 25	30 60	1,030 12
Henry H. Stewart.....	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
Alban C. Stimers.....	872 33	-----	-----	872 33
John Farron.....	695 74	-----	23 20	718 94
Harman Newell.....	980 54	28 25	28 40	1,037 19
George Gideon, jr.....	868 34	50 00	117 20	1,035 54
Andrew Lawton.....	504 11	46 00	-----	550 11
Wm. H. King.....	850 00	-----	18 00	868 00
Francis C. Dade.....	850 00	-----	-----	850 00
Edmond S. De Luce.....	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
Edward Fithian.....	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
James M. Adams.....	898 62	79 00	20 00	997 62
George W. Alexander.....	1,000 00	91 25	-----	1,091 25
Montgomery Fletcher.....	993 80	25 50	37 40	1,056 70
James H. Warner.....	589 03	-----	68 40	657 43
Wm. H. Rutherford.....	721 09	20 75	178 70	920 54
Thomas A. Shœk.....	452 05	41 05	146 20	639 30
Wm. C. Wheeler.....	750 94	46 00	23 20	820 14
David B. Macomb.....	983 96	83 00	130 60	1,197 56
Thomas A. Jackson.....	1,000 00	91 25	23 20	1,114 45
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.				
Richard C. Potts.....	974 24	-----	28 40	1,002 64
William A. R. Lattimer.....	800 00	91 25	-----	891 25
William J. Lamdin.....	788 98	73 00	19 20	-----
Charles H. Loring.....	750 73	62 50	61 20	874 43
William S. Stamm.....	779 17	83 50	-----	862 67
Oscar Davids.....	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Alexander Henderson.....	800 00	91 25	-----	891 25
T. B. C. Stump.....	527 11	51 75	84 00	662 86
Virginius Freeman.....	586 00	19 50	60 40	665 90
Stephen D. Hibbert.....	890 38	68 00	88 40	1,046 78
George R. Johnson.....	732 53	79 00	121 50	933 03
Mortimer Kellogg.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Edmund D. Robie.....	800 00	91 25	-----	891 25
Henry W. Spooner.....	800 00	91 25	-----	891 25
William B. Brooks.....	800 00	91 25	-----	891 25
John W. Moore.....	600 00	-----	86 10	686 10
Thomas Williamson.....	664 11	4 00	78 20	746 31
Edward W. Manning.....	615 90	20 25	54 20	690 35
James B. Kimball.....	700 00	45 50	224 40	969 90
Henry A. Ramsay.....	602 73	69 00	46 40	718 13
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.				
Lloyd A. Williams.....	399 98	28 85	23 20	452 03
George B. Woodend.....	399 98	-----	-----	399 98
James M. Harris.....	503 50	71 00	447 60	1,022 10
R. M. Bartleman.....	430 68	62 50	70 20	563 28
James F. Lamdin.....	600 00	91 25	129 80	821 05
Marshal P. Jordan.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
William M. Willett, jr.....	403 82	62 00	-----	465 82

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
THIRD ASS'T ENGINEERS—Cont'd.				
William H. Hunt.....	\$473 38	\$46 00	\$28 40	\$547 78
Charles Schroeder.....	600 00	47 25	130 60	-----
George W. City.....	715 83	15 25	60 40	-----
John Hollins.....	589 02	79 00	298 00	966 02
Alexander Greer.....	400 00	-----	57 60	457 60
Teneyck Biles.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
Henry C. Victor.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
Charles H. Baker.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
Robert H. McClery.....	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
John A. Greer.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
William Roberts.....	600 00	53 25	60 70	713 95
J. McElwell.....	621 90	33 75	9 00	664 65
William H. Cushman.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
Glendy King.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
Z. K. Rind.....	600 00	91 25	-----	691 25
John S. Abert.....	599 99	91 34	-----	691 33
Andrew J. Kiersted.....	600 00	-----	4 00	604 00
George F. Kutz.....	400 00	-----	22 50	422 50
William Pearce Burrow.....	400 00	-----	30 20	430 20
Philip G. Peltz.....	576 43	83 25	-----	659 68
Thomas J. Jones.....	559 44	83 50	9 00	651 94
J. W. Thomson, jr.....	169 31	25 75	-----	195 06
Edward R. Archer.....	191 22	15 25	15 00	221 47
William W. Dungan.....	418 61	19 50	20 00	458 11
Theodore R. Ely.....	185 13	-----	29 20	214 33
George J. Barry.....	553 42	80 00	67 10	701 32
Granville T. Pierce.....	362 72	14 00	60 70	487 42
William Frick, jr.....	400 00	-----	10 20	410 20

Amounts paid for pay, rations, servant hire, forage, quarters, and travelling allowance to officers of marine corps, for the year ending June 30, 1857.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Servants.	Forage.	Travel and quarters.	Gross amount.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. Henderson	\$1,137 60	\$2,409 00	\$540 00	\$288 00	\$48 00	\$4,422 60
Major P. G. Howle, (staff,) adjutant and inspector.....	957 60	1,314 00	564 00	192 00	596 58	3,624 18
Major W. W. Russell, (staff,) paymaster.....	957 60	657 00	564 00	288 00	1,092 98	3,559 58
Major G. F. Lindsay, (staff,) quartermaster.....	957 60	1,095 00	564 00	288 00	631 98	3,536 58
Capt. D. J. Sutherland, (staff,) asst. quartermaster.....	837 60	766 50	282 00	96 00	534 93	2,517 03
Lieut. Col. J. Harris.....	957 60	1,971 00	540 00	288 00	785 07	4,541 67
Major J. Edelin.....	837 60	1,752 00	540 00	288 00	520 23	3,937 83
Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. Dulany.....	957 60	1,861 50	540 00	288 00	.....	3,647 10
Major T. English.....	837 60	1,642 50	540 00	96 00	.....	3,116 10
Major Ward Marston.....	837 60	1,204 50	540 00	288 00	663 33	3,533 43
CAPTAINS.						
B. Macomber.....	717 60	1,642 50	270 00	.....	.....	2,630 10
A. N. Brevoort	717 60	1,204 50	270 00	.....	369 37	2,561 47
H. B. Tyler.....	717 60	1,533 00	270 00	.....	569 41	3,090 01
J. G. Reynolds.....	717 60	1,533 00	270 00	.....	210 88	2,731 48
G. H. Terrett	717 60	985 50	270 00	.....	287 20	2,260 30
N. S. Waldron, (died Feb. 21, 1857).	522 00	1,037 40	195 75	.....	.....	1,755 05
J. Zeller	717 60	985 50	270 00	.....	427 62	2,400 72
B. E. Brooke.....	717 60	1,314 00	270 00	.....	.....	2,301 60
J. C. Rich	717 60	876 00	270 00	.....	457 39	2,320 99
A. Garland	717 60	1,314 00	270 00	.....	.....	2,301 60
J. Watson	717 60	1,314 00	270 00	.....	147 10	2,448 60
J. T. Dougherty.....	717 60	1,204 50	270 00	.....	541 18	2,732 28
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.						
W. D. Young.....	597 60	876 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,743 60
W. A. T. Maddox, (captain from Sept. 27, 1856).....	688 60	766 50	270 00	.....	34 09	1,759 19
W. B. Slack, (captain from Feb. 22, 1857).....	643 20	766 50	270 00	.....	206 22	1,885 92
A. S. Taylor	597 60	988 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,855 60
W. L. Shuttleworth.....	597 60	766 50	270 00	.....	35 53	1,669 63
R. Tansill	597 60	766 50	270 00	.....	496 42	2,130 52
J. C. Grayson.....	597 60	766 50	270 00	.....	394 32	2,028 42
M. R. Kintzing.....	596 60	766 50	270 00	.....	80 25	1,714 35
J. D. Simms	597 60	766 50	270 00	.....	.....	1,634 10
H. W. Queen	597 60	766 50	270 00	.....	.....	1,634 10
J. C. Cash	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	319 87	1,844 47
J. H. Jones	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,524 60
E. McD. Reynolds.....	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	165 07	1,689 67
T. Y. Field	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,524 60
C. G. McCauley.....	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,524 60
Israel Green.....	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	224 29	1,748 89
Jacob Read.....	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	32 20	1,556 80
C. A. Henderson.....	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	379 12	1,903 72
A. S. Nicholson	597 60	657 00	270 00	.....	130 96	1,655 56
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.						
W. Butterfield.....	537 60	547 50	270 00	.....	.....	1,355 10
J. Wiley, (1st lieutenant from Sep. 27, 1856).....	585 50	547 50	270 00	.....	98 75	1,501 75
G. R. Graham, (1st lieutenant from Oct. 27, 1856).....	576 60	547 50	270 00	.....	.....	1,394 10
J. R. F. Tatnall, (1st lieutenant from Feb. 1, 1857).....	556 60	547 50	270 00	.....	.....	1,355 10
A. J. Hayes.....	537 60	547 50	270 00	.....	446 34	1,801 44
J. L. Broome.....	537 60	547 50	270 00	.....	196 55	1,551 65
W. S. Boyd.....	537 60	547 50	270 00	.....	304 49	1,659 59
G. Holmes	537 60	547 50	270 00	.....	401 34	1,756 44
R. L. Browning	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60
E. Jones.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	277 05	1,522 65
A. N. Baker.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60
H. O. Payne	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	139 95	1,385 55
H. B. Tyler, jr.	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60
J. E. Meire.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60
W. W. Kirkland.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60
A. W. Stark.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	.....	1,245 60

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Servants.	Forage.	Travel and quarters.	Gross amount.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Continued.						
D. M. Cohen	\$537 60	\$438 00	\$270 00	.....	.....	\$1,245 60
J. Lewis.....	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	\$26 36	1,271 96
C. D. Hebb	537 60	438 00	270 00	.....	123 00	1,368 60
E. H. Youngblood, (resigned Feb. 28, 1857).....	358 40	291 60	180 00	.....	149 02	979 02
George P. Turner.....	409 20	332 40	205 50	.....	.....	947 10
R. A. Whittier.....	373 50	300 20	186 75	.....	.....	860 45
P. H. W. Fountane.....	189 00	153 60	94 50	.....	.....	437 10
A. Ramsey	180 00	146 40	90 00	.....	.....	416 40

RESERVED LIST.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
CAPTAINS.				
Charles Stewart.....	\$4,500 00	-----	\$28 40	\$4,528 40
Stephen Cassin	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
George C. Read.....	2,500 00	-----	85 20	2,585 20
Jesse Wilkinson	1,250 00	-----	48 00	1,298 00
T. Ap Catesby Jones.....	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Foxhall A. Parker	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
John D. Sloat.....	2,500 00	-----	192 00	2,692 00
Charles W. Skinner	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Joseph Smith.....	3,500 00	-----	327 80	3,827 80
Philip F. Voorhes.....	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
David Geisinger	2,500 00	-----	28 40	2,528 40
William D. Salter.....	2,500 00	-----	130 20	2,630 20
Thomas M. Newell.....	1,200 00	-----	135 80	1,335 80
John Percival	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
William V. Taylor	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Thomas Paine	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
Benjamin Page	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
William K. Latimer.....	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
Charles Boarman.....	2,500 00	-----	22 60	2,522 60
William Jamesson	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Henry Henry.....	1,250 00	-----	28 40	1,278 40
Henry W. Ogden	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
John H. Graham.....	1,250 00	-----	-----	1,250 00
Hugh N. Page.....	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
William Inman.....	1,250 00	-----	75 10	1,325 10
Stephen Champlin	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Lewis E. Simonds.....	2,500 00	-----	-----	2,500 00
Harrison H. Cocke	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Horace B. Sawyer.....	1,660 96	-----	-----	1,660 96
COMMANDERS.				
John J. Young	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Joseph B. Jarvis	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Charles T. Platt	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
William M. Armstrong	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Edward W. Carpender.....	1,800 00	-----	42 40	1,842 40
John L. Saunders.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
John Stone Paine.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
James Glynn.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Joseph Myers.....	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Thomas R. Gedney.....	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
Robert Ritchie.....	1,800 00	-----	28 40	1,828 40

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
COMMANDERS—Continued.				
Henry Bruce	\$900 00	-----	-----	\$900 00
John S. Nicholas	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
Elisha Peck	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Andrew K. Long	900 00	-----	\$28 80	928 80
William Green	-----	-----	-----	-----
Timothy G. Benham	1,800 00	-----	98 40	1,898 40
Oscar Bullus	1,800 00	-----	92 80	1,892 80
Charles H. Jackson	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
Cadwallader Ringgold	2,298 62	-----	-----	2,298 62
Isaac S. Sterrett	900 00	-----	8 00	908 00
T. Darrah Shaw	1,800 00	-----	33 40	1,833 40
Robert D. Therburn	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Samuel Lockwood	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Lloyd B. Newell	1,800 00	-----	32 20	1,832 20
Frederick A. Neville	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
John Manning	1,800 00	-----	24 00	1,824 00
John Colhoun	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Amasa Paine	1,800 00	-----	-----	1,800 00
Murray Mason	900 00	-----	-----	900 00
LIEUTENANTS.				
Frank Ellery	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Jonathan W. Swift	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
John M. Watson	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junius J. Boyle	-----	-----	-----	-----
William E. Hunt	450 50	-----	-----	450 50
Peter Turner	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
William D. Porter	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
G. G. Williamson	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Matthew F. Maury	3,000 00	-----	-----	3,000 00
James S. Palmer	1,200 00	-----	28 40	1,228 40
John C. Carter	600 00	-----	185 66	785 66
George Hurst	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Simon B. Bissell	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
John J. Glasson	600 00	-----	92 80	692 80
James F. Miller	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Henry A. Steele	-----	-----	-----	-----
Robert Handy	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Henry Darcantell	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
A. H. Kilby	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
William Chandler	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
James M. Gilliss	1,500 00	-----	-----	1,500 00
Alexander Gibson	600 00	-----	46 40	646 40
Bushrod W. Hunter	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
George R. Gray	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Bernard J. Moeller	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Henry Walke	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
John P. Parker	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Montgomery Lewis	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
George M. White	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Albert A. Holcomb	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
Richard Forrest	600 00	-----	15 60	615 60
Henry C. Flagg	600 00	-----	-----	600 00
George L. Selden	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stephen Decatur	1,200 00	-----	-----	1,200 00
Edward C. Bowers	600 00	-----	-----	600 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name and rank.	Pay.	Rations.	Travel.	Total.
LIEUTENANTS—Continued.				
Dominick Lynch	\$600 00			\$600 00
Horace N. Harrison	600 00			600 00
Charles Thomas	600 00			600 00
Augustus S. Baldwin	600 00			600 00
William B. Whiting	600 00			600 00
Charles Hunter	600 00			600 00
Samuel R. Knox	600 00			600 00
William Reynolds	456 99			456 99
Lewis C. Sartori	615 00		\$15 40	615 40
Fabius Stanley	1,197 60		71 20	1,268 80
James B. Lewis	1,200 00			1,200 00
John N. Maffitt				
John Hall	1,200 00			1,200 00
Francis Lowry	1,200 00			1,200 00
James A. Doyle	600 00		8 00	608 00
M. C. Marin	600 00			600 00
M. B. Woolsey	1,200 00			1,200 00
Alexander Murray	748 24			748 24
Robert B. Riell	600 00			600 00
M. C. Perry, jr.	539 97			539 97
Van. R. Morgan	600 00			600 00
Henry Rolando	600 00			600 00
John S. Taylor	600 00			600 00
Foxhall A. Parker	600 00			600 00
John F. Abbott	600 00			600 00
William B. Fitzgerald	600 00			600 00
Maurice Simons	554 62			554 62
Robert M. McAran	600 00		28 40	628 40
MASTER IN LINE OF PROMOTION.				
William W. Low	750 00		23 20	773 20
MASTERS NOT IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION.				
Robert Knox				
Francis Mallaby	750 00			750 00
James Ferguson				
James Robinson				
John Quinn	750 00			750 00
F. W. Moores	750 00			750 00
H. A. F. Young	750 00			750 00
Michael Clear	375 00			375 00
Charles V. Morris	750 00			750 00
William N. Brady	750 00		77 90	827 90
Samuel C. Reid	750 00			750 00
R. Clarendon Jones	375 00			375 00
John Pearson	750 00			750 00
Edmund F. Olmsted	750 00			750 00
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.				
Samuel Pearce	300 00			300 00
Edward C. Grafton	300 00			300 00

A. O. DAYTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1895

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN SENATE CONFERENCE

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

1896

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON

1896

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LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

M E S S A G E

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the proceedings, under the act of March 3, 1855, to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report of the Attorney General, with accompanying papers, dated March 1, 1858, detailing proceedings, under the act approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *March 9*, 1858.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the following proceedings, under the act approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same."

In pursuance of this act, your immediate predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, March 3, 1855, Robert Ould and William B. B. Cross, of the District of Columbia, commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the said District.

The commissioners above named proceeded, without unnecessary delay, under the supervision of the late Attorney General and myself, to prepare a code, "revising, simplifying, and digesting" the existing law, and also the "rules and principles of practice, of pleading, of evidence, and conveyancing," as contemplated in the act. A copy of the report of said commissioners, dated October 17, 1857, informing me of the completion of their work, is herewith transmitted, marked A.

In further compliance with the provisions of this act, the following

persons were elected by the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington, on the 9th day of April, 1855, viz: Samuel C. Chilton, Joseph H. Bradley, Edward C. Carrington, John M. McCalla, and Josiah Polk, and on the 14th day of May next after, William J. Martin was elected by the same authorities to supply a vacancy caused by the resignation of J. M. McCalla, on the part of the city of Washington; on the 28th day of December, 1855, Hugh Caperton and Decius W. Edmonson were elected by the corporate authorities of Georgetown, and on the 1st day of August, 1856, R. R. Crawford was elected by the same authorities to fill a vacancy caused by the death of D. W. Edmonson, on the part of the city of Georgetown; on the 12th day of May, 1855, Hamilton Loughborough was elected on the part of the levy court of the county of Washington. All these persons together, by the provisions of the act, constituted a board to revise and consider the provisions of the code as prepared by the commissioners. This board met from time to time in the performance of this duty, and reported their work completed on the 17th day of October, 1857. A copy of this report is herewith transmitted, marked B.

In further compliance with the act, 2,500 copies of the code as thus prepared and revised were printed, bound, and distributed in the manner prescribed therein; and on the 24th day of December, 1857, your proclamation was issued, submitting this code to the vote of the citizens of the District of Columbia, on the 15th day of February last, for adoption or rejection, and prescribing the mode and manner of holding said election. A copy of the proclamation is herewith transmitted, marked C.

In compliance with this proclamation, the election was held at the time and places prescribed, and the several judges who presided over and conducted the same, at the respective places designated in the proclamation, have filed in this office certificates of the number of votes polled at said election, the number given "For the revised code," and the number "Against the revised code," a summary of which is herewith transmitted, marked D.

I also transmit a copy of the code itself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

The PRESIDENT.

A.

Report of Commissioners.

WASHINGTON CITY,
October 17, 1857.

SIR: We have the honor to report that the code for the District of Columbia, authorized by the act of March 3, 1855, is now completed.

We herewith transmit to you a copy of the same.

ROBERT OULD,
WM. B. B. CROSS,
Commissioners, &c.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, *Attorney General.*

B.

Report of Revisors.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the board of revisors of the codification of the laws of the District of Columbia, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the third day of March, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same," report to the President of the United States, as they are required by said act, that they have finished the work assigned them, and earnestly recommend its adoption by the people of the District of Columbia.

SAMUEL CHILTON, *President*.
JOS. H. BRADLEY,
JOSIAH F. POLK,
R. R. CRAWFORD,
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
HUGH CAPERTON,
H. LOUGHBOROUGH,
EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, *Secretary*.

C.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Buchanan, President of the United States, to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same," the President of the United States was directed to appoint a time and place for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia, for or against the adoption of the code, prepared in pursuance of said act, and further to provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting such election:

Now, therefore, be it known that I do hereby appoint Monday, the 15th day of February, 1858, as the day for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia, as aforesaid.

The polls will be opened at nine o'clock a. m. and closed at five o'clock p. m. Every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the said 15th day of February, 1858, shall be allowed to vote at said election.

The voting shall be by ballot. Those in favor of the adoption of the Revised Code will vote a ballot with the words "For the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same; and those opposed to the adoption of the said code will vote a ballot with the words "Against the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same.

The places where the said election shall be held, and the judges who shall conduct and preside over the same, will be as follows:

For the first ward, in the city of Washington, at Samuel Drury's office, on Pennsylvania avenue. Judges: Southey S. Parker, Terence Drury, and Alexander H. Mechlin.

For the second ward, on 12th street, one door above Pennsylvania avenue. Judges: Charles L. Coltman, Charles J. Canfield, and Edward C. Dyer.

For the third ward, near the corner of 9th street, between F and G, west of the Patent Office. Judges: Valentine Harbaugh, Joseph Bryan, and Harvey Crittenden.

For the fourth ward, at the west end of City Hall. Judges: William A. Kennedy, John T. Clements, and Francis Mohun.

For the fifth ward, at the Columbia engine-house. Judges: Henry C. Purdy, Thomas Hutchinson, and James A. Brown.

For the sixth ward, at the Anacostia engine-house. Judges: John D. Brandt, George A. Bohrer, and George R. Ruff.

For the seventh ward, at Island Hall. Judges: Samuel Pumphrey, James Espey and John L. Smith.

For Georgetown, at the mayor's office. Judges: Edward Chapman, John L. Kidwell, and William H. Edes.

For that portion of the county of Washington which lies west of Rock creek, at Conrad's tavern, in Tennallytown. Judges: Joshua Peirce, Charles R. Belt, and William D. C. Murdock.

For that portion of said county which lies between Rock creek and the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Seventh street toll-gate. Judges: Thomas Blagden, Dr. Henry Haw, and Abner Shoemaker.

And for that portion of said county which lies east of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Good Hope tavern. Judges: Selby B. Scaggs, Fenwick Young, and Dr. Welford Manning.

The judges presiding at the respective places of holding the elections shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully; and immediately after the close of the polls they shall count up the votes and certify what number were given "For the Revised Code," and what number "Against the Revised Code;" which certificates shall be transmitted within twenty-four hours to the Attorney General of the United States, who will report the same to me.

Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of December, A. D.
[L. s.] eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of independence the
eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

D.

Summary of vote on the submission of the code.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Wards.	Number of votes polled.	For code.	Against code.	Blanks.	Rejected.
First Ward	452	104	348	-----	-----
Second Ward	597	220	377	-----	-----
Third Ward	642	188	450	2	2
Fourth Ward	971	235	736	-----	-----
Fifth Ward	438	113	325	-----	-----
Sixth Ward	517	151	366	-----	-----
Seventh Ward	635	127	508	-----	-----
	4, 252	1, 138	3, 110	2	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of votes polled.	For code.	Against code.	Blanks.	Rejected.
Washington city	4, 252	1, 138	3, 110	2	2
Georgetown	704	368	336	-----	-----
County west of Rock creek	84	25	59	-----	-----
County between Rock creek and Eastern Branch	81	29	52	-----	-----
County east of Eastern Branch ...	117	16	101	-----	-----
Total	5, 238	1, 576	3, 658 1, 576	2	2
Majority against code	-----	-----	2, 082		

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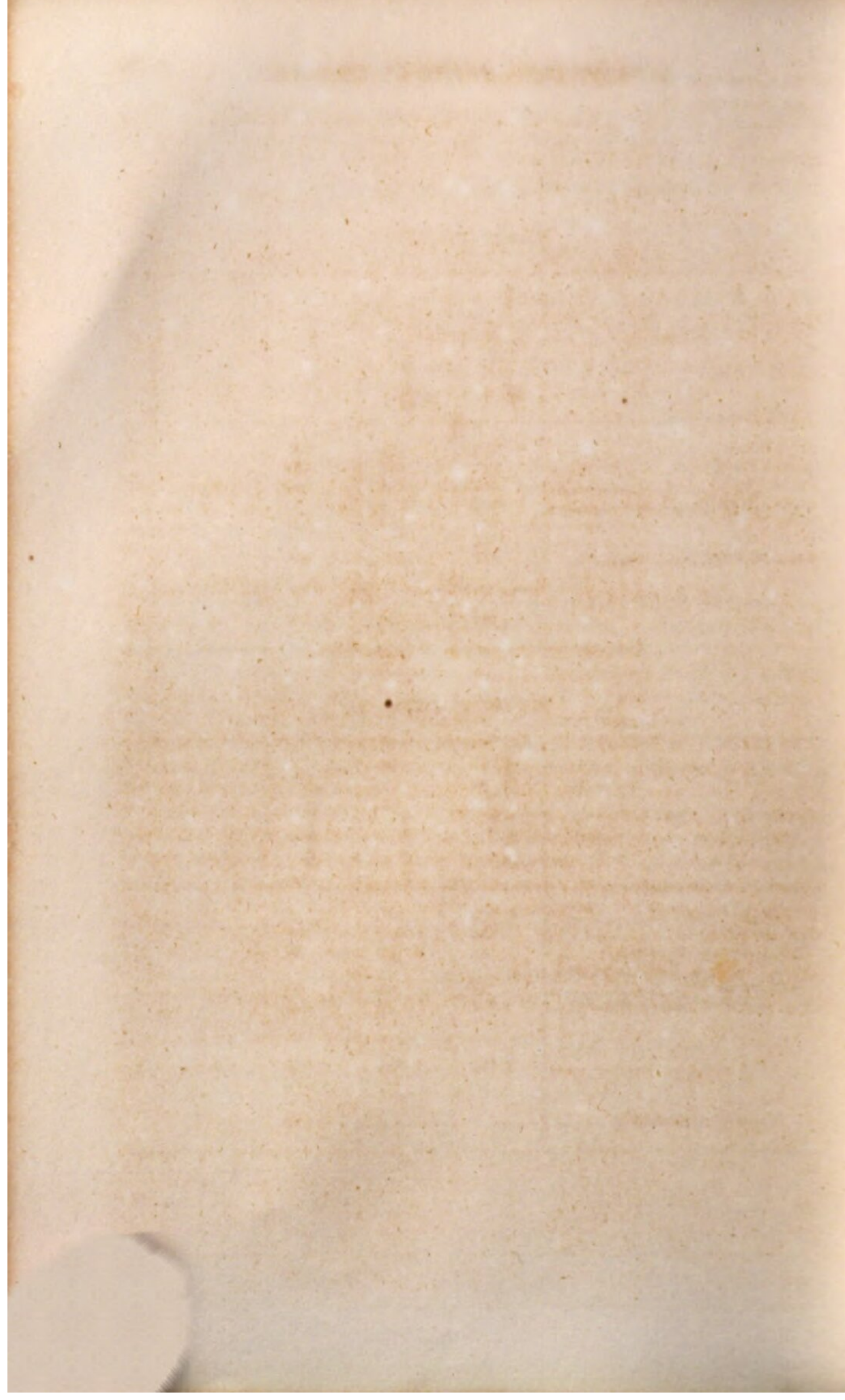
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CLERKS—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and others employed in that department.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1858.*

SIR: In compliance with an act of Congress of August 26, 1842, and a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846, I have the honor to transmit a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this department during the year 1857, or any part thereof; the time each was actually employed; the sum paid each, and the residence of each at the time of appointment. They have all been usefully employed during the year.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAS. L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the names of clerks and all other persons employed in the Navy Department and its several bureaus during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, the sum paid each, and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.

Names.	Residence.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.				
Charles W. Welsh	Massachusetts	Chief clerk	Whole year	\$2,200 00
L. B. Hardin	North Carolina	Fourth class and disbursing clerk	do	2,000 00
John Etheridge	Massachusetts	Third class clerk	do	1,600 00
Henry L. Harvey	Pennsylvania	do	do	1,600 00
George S. Watkins	District of Columbia	do	do	1,600 00
William P. Moran	Virginia	do	do	1,600 00
William B. Gulick	North Carolina	do	do	1,600 00
John S. Cunningham	South Carolina	do	do	1,600 00
James C. McCarty	Tennessee	do	To March 25	373 33
Abel B. Upshur	Virginia	do	From April 1	1,200 00
William Robinson	District of Columbia	Second class clerk	Whole year	1,400 00
John W. Hogg	Tennessee	do	To July 9	734 24
John Gilman	North Carolina	do	Whole year	1,400 00
John P. McElderry	Maryland	do	do	1,400 00
Samuel Mickum	District of Columbia	Messenger	From July 10	665 76
Lindsay Muse	do	Assistant messenger	Whole year	900 00
Jesse F. Mann	do	Laborer	do	700 00
James H. Ferguson	do	do	To February 28	98 33
			From March 1	501 67
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.				
William G. Ridgely	District of Columbia	Fourth class clerk	Whole year	1,800 00
S. Gough	do	Second class clerk	do	1,400 00
Joseph S. Robinson, jr	North Carolina	do	do	1,400 00
James Young	Virginia	do	do	1,400 00
George F. de la Roche	Maryland	Second class clerk and draughtsman	do	1,400 00
John P. McElderry	do	First class clerk	To July 9	629 34

CLERKS—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

3

Augustus E. Merritt	Connecticut	do	From July 10	570 66
Charles Hunt	District of Columbia	Messenger	Whole year	840 00
James H. Ferguson	do	Laborer	To February 28	98 33
Edward L. Savoy	do	do	From March 1	501 67
Antonio Biondi	do	do	Whole year	600 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Joseph P. McCorkle	District of Columbia	Fourth class clerk	Whole year	1,800 00
Charles K. King	Virginia	Second class clerk	do	1,400 00
Edward M. Tidball	do	do	do	1,400 00
Oliver R. Merrill	Maine	do	do	1,400 00
Charles K. Stellwagen	Pennsylvania	Second class clerk and draughtsman	do	1,400 00
Samuel Simmons	District of Columbia	Messenger	do	840 00
Henry Neal	do	Laborer	do	600 00

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR.

Daniel B. Martin	New Jersey	Engineer-in-chief	To October 18	2,396 74
Samuel Archbold	Maryland	do	From October 19	603 26
P. C. Johnson	Maine	Fourth class clerk	Whole year	1,800 00
John W. Brough	District of Columbia	Second class clerk	do	1,400 00
James Selden	do	do	do	1,400 00
William W. Morrison	North Carolina	do	do	1,400 00
Walter S. McNairy	Tennessee	do	do	1,400 00
William Schall	Pennsylvania	do	do	1,400 00
George F. Green	District of Columbia	do	do	1,400 09
Richard Powell	Pennsylvania	Second class clerk and draughtsman	do	1,400 00
John Toomer Winslow	North Carolina	First class clerk	From February 16	1,046 67
William A. Elliott	Maryland	Messenger	Whole year	840 00
John Simms	District of Columbia	Laborer	do	600 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

John W. Cameron	North Carolina	Fourth class clerk	Whole year	1,800 00
Thomas Fillebrown	Maine	Second class clerk	do	1,400 00
Lucius B. Allyn	Connecticut	do	do	1,400 00
Edward C. Eddie	Michigan	do	do	1,400 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
John P. Wolf.....	Pennsylvania.....	Second class clerk.....	Whole year.....	\$1,400 00
Ignatius Lucas.....	District of Columbia.....	Messenger.....	do.....	840 00
David Rich.....	do.....	Laborer.....	do.....	600 00
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.				
Philip Lansdale.....	Maryland.....	Fourth class clerk and assistant.....	Whole year.....	1,800 00
Chester Tuttle.....	Pennsylvania.....	Second class clerk.....	do.....	1,400 00
S. Bulow Erwin.....	North Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
Marsh B. Clark.....	Pennsylvania.....	Messenger.....	do.....	840 00
George Cook.....	District of Columbia.....	Laborer.....	do.....	600 00

CLERKS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and others employed in that department.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1858.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the 11th section of the act of the 26th of August, 1842, I have the honor to transmit statements, marked A, and numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, of the clerks employed in this office, and in the several bureaus of the Treasury Department, during the year 1857.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1857, as required by the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.	Remarks.
Gilbert Rodman	Chief clerk	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	\$2,200 00	\$2,200 00	Pennsylvania	
Samuel M. McKean	Disbursi'g clerk	do	2,000 00	2,000 00	do	
James N. Barker	Class No. 4	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Dist. Col.	
Richard Ela	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	New Hampshire	
J. F. Hartley	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maine	
William H. West	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland	
J. N. Lovejoy	Class No. 3	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Dist. Col.	
J. C. Pickett	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Kentucky	
Charles Fisher	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia	
William Handy	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland	
H. Brewer	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Dist. Col.	
H. P. C. Wilson	do	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	800 00	do	Paid in Sixth Auditor's office since July 1, 1857.
W. H. Jones	do	do	1,600 00	800 00	Delaware	Paid in First Auditor's office since July 1, 1857.
G. S. Oldfield, jr.	do	do	1,600 00	800 00	California	Paid in Register's office since July 1, 1857.
J. T. Raymond	do	From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,600 00	800 00	New York	Employed in Third Auditor's office.
W. A. Shannon	do	From March 1 to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	537 78	Pennsylvania	Paid in Sixth Auditor's office since July 1, 1857.
S. H. Cutts	Class No. 2	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine	
C. M. D. Harris	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania	
H. M. McGill	do	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	Ohio	Do.
W. A. Shannon	do	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1857	1,400 00	229 44	Pennsylvania	Do.
J. D. Hogan	do	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	New York	Do.
William N. Barker	do	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	California	
T. M. Blount	do	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1857	1,400 00	229 44	Florida	
A. Lindsay	do	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	Dist. Col.	Paid in Third Auditor's office since July 1, 1857.

P. V. R. Van Wyck	do	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee
Ed. Crosdale	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland
John Hartley	do	From March 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,170 56	Dist. Col.
R. B. Washington	do	do	1,400 00	1,170 56	do
C. F. M. Kidwell	Class No. 1	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1857	1,200 00	733 69	Virginia
John Hartley	do	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1857	1,200 00	196 66	Dist. Col.
R. B. Washington	do	do	1,200 00	196 66	do
J. L. Nelson	do	From March 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	1,000 00	Maryland
W. R. Blount	do	From March 1 to July 6, 1857	1,200 00	422 90	do
Marcus Lane	do	From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	600 00	Florida
R. A. Matthews	do	From July 25 to Dec. 8, 1857	1,200 00	447 82	Georgia
G. W. L. Kidwell	do	From Aug. 23 to Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	427 17	Virginia
J. A. Crawford	do	From 27th to the 31st Dec. 1857	1,200 00	16 30	Georgia
J. H. Reiss	Messenger	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	900 00	900 00	Dist. Col.
G. C. Ashton	Asst. messenger	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 3, 1857	700 00	589 60	Virginia
W. H. Pope	do	From 26th to the 31st Dec. 1857	700 00	11 41	Georgia
J. W. Warring	Laborer	From Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 1857	600 00	466 30	Dist. Col.
Marcellus Stoops	do	From Dec. 3 to Dec. 31, 1857	600 00	47 28	do
C. E. Creecy	do	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	600 00	600 00	do

Employed in Sixth Auditor's office.

Do. do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Secretary's Office, January, 1858.

I certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the names of the clerks and other persons who have been employed in this office during the year 1857, or any part thereof, together with the time that each was actually employed, and the sum paid to each. I further certify that they have been usefully employed; that the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that it is not required for the better despatch of business that any of them should be removed and others appointed in their stead.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation and time employed of the several clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1857, as required by the 11th section of act of August 26, 1842.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	An'al salary.	Amount paid.	Resid'ce when appointed.
James M. Ramsey	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Pennsylvania.
William Anderson	Third class clerk	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.
N. B. Van Zandt	do	From January 1 to July 31, 1857	1,600 00	934 80	Delaware.
John Y. Laub	do	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
E. M. Whittlesey	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Ohio.
H. Langtry	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.
John Bedel	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Hampshire.
Brook Mackall	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
A. B. Claxton	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John M. Connell	do	From August 1 to December 31, 1857	1,600 00	665 20	Ohio.
T. F. Anderson	Second class clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
B. F. Rogers	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
A. L. Edwards	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.
*F. H. Stickney	do	do	1,400 00	882 60	Maine.
John Ott	do	From January 1 to August 17, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
oWilliam Ferguson	do	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	517 40	Pennsylvania.
oG. T. Cox	do	From August 18 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	900 00	District of Columbia.
oJames Auld	First class clerk	From January 1 to September 30, 1857	1,200 00	297 82	District of Columbia.
†William Ferguson	do	From October 2 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	755 00	Pennsylvania.
J. T. W. Ourand	do	From January 1 to August 17, 1857	1,200 00	806 67	District of Columbia.
R. J. Delony	do	From January 1 to September 2, 1857	1,200 00	386 67	Georgia.
†C. A. Jordan	do	From September 5 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	445 00	Maine.
E. Ourand	Messenger	From August 18 to December 31, 1857	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
D. C. W. Ourand	Laborer	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	600 00	295 05	District of Columbia.
John McMahon	do	From January 1 to June 27, 1857	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
William Feeney	do	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	600 00	300 00	District of Columbia.

* Transferred from Third Auditor's office.

† Transferred from Sixth Auditor's office.

The foregoing statement exhibits the names, grade, time employed, and compensation of the several clerks, messengers, and other persons in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1857, together with the States and Territories of which they were citizens at the time of their appointment, respectively. The chief clerk, an efficient, talented, and most excellent officer, has been confined, during the last few months, to a bed of sickness, and has, therefore, been necessarily absent from his official duties. The other clerks and employes have all been constant and regular in their attendance, some of them occasionally working out of office hours. The clerical force at this time in the office is insufficient. There are, in all, but seventeen clerks, exclusive of the chief clerk, three of whom belong to other bureaus, and are liable to be recalled at any moment. My predecessor recommended an increase of six clerks to the permanent force at present employed—that is, that the three who have been detailed from other bureaus be permanently appointed into this office, with three new or additional ones, which will make, in all, twenty clerks. I concur in said recommendation, and respectfully renew the same.

JANUARY 4, 1858.

W. MEDILL, Comptroller.

Statement exhibiting the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Second Comptroller during the year 1857, their residence when appointed, time employed, and amount paid each, as required by the 9th section act April 20, 1818, 11th section act August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 13, 1846.

Names.	Grade.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Salary.	Am't paid.
Thomas J. Cathcart.....	Chief clerk.....	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
James M. Cutts.....	Clerk.....	do.....	January 1 to October 8, (appointed Comptroller.....	1,600 00	1,234 78
George D. Abbott.....	do.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Mason Campbell.....	do.....	Virginia.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Edmund F. French.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
John C. Wilson.....	do.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Robert Long.....	do.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. A. Evans.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
John H. Houston.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	November 17 to December 31.....	1,600 00	195 66
Samuel B. Parris.....	do.....	do.....	January 1, to December 31.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Andrew J. Clark.....	do.....	Mississippi.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Joseph Manahan.....	do.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
William S. Fort.....	do.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
John Sessford.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Joseph T. Adams.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Joseph P. Davidson.....	do.....	Alabama.....	January 1 to December 28.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
George C. Jackson.....	Messenger.....	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,190 22
William Chambers.....	Laborer.....	do.....	do.....	840 00	840 00
James T. Clark.....	Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00
James T. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	January 1 to November 15.....	1,200 00	1,225 00
Isaac K. Hanson.....	do.....	do.....	November 16 to December 31.....	1,400 00	
	do.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,200 00

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct, and that all the persons named have been usefully employed, and the number cannot be diminished without detriment to the public service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, January 2, 1858.

J. MADISON CUTTS, Comptroller.

* Jas. T. Clark is a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, and is paid on the roll of that Office.

† I. K. Hanson is a clerk in the Fifth Auditor's Office, and is paid on the roll of that office.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed, of the several clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Customs during the year 1857, as required by the eleventh section of the act of Congress passed August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 13, 1846.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Annual Salary	Amount paid.	State or Territory of residence at the time app'd.
Thomas Feran.....	Chief clerk	January 1 to December 31, 1857.....	\$2, 000 00	\$2, 000 00	Pennsylvania.
John D. Barclay.....	Clerk	do.....do.....	1, 600 00	1, 600 00	District of Columbia.
J. Bartram North.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 600 00	1, 600 00	Pennsylvania.
William H. Codman.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 600 00	1, 600 00	Maine.
William Miller.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 400 00	1, 400 00	District of Columbia.
George Marston.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 400 00	1, 400 00	New Hampshire.
Lewis Brand	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 400 00	1, 400 00	Maryland.
Thomas E. Martin.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 400 00	1, 400 00	Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Lockwood.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 200 00	1, 200 00	Wisconsin.
William W. Burr.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1, 200 00	80 00	Massachusetts.
Charles K. Sherman.....	do.....	January 1 to January 24, 1857.....	1, 200 00	1, 100 00	District of Columbia.
Joseph Dowdall	do.....	January 31 to December 31, 1857.....	1, 200 00	458 24	Ohio.
Henry E. Stroman.....	do.....	January 1 to May 18, 1857.....	1, 200 00	636 25	Pennsylvania.
Philip Hines.....	Messenger	June 20 to December 31, 1857.....	1, 200 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
James Thompson.....	Laborer	January 1 to December 31, 1857.....	840 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
		do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.

I certify that the above named clerks and messengers, who have been employed in this office during the year 1857, have been usefully employed, and that the services of none can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and, further, that the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better despatch of business.

JANUARY 5, 1858.

SAMUEL INGHAM,

Commissioner of Customs.

Statement exhibiting the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks, messengers, and laborer in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1857; prepared in compliance with 11th section of the act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bill, without authority of law, approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.	Remarks.
David W. Mahon	Chief clerk	January 1 to December 31, 1857	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Pennsylvania	
Mitchel H. Miller	Clerk	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Ohio	
James M. Torbert	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Delaware	
James Colgate	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia	
Alexander Mahon	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania	
John Trader	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	North Carolina	
Francis Doyle	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Georgia	
Thaddeus Sturgis	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	do	
George Hartwell	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York	Paid in the Third Auditor's office.
James T. Raymond	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	do	Paid in the office of Secretary of Treasury.
Chester Deming	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	do	
Joseph Ingle	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia	
Alexander Hall	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia	
Wm. B. Collins	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do	
John P. Bentley	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do	Paid in Third Auditor's office.
John C. Bronaugh	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do	Paid in Sixth Auditor's office.
Merit Jordan	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do	
Wm. B. Hart	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York	
Wm. H. Selden	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia	Paid in Solicitor's office.
Geo. W. Hill	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio	Paid in Third Auditor's office.
William Lee	do	January 1 to December 62, 1857	1,400 00	1,380 98	Indiana	
Lewis Jordan	do	December 27 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	19 02	do	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.	Remarks.
Robt. S. Forde -----	Clerk -----	January 1 to January 8, 1857 ---	\$1,400 00	\$31 11	Kentucky -----	Paid in Third Auditor's office.
J. N. Shepperd -----	do -----	February 17 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,217 22	do -----	Paid in Third Auditor's office.
Edward Pearce -----	do -----	January 1 to December 31, 1857 -	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia	Paid in Sixth Auditor's office.
John H. Bartlett -----	do -----	do -----	1,200 00	1,200 00	do -----	
Isaac Williams -----	do -----	do -----	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland -----	Paid in office of Treasurer of United States.
R. S. Preston -----	do -----	do -----	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia -----	
W. P. Laselle -----	do -----	January 1 to April 30, 1857 -----	1,200 00	398 90	District of Columbia	
Geo. E. W. Sharretts -----	do -----	June 10 to December 31, 1857 ---	1,200 00	669 23	Pennsylvania -----	
R. C. Griffin -----	do -----	January 1 to March 3, 1857 -----	1,200 00	206 67	South Carolina -----	
John P. Quinn -----	do -----	March 4 to December 31, 1857 ---	1,200 00	993 33	Michigan -----	
James W. Garner -----	Messenger --	January 1 to December 31, 1857 -	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia	
Geo. W. Fales -----	do -----	do -----	700 00	700 00	do -----	
James Goldsmith -----	Laborer -----	do -----	600 00	600 00	do -----	

I hereby certify that the clerks, messengers, and laborer named in this list were actually and usefully employed during the periods of time therein stated; that the services of none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that no greater allowance has been made to any clerk or other person than is authorized by law.

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, First Auditor's Office, January 1, 1858.

Statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the year 1857, or any part thereof, in the office of the Second Auditor, together with the time that each clerk or any other person was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, and the respective State or Territory of his residence at the time of his appointment; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of the 26th August, 1852, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846.

Names and office.	Salary.	Time for which paid.	Amount.	Residence when appointed.
Wm. Mechlin ----- chief clerk	\$2,000 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1857 -----	\$2,000 00	District of Columbia.
Lewis Beard ----- clerk	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Virginia.
T. L. Moody ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Alabama.
John M. Sims ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
J. W. Brown ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Ohio.
F. Cosby ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Kentucky.
E. M. Clark ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Missouri.
Alex. Elliott ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Ohio.
C. W. Forrest ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
Chas. Hume ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Virginia.
S. C. Ford ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
G. W. Mercer ----- do	1,600 00	----- do -----	1,600 00	Virginia.
R. W. Middleton ----- do	1,400 00	----- do -----	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
J. T. Quisenberry ----- do	1,400 00	----- do -----	1,400 00	Missouri.
H. W. Balmain ----- do	1,400 00	----- do -----	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
G. Cowing ----- do	1,400 00	----- do -----	1,400 00	Indiana.
Henry A. Olcott ----- do	1,400 00	From January 1 to October 31, 1857 -----	1,166 00	Connecticut.
J. C. Kretschmar ----- do	1,400 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1857 -----	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
L. C. Forsyth ----- do	1,200 00	----- do -----	1,400 00	Michigan.
Obadiah Woodson ----- do	1,200 00	----- do -----	1,200 00	
Do ----- do		From January 1 to November 2, 1857 \$1,004 35		
		From Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, 1857 -----	228 26	
Jas. H. Robinson ----- do	1,200 00	From Nov. 3 to Nov. 30, 1857 -----	92 39	North Carolina.
Do ----- do	-----	From Dec. 1 to Dec. 8, 1857 -----	25 00	Indiana.
			1,232 61	
			117 39	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names and office.	Salary.	Time for which paid.	Amount.	Residence when appointed.
F. Andrews.....clerk.....	\$1,200 00	From December 9 to December 31, 1857.....	\$75 00	Massachusetts.
Geo. Sylvester.....messenger....	840 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1857.....	840 00	District of Columbia.
John Hamilton.....asst. messenger.	700 00	do.....do.....	700 00	District of Columbia.
John Brent.....laborer.....	600 00	do.....do.....	600 00	District of Columbia.

I hereby certify that the above clerks and other persons now attached to this office have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better despatch of business.

T. J. D. FULLER, *Second Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, February 6, 1858.*

Names of clerks employed in this, detailed from other offices, with the time so employed, as follows: J. A. Peebles, from January 1 to March 11, 1857, Kentucky; J. A. Throckmorton, from August 1 to December 31, 1857, District of Columbia; Joseph McDowell, from April 21 to December 31, 1857, Ohio.

Report of the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, showing the time each was employed, the sums paid to each, and the State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of the 26th of August, 1842, chap. 202.

No.	Names.	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing.	Ending.			
	Samuel S. Rind, chief clerk -----	Jan. 1, 1857 -----	Dec. 31, 1857 -----	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	District of Columbia.
	CLASS 4.					
1	Walter H. S. Taylor -----	-----do-----	Nov. 5, 1857 -----	1,800 00	} 1,780 43	Maryland -----
	Do. -----	Nov. 10, 1857 -----	Dec. 31, 1857 -----	1,800 00		
	CLASS 3.					
1	Charles Vinson -----	Jan. 1, 1857 -----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	-----do-----
2	H. K. Randall -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	-----do-----
3	Thomas C. Daniel -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia -----
4	A. F. Cunningham -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	-----do-----
5	Eben Eveleth -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	Florida -----
6	John P. Sheldon -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	Wisconsin -----
7	Charles Abbot -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
8	Richard T. Mathews -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia -----
9	George Hartwell -----	July 1, 1857 -----	-----do-----	1,600 00	800 00	New York -----
	CLASS 2.					
1	Gideon Pearce -----	Jan. 1, 1857 -----	-----do-----	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland -----
2	Bennett Clements -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,400 00	1,400 00	-----do-----
3	Samuel H. Janney -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia -----
4	Samuel N. Salomon -----	-----do-----	-----do-----	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York -----

REPORT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing.	Ending.			
5	Richard G. Dove	Jan. 1, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	District of Columbia
6	Charles W. Pettit	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do
7	Archibald McNeil	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee
8	Benjamin F. Niles	do	July 21, 1857	1,400 00	779 89	Delaware
9	Edward McCann	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	South Carolina
10	George F. Worthington	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland
11	H. J. Crosson	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do
12	Robert Græme	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia
13	James W. Robertson	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia
14	Thomas B. Thruston	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	South Carolina
15	Thomas J. Hobbs	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine
16	Albert Ellery	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland
17	P. H. Cooney	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky
18	George Ott. Wunder	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia
19	George Humes	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia
20	Asa L. Hazelton	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York
21	John A. Peebles	do	March 11, 1857	1,400 00	272 22	Kentucky
22	Walter H. S. Taylor, jr.	do	Nov. 10, 1857	1,400 00	1,205 98	District of Columbia
23	Abiel Allen	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York
24	Richard B. Norment	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Arkansas
25	Wythe Denby	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky
26	Joseph E. Potts	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New Jersey
27	Charles E. Pleasants	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Arkansas
28	Benjamin A. Janvier	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Delaware
29	William P. Partello	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio
30	Charles W. Schreiner	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
31	William A. Rind, jr.	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia
32	Edward T. Mathews	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do

33	Joseph A. Craighill	do	do	do	Nov. 13, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia
34	A. G. Marshman	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,217 39	Iowa
35	A. T. McCallum	do	do	do	Dec. 24, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	North Carolina
36	Hugh McNeil	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,373 37	New York
37	Stephen Duncan	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Louisiana
38	Robert S. Jordan	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia
39	J. W. Cummins	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana
40	Joseph B. Chandler	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Illinois
41	John A. Beatty	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio
42	John A. Throckmorton	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia
43	James D. Southard	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky
44	Thaddeus S. Atkinson	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio
45	A. J. Bentley	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do
46	William P. Shearman	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York
47	John J. Wright	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky
48	John M. Crawford	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	do
49	Samuel L. Gouverneur	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York
50	H. L. Fuller	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine
51	R. S. Forde	do	do	do	Jan. 8, 1857	1,400 00	31 11	Kentucky
52	John F. Bollmeyer	do	do	do	Jan. 9, 1857	1,200 00	26 66	Ohio
53	Do	Jan. 9, 1857	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,373 34	do
54	J. Henly Smith	Jan. 1, 1857	do	do	March 31, 1857	1,200 00	300 00	Georgia
55	Do	April 1, 1857	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,050 00	do
56	William Gadsby	Jan. 1, 1857	do	do	June 22, 1857	1,200 00	573 62	District of Columbia
57	Do	June 23, 1857	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	730 77	do
58	E. H. Cummins	Jan. 1, 1857	do	do	July, 1857	1,200 00	668 48	do
59	Do	July, 1857	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	620 10	do
60	Alfred Lindsay	July 1, 1857	do	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	do
61	William Stickney	Sept. 15, 1857	do	do	Aug. 17, 1857	1,400 00	593 48	{ Maine
62	Do	July 1, 1857	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	277 72	{ do
63	John S. Nevins	do	do	do	Sept. 11, 1857	1,400 00	133 15	New Jersey
64	P. M. Fortier	do	do	do	Aug. 4, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	Missouri
65	Wm. H. Weirick	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	281 52	Ohio
66	George W. Hall	do	do	do	Sept. 12, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	District of Columbia
67	Matthew McLeod	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	do
68	R. B. Washington	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	do
69	David Bassett	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Texas
70	J. N. Oliver	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Kentucky
71	George W. Hill	do	do	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	do

REPORT—Continued.

No.	Names	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing.	Ending.			
67	Henry E. Woodbury	July 1, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	\$1,400 00	\$700 00	District of Columbia
68	Lewis Cruger	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	South Carolina
69	John P. Bentley	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Virginia
70	De Wilton Snowden	Aug. 5, 1857	do	1,400 00	566 84	Maryland
71	William Ferguson	Aug. 17, 1857	do	1,400 00	517 39	do
72	Thomas K. Wallace	Sept. 14, 1857	do	1,400 00	414 67	Texas
73	J. T. Clark	July 1, 1857	Nov. 13, 1857	1,200 00	443 48	District of Columbia
	Do	Nov. 14, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	182 61	do
74	Wm. H. Chase	Jan. 1, 1857	Nov. 16, 1857	1,200 00	1,053 26	Maryland
	Do	Nov. 17, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	1,400 00	171 19	do
CLASS I.						
1	James Reed	Jan. 1, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia
2	A. J. Jones	do	June 30, 1857	1,200 00	600 00	do
3	F. N. Roche	do	Dec. 9, 1857	1,200 00	1,128 26	do
4	George T. Cox	do	Sept. 30, 1857	1,200 00	900 00	do
5	Robert Jones	do	Nov. 13, 1857	1,200 00	1,043 48	do
6	Charles Soran	do	May 2, 1857	1,200 00	405 50	Maryland
7	R. Cawthorne	do	April 15, 1857	1,200 00	349 45	Virginia
8	Charles M. Perry	do	Sept. 30, 1857	1,200 00	900 00	District of Columbia
9	John T. Quinn	Jan. 10, 1857	Feb. 17, 1857	1,200 00	126 66	Michigan
10	J. N. Shepherd	Feb. 17, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	1,043 33	Kentucky
11	J. McDowell	April 21, 1857	do	1,200 00	834 06	Ohio
12	James Balloch	June 6, 1857	do	1,200 00	682 42	Maryland
13	Wm. J. McCormick	July 1, 1857	Oct. 29, 1857	1,200 00	394 56	District of Columbia
14	Thomas W. Thompson	July 2, 1857	Dec. 31, 1857	1,200 00	596 74	South Carolina
15	John W. Nixon	July 25, 1857	Dec. 21, 1857	1,200 00	489 13	Louisiana

16	Wm. M. Collom	Oct.	1, 1857	Dec.	31, 1857	1,200 00	300 00	New Jersey
17	James Auld	Oct.	2, 1857		do	1,200 00	296 74	District of Columbia
18	Wm. Linton	Nov.	16, 1857		do	1,200 00	146 74	do
19	Theo. H. Kimball	Nov.	21, 1857		do	1,200 00	133 69	Maryland
20	James M. Lumpkin	Nov.	4, 1857		do	1,200 00	189 13	Georgia
21	James F. Maguire	Nov.	19, 1857		do	1,200 00	140 21	Pennsylvania
22	F. G. Terry	Dec.	10, 1857		do	1,200 00	71 74	Kentucky
23	Lawrence B. Haynes	Dec.	24, 1857		do	1,200 00	28 06	Louisiana
MESSENGERS.								
1	Thomas Foster, principal	Jan.	1, 1857	Dec.	31, 1857	840 00	840 00	Virginia
2	S. H. Taylor, assistant		do	June	26, 1857	700 00	342 31	District of Columbia
3	Eli Duvall, assistant		do	Dec.	31, 1857	700 00	700 00	do
4	F. G. Terry, assistant	June	27, 1857	Dec.	9, 1857	700 00	315 85	Kentucky
5	Richard Lee, assistant	Dec.	24, 1857	Dec.	31, 1857	700 00	15 22	Virginia
LABORERS.								
1	John Frizzell	Jan.	1, 1857	Dec.	31, 1857	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia
2	John Bell		do		do	600 00	600 00	do

It is also required that I report to you "whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individual and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better despatch of business." In regard to which I have to state that the force actually employed in the office is such as not to warrant my dispensing with the service of any clerk at the present time. Respecting those not employed therein, but legally attached to it, I made special reference in my late annual report. It may, however, become my duty, at some future day, to make a special report to you, as required by the latter clause of the above quoted section of the act of August 26, 1842.

ROBERT J. ATKINSON, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, January 5, 1858.

statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was so employed, and the sum paid to each, and also the places of their respective residence when appointed.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

Name.	Grade.	Where from.	Time employed.	Am't received.	Remarks.
A. J. O'Bannon	Chief clerk	Virginia	Whole time	\$2,000 00	
G. M. Head	3d class clerk	Kentucky	do	1,600 00	
J. B. Sullivan	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	
H. Berrian	do	New York	do	1,600 00	
R. L. Mackall	do	District of Columbia	do	1,600 00	
D. Higgins	do	Ohio	do	1,600 00	
T. H. Lane	do	New York	do	1,600 00	
L. L. Loving	do	Tennessee	do	1,600 00	
R. Ricketts	do	Virginia	January 1 to September 12	1,121 74	
H. G. O'Neal	do	District of Columbia	Whole time	1,600 00	
J. E. Holland	do	Maryland	September 16 to October 8	100 00	
Isaac Hackett	do	New Jersey	October 9 to December 31	365 22	
W. L. Waller	2d class clerk	New York	Whole time	1,400 00	
I. Hackett	do	New Jersey	January 1 to October 8	1,080 43	
J. E. Holland	do	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, and October 9 to Dec. 31	1,312 50	
J. B. Oliver	do	Pennsylvania	Whole time	700 00	Paid from July 1 at 6th Aud. office.
L. Cruger	do	South Carolina	do	700 00	Paid from July 1 at 3d Aud. office.
J. D. Anderson	do	Maine	Sept. 16 to Dec. 31	407 07	
M. McLeod	Assim'd clerk	District of Columbia	Whole time	700 00	Paid from July 1 at 3d Aud. office.
G. W. Hall	do	Maine	January 1 to September 12	700 00	Do.
F. H. Stickney	do	do	Sept. 14 to Dec. 31	700 00	Paid at 3d Auditor's office.
Jo. D. Anderson	1st class clerk	do	January 1 to Sept. 12	851 09	
S. Melvin	do	Virginia	Sept. 16 to Dec. 31	348 91	
C. Soran	do	District of Columbia	Jan. 1 to May 2	-----	Paid at 3d Auditor's office.
W. Thumliert	Messenger	do	Whole time	840 00	
C. H. Ball	Assistant messenger	Indiana	do	700 00	

The several persons named in the above statement have been usefully employed, and the number cannot be lessened without detriment to the public service. The business of the office during the past year has been promptly despatched, and I am not aware that the public interest requires the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, February 9, 1858.

A. O. DAYTON, Fourth Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, February 10, 1858.

SIR: In conformity to the requirements of the 11th section of the act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, &c., and for other purposes," I have the honor to report to you the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in this office from the 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1857, with the time such persons were employed, and the amount paid to each, as follows, viz:

Names.	Capacity.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Murray McConnel.	Auditor.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	\$3,000 00
T. M. Smith.	Chief clerk.	do. do.	2,000 00
Thomas Mustin.	3d class clerk.	do. do.	1,600 00
William D. Shepherd.	do.	do. do.	1,600 00
F. G. Murray.	do.	do. do.	1,600 00
C. De lionceray.	2d class clerk.	do. do.	1,400 00
J. S. Lewis.	do.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, 1857.	885 36
George W. Biscoe.	do.	From Aug. 19 to Dec. 31, 1857.	514 64
M. M. Anderson.	do.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, 1857.	844 63
S. N. Hunter.	do.	From Aug. 8 to Dec. 9, 1857.	471 68
A. G. Browning.	do.	From Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, 1857.	83 69
Isaac Hanson.	1st class clerk.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	1,200 00
A. J. Jones.	do.	do. do.	1,200 00
Simeon Mead.	Messenger.	do. do.	840 00
Hugh Cowan.	Laborer.	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.	300 00
C. J. Hanks.	do.	From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	300 00
			17,840 00

The above number of clerks have been usefully employed in the service of the government, and are required in the performance of the duties of this office, and cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service. It is not required that any of the individuals mentioned above should be removed and other persons appointed in their place for the better despatch of business.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
MURRAY McCONNEL, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed of the several clerks, messengers, and laborers in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department during the year 1857, as required by the 9th section of the act of April 20, 1818, and the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
Henry St. George Offut	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Missouri.
David R. Lindsay	Clerk, class 4	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Alabama.
David R. Lindsay	Disbursing clerk	do	200 00	200 00	Alabama.
Thomas Bartlett	Clerk, class 4	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Massachusetts.
John F. Boone	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland.
Henry Rogers	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.
W. Latham	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Virginia.
R. Leech	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Ohio.
William C. Lipscomb	Clerk, class 3	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
N. Tastet	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
W. H. Sullivan	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
S. A. Houston	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
T. B. Addison	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John P. Wheeler	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
L. J. Anderson	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
M. Johnson	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Jersey.
J. L. Davis	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Indiana.
Jeremiah W. Bronaugh	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
J. B. Carns	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
A. Russell	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.
Samuel Harkness	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
H. Suter	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
J. R. McAlister	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Missouri.
T. J. McCamant	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
A. Moise	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.
Samuel Hanson	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
L. Welsh	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John Thaw	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	California.

[illegible]

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
J. W. Anderson	Clerk, class 2	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	Maryland.
J. G. Jewell	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Mississippi.
W. E. G. Keen	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	California.
Philip Smith	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
J. O. Wilson	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Massachusetts.
J. W. Compton	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
W. N. J. Godwin	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Louisiana.
G. C. Williams	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Connecticut.
H. E. Woodbury	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
J. H. Jordan	do	From January 1 to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	Maine.
L. H. Parrish	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	New York.
John Kearns	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	New Jersey.
D. Bassett	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Texas.
H. M. McGill	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Ohio.
John D. Hogan	do	From July 1 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	700 00	New York.
John C. Brough	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Virginia.
J. B. Oliver	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	New York.
W. W. Weaver	do	do	1,400 00	700 00	Pennsylvania.
W. W. Weaver	do	From June 3 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	807 69	Virginia.
S. V. Hunter	do	From January 1 to June 2, 1857	1,200 00	507 69	Virginia.
M. M. Anderson	do	From January 1 to August 7, 1857	1,400 00	844 57	Kentucky.
J. J. Schermerhorn	do	From August 8 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	555 43	Virginia.
J. J. Schermerhorn	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	Virginia.
H. B. Kerrick	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	Virginia.
H. B. Kerrick	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	Virginia.
Henry Smith	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	Virginia.
Henry Smith	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	District of Columbia.
S. Y. Mason	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	District of Columbia.
S. Y. Mason	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	Ohio.
J. H. Moore	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	Ohio.
J. H. Moore	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	District of Columbia.
J. H. Moore	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	District of Columbia.

F. L. Grammer	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	Maryland.
F. L. Grammer	do	From January 1 to April 14, 1857	1,200 00	346 15	Maryland.
R. Cawthorn	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	996 15	Virginia.
J. W. Huston	do	From January 1 to April 30, 1857	1,400 00	466 00	Michigan.
G. R. D. Teasdale	do	From January 1 to March 31, 1857	1,400 00	350 00	Illinois.
A. H. Saunders	do	do	1,400 00	350 00	Virginia.
G. H. Spencer	Clerk, class 1	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	1,200 00	Georgia.
John H. Washington	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
R. Widdicombe	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Samuel Linton	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
W. S. Beare	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
Arthur West	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
W. R. Nixon	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Louisiana.
William Blain	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
L. H. Rickard	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Connecticut.
G. G. Cox	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
F. Ringgold	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
T. M. Embrey	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
J. C. Mattison	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
H. A. Cooke	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Mississippi.
J. W. Daniel	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
J. R. Young	do	From January 1 to June 20, 1857	1,200 00	600 00	Mississippi.
M. Lane	do	do	1,200 00	600 00	Michigan.
W. J. McCormick	do	do	1,200 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
John H. Bartlett	do	From July 1 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
William Ferguson	do	From July 1 to August 17, 1857	1,200 00	156 42	Pennsylvania.
C. A. Jordan	do	From August 19 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	440 22	Maine.
N. P. Bemis	do	From January 1 to April 17, 1857	1,200 00	356 04	Florida.
C. L. Sayre	do	From April 15 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	853 85	Alabama.
G. C. McLeran	do	From April 18 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	843 96	Illinois.
H. R. Pollard	do	do	1,200 00	843 96	Kansas.
A. E. Saunders	do	From April 16 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	850 55	Virginia.
W. J. Purrington	do	do	1,200 00	850 55	Maine.
R. S. Lynch	do	From April 22 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	830 77	Pennsylvania.
J. N. Oliver	do	From January 1 to May 17, 1857	1,200 00	454 94	Kentucky.
John A. Crawford	do	From May 18 to December 26, 1857	1,200 00	728 75	Georgia.
J. R. Thompson	do	From May 28 to December 26, 1857	1,200 00	712 09	District of Columbia.
G. D. Bronaugh	do	From January 1 to September 30, 1857	1,200 00	900 00	District of Columbia.
G. K. Harper	do	From October 2 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	296 74	Virginia.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
R. H. L. Buchanan.....	Clerk, class 1.....	From September 1 to December 31, 1857.	\$1,200 00	\$400 00	Georgia.
John S. Douglas.....	Temporary clerk.....	From May 22 to May 31, 1857.....	1,200 00	32 97	
John S. Douglas.....	do.....	From June 1 to June 11, 1857.....	1,200 00	42 32	
John S. Douglas.....	do.....	From December 27 to December 31, '57.	1,200 00	16 31	
E. J. Alexander.....	do.....	From April 4 to April 27, 1857.....	1,200 00	76 93	
William C. Lipscomb, jr.....	do.....	From April 6 to April 16, 1857.....	1,200 00	36 26	
W. W. Cox.....	Messenger.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1857.	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
Samuel Sherwood.....	Assist't messenger.	do.....do.....do.....	700 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
R. White.....	Laborer.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
W. W. Mathoney.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
William Peak.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
J. B. Cox.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
B. W. Lecompte.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
A. H. Bradley.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
William Douglas.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Henry Douglas.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
John Butcher.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
John T. Sherwood.....	do.....	From January 1 to May 19, 1857.....	-----	230 77	District of Columbia.
A. C. Singleton.....	do.....	From May 20 to May 27, 1857.....	-----	13 19	District of Columbia.
	do.....	From May 28 to December 31, 1857.	-----	356 04	Virginia.
		Total.....	-----	166,495 06	

THOMAS M. TATE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Post Office Department, February 25, 1858.

NOTE.—I hereby certify that the above clerks and other persons now attached to this office have been usefully employed; that their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that the removal of any individuals, and the appointment of others in their stead, is not required for the better despatch of business.

THOMAS M. TATE, Auditor.

Report in compliance with the 11th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted January 13, 1846, in relation to clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Treasurer of the United States during the year 1857.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

23

Name.	Grade.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Wm. B. Randolph -----	Chief clerk -----	Virginia -----	The entire year -----	\$2,000 00
Jno. D. Colmesnil -----	Disbursing clerk -----	Kentucky -----	do -----	2,000 00
<i>Employed in Treasurer's office; paid on roll of Solicitor's office.</i>				
Wm. D. Nutt -----	Clerk -----	Mississippi -----	do -----	1,800 00
Anthony McLean -----	do -----	Virginia -----	do -----	1,800 00
Saml. M. Boates -----	do -----	District of Columbia -----	do -----	1,600 00
Wm. S. Morgan -----	do -----	Virginia -----	do -----	1,600 00
Hopkins Lightner -----	do -----	Pennsylvania -----	do -----	1,600 00
Ben. F. Mackall -----	do -----	Maryland -----	From January 1 to October 30 -----	1,334 78
Chs. H. West -----	do -----	Washington -----	From November 17 to 28 -----	56 52
John H. Smith -----	do -----	do -----	From December 9 to 31 -----	100 00
John G. Hedgman -----	do -----	Virginia -----	The entire year -----	1,400 00
Chs. W. Handy -----	do -----	District of Columbia -----	do -----	1,400 00
John G. Cameron -----	do -----	Illinois -----	From January 1 to 5 -----	20 09
J. W. C. Evans -----	do -----	New Jersey -----	From January 1 to September 30 -----	1,047 13
Lewis B. Wynne -----	do -----	Illinois -----	From January 6 to December 31 -----	1,182 78
Wm. H. Joyner -----	do -----	North Carolina -----	The entire year -----	1,400 00
<i>Paid on the roll of Treasurer's office; employed in Solicitor's office.</i>				
Robert E. Preston -----	do -----	Tennessee -----	do -----	1,200 00
<i>Paid on the roll of Treasurer's office; employed in First Auditor's office.</i>				
Chs. M. Perry -----	do -----	Virginia -----	do -----	1,250 00

REPORT—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
<i>Employed in Treasurer's office; paid on roll of Third Auditor, for nine months.</i>				
Wm. M. Collom.....	Clerk.....	New Jersey.....	From October 1 to December 31	\$300 00
<i>Employed in Treasurer's office; paid on roll of Third Auditor's office.</i>				
Henry B. Croggon	Messenger	District of Columbia.....	The entire year	840 00
Frank C. Cosby.....	Assistant messenger.....	Kentucky	From January 1 to May 31	292 30
Henry Croggon, laborer, made.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	The entire year	657 70
Daniel Robertson	Laborer	do.....	do	600 00
Ben. Lanum	do.....	do.....	From June 1 to December 31.....	350 00

The clerks and other persons named in the foregoing list, who were employed in this office, were all usefully and necessarily employed in carrying on the operations of the last year.

The number now employed I cannot be reduced without prejudice to the service; but I must confess that some do not possess that degree of clerical ability which would better support the character of the office, if it could be obtained.

SAM. CASEY, *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 15, 1858.*

Statement showing the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Register of the Treasury Department during the year 1857, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
Charles T. Jones.....	Chief clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1857.....	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Indiana.
Henry F. Bateman.....	Class No. 4.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland.
Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.....	Class No. 3.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
James McClery.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
William J. Cowan.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	North Carolina.
John Oliphant.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
Edgar Patterson.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
Frederick Kley.....	Class No. 2.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Louisiana.
Francis Lowndes.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
Dan. Radebaugh, jr.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana.
Geo. W. Barry.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
W. B. Berryman.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Isaac Estill.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.
James C. Haviland.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
De Wilton Haines.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
J. Moody Smith.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
Peyton Wise.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Francis A. Willis.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Samuel Reeve.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Wisconsin.
Jos. H. McIlvaine.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
*Edward Wright.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
†William H. Weirick.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
John H. Smith.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 8, 1857.....	1,400 00	1,312 50	Virginia.
Hartwell Jenison.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30, 1857.....	1,400 00	700 00	New York.
Jonas D. Bachman.....	do.....	From July 3 to December 31, 1857.....	1,400 00	692 39	Pennsylvania.
†John S. Nevins.....	do.....	From January 1 to September 11, 1857.....	1,400 00	977 72	New Jersey.
†P. M. Fortier.....	do.....	From January 1 to August 4, 1857.....	1,400 00	833 15	Missouri.
†De Wilton Snowden.....	do.....	From August 5 to December 31, 1857.....	1,400 00	566 84	Maryland.

* Employed in Secretary's office since August, 1857.

† Paid by Third Auditor's office since July 1, 1857.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
C. S. Horton	Class No. 1	From January 1 to August 5, 1857	\$1,200 00	\$717 39	Indiana.
C. S. Horton	Class No. 2	From August 6 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	563 04	
T. K. Wallace	Class No. 1	From January 1 to September 13, 1857	1,200 00	844 56	Texas.
* T. K. Wallace	Class No. 2	From September 14 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	414 67	
Silas W. Hampton	Class No. 1	From January 1 to December 8, 1857	1,200 00	1,125 00	Virginia.
Silas W. Hampton	Class No. 2	From December 9 to December 31, 1857	1,400 00	87 50	
Thomas H. Maddox	Class No. 1	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	1,200 00	Louisiana.
Charles P. Wannall	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Jefferson Jones	do	From August 13 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	459 78	Ohio.
Owen McGarr	do	From September 18 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	342 39	Mississippi.
James H. Robinson	do	From December 9 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	75 00	Indiana.
Charles Stuart	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
Thomas B. Goddard	Assis't messenger	From January 1 to May 19, 1857	700 00	269 23	District of Columbia.
Ignatius Ruppert	Laborer	do	600 00	230 77	Dist. of Columbia.
Ignatius Ruppert	Assis't messenger	From May 20 to December 31, 1857	700 00	430 77	
James Shackelford	Laborer	From January 1 to March 17, 1857	600 00	126 67	District of Columbia.
Henry Crockett	do	From March 18 to December 31, 1857	600 00	473 33	District of Columbia.
Albert Barbour	do	From June 1 to December 31, 1857	600 00	349 45	District of Columbia.
Isaac Angney	Arranging and filing marine papers.	From January 1 to June 30, 1857	960 00	480 00	
Isaac Angney	do	From July 1 to December 31, 1857	1,200 00	600 00	Pennsylvania.

* Paid by Third Auditor's office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, January 7, 1858.

I certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in this office during the year 1857, or any part thereof, together with the time that each was actually employed, and the sum paid to each. I further certify that they have been usefully employed; that the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that it is not required for the better despatch of business that any of them should be removed and others appointed in their stead.

F. BIGGER, Register.

Statement showing the number of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Light-house Board from January 1 to December 31, 1857, the time each was actually employed, and the sum paid to each during that period.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time employed.	Total am't paid.
Taliaferro Hunter....	Chief clerk ...	\$2,000 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	\$2,000 00
James D. King	3d class clerk.	1,600 00	-----do-----do-----	1,600 00
George E. Tingle	-----do-----	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, 1857.	1,010 74
John S. Lewis	-----do-----	1,600 00	Aug. 19 to Dec. 31, 1857	589 26
Ben. U. Keyser.....	2d class clerk .	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	1,400 00
Gustavus S. Taliaferro	1st class clerk.	1,200 00	-----do-----do-----	1,200 00
William H. Walker ..	Messenger	840 00	-----do-----do-----	840 00
John R. W. Mankin..	Laborer	600 00	-----do-----do-----	600 00

I hereby certify that the above clerks and other persons now attached to this office have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that the removal of any individual and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better despatch of business.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, *Secretary.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number of cases and other persons employed in the office of the University of Chicago from January 1 to December 31, 1911. The figures are not necessarily complete and are subject to change.

Month	Number of cases	Number of persons employed
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1911	1,000	100
Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Apr. 1 to Apr. 30, 1911	1,000	100
May 1 to May 31, 1911	1,000	100
June 1 to June 30, 1911	1,000	100
July 1 to July 31, 1911	1,000	100
Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1911	1,000	100
Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1911	1,000	100
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911	1,000	100

I certify that the above figures are correct and that the persons employed in the office of the University of Chicago from January 1 to December 31, 1911, are as shown.

Month	Number of cases	Number of persons employed
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1911	1,000	100
Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Apr. 1 to Apr. 30, 1911	1,000	100
May 1 to May 31, 1911	1,000	100
June 1 to June 30, 1911	1,000	100
July 1 to July 31, 1911	1,000	100
Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1911	1,000	100
Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1911	1,000	100
Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1911	1,000	100
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911	1,000	100

TEMPORARY CLERK HIRE.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ASKING

An appropriation for temporary clerk hire.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1858.*

SIR: I am under the necessity of asking an appropriation of nineteen hundred and seven dollars (\$1,907) in addition to the amount before required for the employment of temporary clerks in this department. It has been found necessary to employ two temporary clerks, for whose salaries this appropriation is asked, in the inspection and depredation office of this department, where an increase of force was absolutely necessary to carry on the current business.

In the inspection office there has been but one additional clerk employed since the year 1853, although the business of that office has increased nearly one-fourth since that time, and the new lettings now about to be made will involve a further increase of nearly that amount.

In the depredation office there has been no increase of force since 1849, while the number of registered cases of mail depredations has increased from 1,224 cases in 1849, to 2,062 cases in 1857. This comparative statement of the *registered* cases gives an inadequate idea of the *reported* cases, as the number of reported cases has been so great that it has been found impossible, with the present force, to register and send out all of them. The most important, therefore, are registered and sent out, while others less important, but which nevertheless demand attention, are by necessity suffered to lie over, greatly to the injury of the public, who have a right to demand that proper efforts should be made for the recovery of money lost in the mails.

The Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads in both branches of Congress have made frequent demands on this department for copies of papers during this session of Congress, and the labor of furnishing such copies has left the clerks permanently employed in the inspection

office but little time to attend to the current duties. The public business would be necessarily neglected, therefore, without the assistance of these temporary clerks.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 5, 1858.*

SIR: I transmit herewith a communication from the Postmaster General, asking for an additional appropriation of nineteen hundred and seven dollars (\$1,907) for the employment of temporary clerks in that department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives U. S.

NAVY REGISTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of the Official Navy Register.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 5, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith three hundred copies of the Navy Register for the current year for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE TREASURY

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN SENATE CONFIRMED
JANUARY 12, 1862
BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 15, 1862
BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 15, 1862
JAMES A. ROBERTSON, Secretary of the Treasury

HOWELL COBB

Secretary of the Treasury

ATTEST: JAMES A. ROBERTSON, Secretary of the Treasury

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Treasury

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, this 11th day of January, 1862.

James A. Robertson, Secretary of the Treasury

EXPENDITURES IN THE TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of appropriations and expenditures on account of the different Territories of the United States since the year 1845.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1858.*

SIR: For reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to this House the amounts (under proper heads) appropriated and expended in each of the different Territories of the United States for all purposes—legislative, executive, and judicial; for roads, bridges, wells, public buildings, extinguishment of Indian or other titles, military defences, &c., from the year 1845 and up to the present time, including California, before and since her admission into the Union, to the close of the last fiscal year," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, containing the information requested.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thirty-fifth Congress, first session.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 9, 1858.*

On motion of Mr. Clemens,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House the amounts (under proper heads) appropriated

and expended in each of the different Territories of the United States for all purposes—legislative, executive, and judicial; for roads, bridges, wells, public buildings, extinguishment of Indian or other titles, military defences, &c., from the year 1845 and up to the present time, including California, before and since her admission into the Union, to the close of the last fiscal year.

Attest:

J. C. ALLEN, *Clerk*.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

A statement of expenditures and accounts of the Treasury of the United States from the year 1845.

March 11, 1854—Ordered as printed.

Treasury Department, March 9, 1854.

Sir: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to ascertain and report to this House the amounts (under proper heads) appropriated and expended in each of the different Territories of the United States for all purposes—legislative, executive, and judicial; for roads, bridges, wells, public buildings, extinguishment of Indian or other titles, military defences, &c., from the year 1845 and up to the present time, including California, before and since her admission into the Union, to the close of the last fiscal year," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, containing the information requested.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. James L. Orr,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thirty-fifth Congress, first session.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives, February 9, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Orman, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to determine to this House the amounts (under proper heads) appropriated

Statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended in each of the different Territories of the United States for all purposes, legislative, executive, and judicial; for roads, bridges, wells, public buildings, extinguishment of Indian or other titles, military defences, &c., from the year 1845 up to the close of the last fiscal year, including California before and since her admission into the Union.*

Territories.	Appropriations.								
	Legislative.	Executive.	Judicial.	Roads.	Bridges.	Public buildings.	Extinguishment of Indian or other titles.	Military defenses, &c.	Total.
Wisconsin.....	\$80,614 12	\$37,800 00	\$75,078 80	\$10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$203,492 92
Iowa.....	45,083 00	28,300 00	102,385 31	18,000 00	\$15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	208,768 31
Oregon.....	178,040 00	121,125 86	61,176 09	245,000 00	.....	\$167,000 00	.....	.....	767,341 95
Minnesota.....	223,467 20	94,409 67	93,343 99	234,114 74	.....	86,500 00	.....	\$45,000 00	776,835 60
New Mexico.....	148,000 00	125,479 48	193,963 26	314,000 00	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....	771,442 74
Utah.....	148,000 00	88,954 83	49,833 21	25,000 00	.....	65,000 00	.....	.....	376,788 04
Washington.....	82,000 00	61,114 58	24,662 48	35,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	212,777 06
Kansas.....	40,700 00	43,000 00	35,974 32	50,000 00	11,725 00	50,000 00	.....	65,000 00	296,399 32
Nebraska.....	60,000 00	43,625 00	18,658 79	207,475 68	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	379,795 47
California.....	.....	.....	426,147 60	.....	.....	1,403,672 39	.....	4,655,285 00	6,485,104 99
Kansas... } Nebraska. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,000 00	10,000 00	60,000 00
Nebraska. } Utah..... }	.....	.....	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000 00
	1,000,904 32	643,809 42	981,223 85	1,438,590 42	26,725 00	1,922,172 39	50,000 00	4,775,285 00	10,838,710 40

* There was an appropriation of \$100,000, and an expenditure of \$50,000, for artesian wells in the U. States, but the records of this office do not show where the expenditure has been made.
† Wherever there occurs an excess of appropriations over expenditures for the judiciary of any Territory, it is caused by an appropriation for some special object, part of which is still unexpended.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TERRITORIES.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Territories.	Expenditures.									Total.
	Legislative.	Executive.	Judicial.	Roads.	Bridges.	Public buildings.	Extinguishment of Indian or other titles.	Military defenses, &c.		
Wisconsin.....	\$78,323 92	\$38,395 63	\$75,078 80	\$19,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$201,798 35	
Iowa.....	36,279 63	25,241 02	102,385 31	18,000 00	\$15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	196,905 96	
Oregon.....	154,587 69	115,067 60	61,176 09	143,987 44	.....	\$94,892 32	.....	.....	569,711 64	
Minnesota.....	221,446 98	91,044 39	93,343 99	205,338 49	.....	86,500 00	.....	\$30,000 00	727,673 85	
New Mexico.....	113,908 21	127,855 36	*93,838 26	63,721 51	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....	489,323 34	
Utah.....	89,745 28	83,335 26	49,833 21	25,000 00	.....	64,998 90	.....	.....	312,912 65	
Washington.....	82,000 00	56,170 26	22,643 48	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	170,813 74	
Kansas.....	40,700 00	39,193 45	35,974 32	50,000 00	9,831 58	44,075 33	.....	61,186 19	280,960 87	
Nebraska.....	48,462 91	37,001 70	18,758 79	123,832 00	.....	49,996 34	.....	.....	277,951 74	
California.....	.....	.....	412,060 10	.....	.....	1,395,352 67	.....	4,196,021 65	6,003,434 42	
Kansas... } Nebraska. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$31,419 17	.....	31,419 17	
Nebraska. } Utah..... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	865,454 62	613,304 67	964,992 35	639,879 44	24,831 58	1,835,816 06	31,419 17	4,287,207 84	9,262,905 73	

* Wherever there occurs an excess of appropriations over expenditures for the judiciary of any Territory, it is caused by an appropriation for some special object, part of which is still unexpended.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, March 3, 1858.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES OF KANSAS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the legislative expenses of the Territory of Kansas.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 5, 1858.*

SIR: I transmit herewith a statement from the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount paid out of the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, for the compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas and for other expenses of said body, per act of March 3, 1855, as requested in a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 1, 1858.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 3, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st instant, referred to this office, that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, there was paid out of the appropriation "for the compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly of the Territory of Kansas," per act of March 3, 1855, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

To Daniel Woodson, secretary.....	\$5,880 64
To Frederick P. Stanton, secretary.....	3,885 80

In the settlement of the account of Daniel Woodson he was allowed

the sum of \$10,139 for expenses incurred at the session of the legislative assembly, commencing January 12 and ending February 20, 1857; all of which was paid out of the said appropriation; part of which was advanced to the said Woodson during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856. No account of Frederick P. Stanton in relation to these expenditures has been received in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS—MAIL CONTRACTORS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A report of fines and deductions from the pay of mail contractors.

MARCH 12, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1858.

SIR: The act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, section 22, requires "the Postmaster General to make to Congress, at each annual session thereof, a report of all fines imposed, and deductions from the pay of contractors made, during the preceding year, for failures to deliver the mail, or for any other cause, stating the names of the delinquent contractors, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which it occurred, the time when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine has been remitted, or order for deduction rescinded, and for what reason."

In compliance with the requisition quoted above, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the use of Congress, the accompanying report.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fine.	Deduct.
7309	New Orleans to Vicksburg.....	Holmes & Leathers.....	\$40,000 00	\$128 20	Remit fine of \$230; reported specially July 2, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Remit fine of \$160; reported specially July 2, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Remit fine of \$108; reported specially July 2, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Remit fine of \$60; reported specially July 2, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Remit fine of \$52; reported specially July 2, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				
431	Island Pond to Derby Line.....	Lester Barrett.....	250 00	40	April 28.....	Island Pond, Vt.....	Failed to call for mail.....	\$1 00	\$0 40
431	do.....	do.....	250 00	40	June 2.....	do.....	Failed totally.....		
7857	Galveston to Matagorda.....	J. A. Durant.....	1,500 00	14 42	April 3.....	Galveston, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	22 00	14 42
7859	Galveston to Sabine City.....	Jos. Atkins.....	800 00	7 69	April, May, June, 11 times.	do.....	Failed to connect.....		
7860	Houston to Austin.....	F. P. Sawyer.....	2,879 00	9 23	May 9.....	La Grange, Texas.....	do.....	2 50	
7864	Houston to La Grange.....	J. B. Hogan.....	2,275 00	10 98	May 15.....	Houston, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....		10 98
7868	Houston to Wharton.....	J. W. Brasher.....	1,900 00	6 09	April 21.....	Wharton, Texas.....	do.....	3 00	
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	520 00	5 00	April, 8 times.....	Huntsville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....		40 00
7879	Anderson to Crockett.....	John Gaung.....	696 00	6 69	April 26, 28.....	Anderson, Texas.....	do.....		13 38
7890	Nacogdoches to Woodville.....	Henry Voight.....	585 00	5 62	April 3.....	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....		5 62
7892	San Augustine to Marshall.....	Jos. F. Palmer.....	1,095 00	5 26	April 5, May 31.....	San Augustine, Tex.....	do.....	2 00	10 52
7892	do.....	do.....	1,095 00	5 26	March 18, April 8.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....		3 08
7893	San Augustine to Marion.....	do.....	160 00	1 54	March 12, May 28.....	Matagorda, Texas.....	do.....		9 62
7900	La Grange to Matagorda.....	Herman Tracy.....	1,000 00	9 62	May 28.....	Rusk, Texas.....	Failed to call for mail.....	50	
7911	Henderson to Crockett.....	Austin Jones.....	998 00	4 80	April 21.....	Greenville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 30
7942	Paris to Greenville.....	Claiborne Chisum.....	344 00	3 30	March 25.....	Bonham, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 50	
7944	Bonham to Dallas.....	Reeves & Butridge.....	687 00	6 60	April 30.....	Dallas, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....		13 20
7944	do.....	do.....	687 00	6 60	May 3, 17.....	Taos, Texas.....	do.....	1 00	
7947	Taos to Turckony.....	John C. Miller.....	600 00	5 77	May 9.....	Dallas, Texas.....	do.....		12 80
7949	Dallas to Waco Village.....	A. G. Compton.....	3,992 00	12 80	May 13.....	On route, Md.....	Failed to run one of the Sunday trips.		400 00
9852	Baltimore to Cumberland.....	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., president.			April 1 to June 30, 1856.				
14542	Ogden to Anderson.....	W. A. Williamson.....	191 00		Remove suspension of pay, July 2, 1856.				

OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

3

7953	Crockett to Livingston	Benj. M. Wilson.....	580 00	5 58	May 15	Crockett, Texas.....	Failed to arrive	3 00	.....
7957	Gonzales to Richmond.....	Benj. F. Moss.....	995 00	9 57	May 17	Richmond, Texas	do.....	.....	9 57
7974	Victoria to Corpus Christi.....	John B. Nuner.....	848 00	8 15	May 28	Corpus Christi, Tex.....	do.....	.....	8 15
7975	Hallettsville to Goliad.....	Benj. F. Moss.....	524 00	5 03	May 1.....	Hallettsville, Texas.....	do.....	.....	5 03
7977	Texana to Petersburg.....	Stephen Debord.....	360 00	3 46	May 9.....	Texana, Texas.....	do.....	.....	3 46
7995	Mt. Pleasant to Palestine.....	H. Allison.....	746 00	7 17	May 26	Palestine, Texas.....	do.....	.....	7 17
7995	do.....	do.....	746 00	7 17	May 1.....	Mt. Pleasant, Texas.....	do.....	.....	7 17
8002	Waco Village to Cameron.....	David Milton.....	437 50	4 20	April 21, 28	Cameron, Texas	do.....	.....	8 40

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

26	North Anson to Strong.....	Robert T. Judkins.....	225 00	.....	April 1 to June 30 ...	Strong to New Port-land, Me.	Inferior service .....	.....	4 50
77	Belfast to Waterville	Josiah Mitchell	317 00	1 01	June 26.....	Waterville, Me.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 01
92	Railroad Junction at Danville to Waterville.	Androscoggin Railroad Company, president.	5,500 00	.....	April, May, June, 58 trips.	On route, Me.....	Omitted one of the daily trips.	.....	172 20
92	Railroad Junction at Danville to Waterville.	Androscoggin Railroad Company, president.	5,500 00	4 40	Remit \$1 49 of the deduction of \$233 75. (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	St. Johnsburg to Derby Line.....	Hiram Hill.....	197 00	.....	2 months of the quarter ending June 30.	Derby Line to Barton, Vermont.	Inferior service.....	.....	2 32
432	Lyndon Centre to Derby Line.....	do.....	245 00	39	April 1 to June 30	On route, Vt.....	do.....	.....	10 20
9590	Wattsburg to Pittsfield.....	Hiram D. Smith.....	370 00	1 90	Contractor resumed service; remove suspension of pay, July 9, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
912	Vernon Depot to Tolland	F. D. Johnson.....	175 00	28	May, June, 36 times..	Tolland, Ct.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 60	.....
9014	Iron Mountain to Eminence	Jesse R. Pratt.....	350 00	3 40	Remit deduction of \$6 80.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
9008	Paterson to Port Jervis	Leon'd Searle	1,190 00	3 81	June 26, 28	Paterson, N. J.	Failed to connect	1 80	.....
9068	Lambertsville to Flemington.....	Samuel Johnson	467 00	75	June 20.....	Flemington, N. J.....	Failed to take mail	25	.....
9094	Philadelphia to Mauricetown	Elias Doughty	528 00	.....	Jan. 1, June 30, 1856.	Port Elizabeth, N. J..	Failed to supply.....	8 00	.....
9257a	Doylestown to Bristol	Thomas Smith	545 00	.....	do.....	Doylestown and New-ton, Penn.	Failed to run three of the weekly trips.	.....	73 25
9266	Easton to Reading	Seagraves & Miltimore..	.....	.....	January 16 to June 30, 1856.	Easton and Allen-town, Penn.	Failed to perform additional service.	.....	50 00
9293	Kutzville to Reading	Joseph Kendall	123 00	1 11	May, June, 7 times...	Reading, Penn.	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 75	.....
7949	Dallas to Waco Village.....	A. G. Compton.....	3,992 00	12 80	Remit deduction of \$12 80.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1084	Troy to Petersburg.....	Charles W. Jendevine..	200 00	32	April, May, 16 times..	Petersburg, N. Y.	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 60	.....
1101	Fort Edward to Schrom Lake.....	Berry & Higby.....	450 00	70	May 6, June 20.	Glen Falls, N. Y.	do.....	60	.....
1116	Westport to Elizabethtown	H. J. Pearson	239 00	38	June 28.....	Westport, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	38
1146	Watertown to Ogdensbur.....	George B. Phelps.....	2,380 00	3 81	April 9.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	Failed to connect	90	.....
1158	Trenton to Utica.....	Black River and Utica Railroad Company.	400 00	64	May 17, 20.....	Trenton, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 28
1197	Hamilton to Pitcher.....	J. V. P. Gardner	1,027 00	1 64	6 months, end'g June 30, 1856.	On route, N. Y.....	Inferior service.....	.....	20 00
1247	Penn Yan to Bath.....	P. Cameron.....	542 40	86	June 3.....	Mitchellville, N. Y....	Failed to supply	20	.....
1324	Erie to Little Valley.....	A. B. Smith.....	650 00	1 04	June 24.....	Little Valley, N. Y....	Failed to connect.	25	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
1391	Susquehanna Depot to Oneonta...	H. S. Jarvis.....	\$292 50	\$0 93	June.	Susquehanna Depot to South Bainbridge, N. Y.	Inferior service .....	.....	\$5 48
1392	Deposit to Oxford.	do.....	121 36	38	May, June.....	On route, N. Y.	do.....	.....	3 80
1419	Barryville to Liberty.....	J. D. Watkins.....	497 00	79	June 5.....	Liberty, N. Y.	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$20	.....
1419	do.....	do.....	497 00	79	June 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	79
9351	Chambersburg to Mount Union ..	Michael Buoy	460 00	1 47	May, June, 11 times..	Keefer's Store, Penn..	do.....	2 75	.....
9351	do.....	do.....	460 00	1 47	May 10 to June 30, 18 times.	Aughwick Mills, Penn	Failed to supply.....	4 50	.....
9379	Danville to Washingtonville.....	Sheriff & Cummings...	76 00	12	April 1 to June 30....	Washingtonville, Penn	Failed to arrive .....	.....	19 00
9444	Liberty to Little Pine Creek.....	L. M. Muir	117 00	1 12	May 3, 17	Liberty, Penn.....	do.....	40	.....
9490	Somerset to Bedford	Davis & Bowles.....	550 00	.....	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1856.	On route, Penn	Inferior service.....	.....	55 00
9493	Ebansburg to Smith's Mills	N. J. Lloyd	320 00	1 53	June 6.....	Smith's Mills, Penn..	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 53
9494	Ebansburg to Butler.....	John Ritchie.....	975 00	.....	Jan. 1 to June 30....	On route, Penn.....	Inferior service.....	.....	40 00
9515	Uniontown to Waynesburg.....	Wm. Hawthorn.....	400 00	.....	.....do.....	Uniontown & Browns-ville, Penn.	Failed to run by schedule time.	.....	24 50
9543	Luthersburg to Smicksburg.....	James H. McComb.....	239 00	2 30	Jan. to June 30	Luthersburg to Punx-atawny, Penn.	Inferior service .....	.....	26 26
9572	Franklin to Hartford	N. J. Patterson.....	148 00	.....	Oct. 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856.	Franklin and Utica, Penn.	Failed to perform service.....	.....	18 75
9645	West Franklin to Alba	Isaac Putnam.....	65 00	1 25	May, June, 8 times...	Alba, Penn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	1 98
9801	Wilmington to New Castle	D. G. & H. Rohrer	130 00	41	June 23, 24, 30.....	Wilmington, Del.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 23
9808	Milford to Cambridge.....	Wm. Cameron	724 00	2 32	June 10, 24.....	Cambridge, Del.....	do.....	.....	4 64
1060	Catskill to Prattsville.....	Horace Foster	198 00	62	June 9, 11.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	Failed to connect	40	.....
5666	Raleigh to Fayetteville	D. G. Macrae	4,400 00	6 03	June 7.....	Fayetteville, N. C....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
9898	Washington to Port Tobacco	R. M. Brimmer.....	2,400 00	.....	April 1 to June 30, 1856.	Surratts and Port Tobacco, Md.	Inferior service.....	.....	75 00
4900	Roanoke Depot to Clarksville.....	Bell & Mack.....	500 00	2 41	June 6.....	Clarksville, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	60	.....
4900	do.....	do.....	500 00	2 41	June 20.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 41
4920	Lebanon to Bath Alum.....	R. H. McCleave.....	267 00	1 28	May 2.....	Bath Alum, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 28
4946	Richmond to Norfolk.....	R. O. Haskins.....	4,000 00	6 41	April, May, June, 36 times.	Richmond, Va.....	do.....	.....	230 76
4946	do.....	do.....	4,000 00	6 41	April, May, June, 37 times.	Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	.....	237 17
4964	Boydton to Clarksville.....	Hubbard L. Hart.....	285 00	91	April.....	On route, Va.....	Inferior service.....	.....	4 75
4976	Norfolk to Matthews C. H.....	Francis Mallory.....	850 00	4 08	May 6.....	Matthews C. H., Va..	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 08
4976	do.....	do.....	850 00	4 08	May 6, 17.....	Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	.....	8 16
5002	Winchester to Staunton.....	A. W. Harman.....	800 00	1 28	April 17.....	Staunton, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 28

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

5002	do.		800 00	1 28	April 17, 19.	Strasburg, Va.	do.	2 56
5002	do.		1,870 00	2 99	June, 4 times.	Winchester, Va.	Failed to connect.	11 96
5033	Romney to Wind Lea.	John A. Smith.	450 00	1 44	April 5.	Wind Lea, Va.	do.	30
5052	North Mountain to Mercersburg.	R. H. McCleave.	195 00	1 87	May 2.	Mercersburg, Va.	Failed to arrive.	1 87
5052	do.	do.	195 00	1 87	May 10.	North Mountain, Va.	do.	1 87
5068	Fairmount to Uniontown.	E. C. Bright.	252 20	80	April 15, 26.	Uniontown, Va.	do.	1 60
5093	Parkersburg to Wirt C. H.	Levi Wells.	97 00	93	June, 4 times.	Wirt C. H., Va.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 25
5098	Pomeroy to Apple Grove.	J. W. Matthews.	260 00	1 25	April 22.	Apple Grove, Va.	Failed to arrive.	11 18
5110	Staunton to Weston.	W. P. Farrish.	3,490 00	11 18	April 23.	Weston, Va.	do.	2 38
5112	Franklin to Bath C. H.	J. F. & J. A. Holden.	248 50	2 38	May 6.	Bath C. H., Va.	do.	2 38
5112	do.	do.	248 50	2 38	May 7.	Monterey, Va.	do.	2 38
5123	Weston to Gauley Bridge.	McCallister, Patterson & Co.	510 00	4 90	May 22.	Kesler's Lanes, Va.	Failed to supply.	6 04
5125	Weston to Fork Lick.	do.	315 00	3 02	April 24, May 1.	Fork Lick, Va.	Failed to arrive.	1 64
5142	Columbia to Keswick Depot.	Walker Taleferro.	470 00	1 50	June 25.	Wilmington, Va.	Failed to take mail.	4 44
5160	Pittsylvania C. H. to Martinsville.	W. H. Taylor.	171 00	1 64	June 8.	Martinsville, Va.	Failed to arrive.	45
5163	Martinsville to Patrick C. H.	A. G. Walkis.	516 00	2 48	April.	On route, Va.	Inferior service.	45
5172	Rock Castle to Meadows of Dan.	James M. Ross.	47 00	45	April 14.	Rock Castle, Va.	Failed to arrive.	1 20
5172	do.	do.	47 00	45	April 21.	Meadows of Dan, Va.	do.	1 10
5178	Pack's Ferry to Princeton.	Margaret Pauley.	125 00	1 20	May 1.	Pack's Ferry, Va.	do.	1 58
5183	Peterstown to Princeton.	do.	115 00	1 10	May 28.	Princeton, Va.	do.	68
5183	do.	do.	115 00	1 10	May 27.	Peterstown, Va.	do.	68
5192	Abingdon to Elizabethtown.	John K. Miller.	164 75	1 58	May 8.	Abingdon, Va.	do.	66 15
5211	Hillsville to Grayson C. H.	W. L. Tipton.	71 50	68	June 7.	Hillsville, Va.	do.	66 15
5211	do.	do.	71 50	68	do.	Grayson, C. H., Va.	do.	66 15
5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot.	W. C. Nelson.	650 00	3 12	April, May, June, 13 times.	Franklin Depot, Va.	Failed to arrive in time.	4 00
5688	Fayetteville to Swift Island.	A. H. Saunders.	393 00	3 77	May 1, 8, June 12, 19.	Swift Island, N. O.	do.	2 70
5693	Fayetteville to Salem.	E. T. & J. W. Clemmons.	1,085 46	3 47	June 7, 10, 12.	High Point, N. O.	Failed to connect.	75
5694	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown.	Blocher & Love.	345 00	3 31	April 23.	Fayetteville, N. O.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 00
5723	Greensboro' to Lexington.	E. P. Clemmons.	1,170 00	1 87	May 19.	Lexington, N. O.	Failed to bring mail.	66 15
5731	Salisbury to Ashville.	Baxter & Adams.	764 73	2 45	April, May, June, 27 times.	Salisbury, N. O.	Failed to arrive.	66 15
5731	do.	do.	764 73	2 45	do.	Lincolnton, N. O.	do.	96
5750	Haywood to Green Level.	Benj. W. Thomas.	100 00	96	May 29.	Green Level, N. O.	do.	5 76
5752	Pittsboro' to Caledonia.	Robert M. Stinson.	300 00	2 88	May 2, 9.	Caledonia, N. O.	do.	2 39
5761	Salisbury to Troy.	A. H. Saunders.	249 00	2 39	May 9.	Salisbury, N. O.	do.	2 50
5695	Fayetteville to Troy.	do.	499 00	4 79	April, May, June, 10 times.	Swift Island, N. O.	Failed to supply.	30 00
6802	Jacksonville to Tallahassee.	P. A. Stockton.	4,250 00	20 45	May, 5 times.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Failed to connect.	42 00
6802	do.	do.	4,250 00	20 45	June, 6 times.	do.	do.	46 60
9803	Odesa to Cecilton.	James A. Cannon.	400 00	.....	Dec. 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856.	On route, Md.	Inferior service.	1 66
9480	Bedford to Williamsburg.	James S. Beckwith.	520 00	1 66	May 28.	Williamsburg, Pa.	Failed to arrive.	.....
8251	Owingsville to Catlettsburg.	Edmund Wells.	289 00	2 77	Remit deduction of \$13 85.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....
8251	do.	do.	289 00	2 77	Remit deduction of \$8 31.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....
6807	New Smyrna to Indian River.	W. F. Russell.	450 00	9 37	Remit deduction of \$18 74.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
9397	Eaten to Towand.....	O. C. Cowell.....	\$295 00	\$1 40	June 28.....	Towand, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$1 40
9455	Cowdersport to Jersey Shore.....	M. Eden.....	408 00	3 92	June 25.....	Jersey Shore, Pa.....	do.....	.....	3 92
9502	Brookville to Ridgeway.....	W. J. Sibley.....	200 00	1 94	June 30.....	Brookville, Pa.....	Failed to take mail.....	\$1 00	.....
9512	Ligonier to Donegal.....	Thomas A. Seaton.....	52 00	50	do.....	Donegal, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	50
9712	Meshannon to Clearfield.....	Samuel Evans.....	240 00	1 15	do.....	Meshannon, Pa.....	do.....	.....	1 15
7859	Galveston to Sabine City.....	Joseph Atkins.....	800 00	7 60	June 19.....	Galveston, Texas.....	do.....	.....	7 60
7859	do.....	do.....	800 00	7 60	June 30.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	2 00	.....
7867	Houston to Huntsville.....	J. C. Smith.....	3,444 00	11 40	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, 25 times.	Goshen, Texas.....	Failed to supply.....	18 75	.....
7884	Woodville to Town Bluff.....	Seymour White.....	99 00	90	June 21.....	Woodville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	90
7890	Nacogdoches to Woodville.....	Henry Voigt.....	585 00	5 62	May 29.....	do.....	do.....	.....	5 62
7890	do.....	do.....	585 00	5 62	June 7.....	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	do.....	.....	5 62
7979	Indianola to Matagorda.....	Thomas Collins.....	490 00	4 71	June 27.....	Matagorda, Texas.....	do.....	.....	4 71
8013	Rusk to Douglas.....	Wade & Jones.....	160 00	1 54	June 18.....	Rusk, Texas.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	1 54
8022	San Augustine to Woodville.....	Joseph F. Palmer.....	460 00	4 22	March 1, 8, May 3.....	San Augustine, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	3 00	.....
7002	Montgomery to Mobile.....	Powell & Ellsworth.....	60,000 00	82 19	Remit deduction of \$410 95.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	329,000 00	449 50	April 12.....	Cairo, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 26.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 1.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 3.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 17.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 24.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 31.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 14.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 23.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	162 29	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 29.....	do.....	do.....	267 59	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 12.....	do.....	do.....	152 93	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 18.....	do.....	do.....	163 07	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 3.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 16.....	New Orleans, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 19.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 2.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 8.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 17.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 30.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 1.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 3.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 3.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 6.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April 24.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 4.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May 23.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 27.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 25.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June 28.....	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
9379	do.....	Sheriff & Cummings.....	76 00	12	Remit \$9 50 of deduction of \$19.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9660	Schuylkill Haven to Fremont.....	Thos. Dornan.....	510 00	81	June 2.....	Schuylkill Haven, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	81
5502	Montgomery to Mobile.....	Powell & Metcalf.....	36,000 00	49 45	Remit fine of \$12.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit fine of \$8.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit fine of \$60.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit fine of \$10.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit fine of \$20.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit fine of \$60.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Remit deduction of \$82 20.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7002	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 19	Remit \$360 of the fine of \$739 71.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7002	do.....	Powell & Ellsworth.....	60,000 00	82 10	Remit \$40 of the deduction of \$82 10.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
					[The above cases specially reported July 29, 1856.]				
8221	Lexington to Harrodsburg.....	Irvine & Hawkins.....	1,500 00	2 40	June 30.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Failed to connect.....	60	.....
8221	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	2 40	June 27.....	Harrodstown, Ky.....	do.....	60	.....
8241	Claysville to Washington.....	Cook & King.....	159 00	1 53	April, May, 5 times.....	Washington, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	15 30	.....
8271	Prestonburg to Hazard.....	David Cooley.....	250 00	2 40	April 1, May 20.....	Prestonburg, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	4 80	.....
8280	Mershon's X Roads to Boonville.....	B. Brown.....	176 00	1 65	June 11.....	Boonville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	3 30	.....
8292	Somerset to Whitley C. H.....	Cook & King.....	225 00	2 15	May 7.....	Somerset, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	2 15	.....
8299	Harrodsburg to Bardstown.....	W. S. Davidson.....	1,165 50	3 20	April 25.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.....	Failed to connect.....	80	.....
8305	Elizabethtown to Columbia.....	Wm. F. Warren.....	1,019 00	2 79	April 10.....	Elizabethtown, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	2 79	.....
8314	Columbia to Monticello.....	Jno. L. Sallee.....	289 00	2 77	April 4.....	Columbia, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	5 54	.....
8324	Scottsville to Bowling Green.....	Paul Thachton.....	120 00	1 10	May 17.....	Bowling Green, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	1 10	.....
8327	Russellville to Tompkinsville.....	W. J. Roberts.....	370 00	3 55	April, May, June, 9 times.....	Russellville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	63 90	.....
8327	do.....	do.....	370 00	3 55	Suspend pay, and refer to contract of- fice, July 28, 1856.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8332	Greenville to Hardinsburg.....	J. J. Robertson.....	275 00	2 65	April, May, June, 4 times.....	Hardinsburg, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	10 60	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8340	Owensboro' to Knottsville.....	Alex. Adams.....	\$80 00	\$0 38	April, May, 18 times..	Knottsville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$1 80	.....
8347	Hopkinsville to Springfield	E. S. Hockersmith.....	440 00	2 10	May, 6 times.....	Hopkinsville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	\$24 12
8353	Princeton to Providence.....	F. H. Skinner	174 00	1 67	May 6, 20.....	Princeton, Ky.....	do.....	.....	6 68
8811	Union to Lebanon	Wade H. Bruden	650 00	6 25	May, June, 7 times...	Union, Mo.....	do.....	.....	87 50
8812	St. Louis to Keokuk.....	J. S. McCune, president	15, 000 00	31 78	April 5.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	7 00	.....
8835	Mexico to New London.....	Absalom Williams.....	269 00	2 01	April 23, May 7.....	Mexico, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 02
8835	do.....	do.....	269 00	2 01	April 22.....	New London, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 01
8849	Keokuk to Hannibal	Dudding & Anderson ..	2, 490 00	7 98	May 17, 20.....	Keokuk, Mo.....	do.....	.....	15 96
8858	La Grange to Trenton.....	S. R. Scott.....	633 00	6 08	April, June, July, 4 times.	La Grange, Mo.....	do.....	.....	24 32
8858	do.....	do.....	633 00	6 08	May, June, 4 times...	Trenton, Mo.....	do.....	.....	24 32
8868	Bloomington to Chillicothe	Jno. R. Gatewood.....	309 40	2 97	April 1.....	do.....	Failed to take mail	3 00	.....
8868	do.....	do.....	309 40	2 97	June 18.....	Chillicothe, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 97
8873	Marshall to Miami	A. A. Pugh.....	450 00	4 30	April 29.....	Marshall, Mo.....	Failed to take mail.....	6 00	.....
8886	Princeton to Chillicothe	Gatewood & Smith.....	618 00	2 97	May 1, 18.....	Chillicothe, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 94
8889	Chillicothe to Plattsburg.....	Jno. M. Gatewood	282 00	2 71	April, May, June, 3 times.	do.....	do.....	.....	8 13
8889	do.....	do.....	282 00	2 71	May, June, 2 times...	Plattsburg, Mo.....	do.....	.....	5 42
8892	Carrollton to Chillicothe.....	Osborn Anderson	166 00	1 60	April 19.....	Chillicothe, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	3 20
8895	Crab Orchard to Plattsburg	Jno. Stone.....	398 00	1 27	May 6.....	Plattsburg, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 27
8895	do.....	do.....	398 00	1 27	April 30, May 5.....	Crab Orchard, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 54
8901	St. Joseph to Council Bluff.....	P. S. Frost.....	3, 900 00	12 50	April 26, 30.....	Oregon, Mo.....	Wet mail	10 00	.....
8917	Westport to Harrisonville.....	Caleb Kerr.....	200 00	1 96	May 1.....	Harrisonville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	3 92
8922	Marshall to Lexington.....	John K. Owens.....	300 00	2 88	June 18.....	Marshall, Mo.....	do.....	.....	5 76
8924	Miami to Brunswick	Edward Stevenson.....	120 00	1 15	April 12.....	Brunswick, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 15
8929	Boonville to Versailles	Cape Hufford	750 00	3 60	April 22, June 28.....	Versailles, Mo.....	Failed to connect.....	1 80	.....
8932	Versailles to Georgetown.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	144 90	1 39	Quarter ending June 30, 1856.	On route, Mo.....	No service performed .....	.....	36 22
8944	Warsaw to Springfield	Kimball & Moore	2, 493 00	7 99	April 3.....	Springfield, Mo.....	Failed to connect	1 75	.....
8949	Tuscumbia to Lebanon.....	Emily Golden.....	211 00	2 00	May 4, 11.....	Lebanon, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	8 00
8954	Lebanon to Springfield	Wm. S. Herrington.....	460 00	2 21	May 13.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 21
8955	do.....	do.....	250 00	2 40	April 23.....	do.....	do.....	.....	2 40
8955	do.....	do.....	250 00	2 40	April 25.....	Springfield, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 40
8959	Bolivar to Ocala.....	Henry Pollard.....	319 00	2 00	April 29.....	Bolivar, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 00
8966	Papinsville to Carthage.....	J. W. McFarland.....	320 00	3 10	April, May, 5 times ..	Carthage, Mo.....	do.....	.....	15 50
8967	Papinsville to Greenfield	Jno. D. Myers	300 00	2 85	May 6, 13, 20.....	Greenfield, Mo.....	do.....	.....	8 55
8983	Springfield to Rockbridge.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	371 00	3 56	April 17.....	Rockbridge, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 56
8987	Forsythe to Cassville.....	Thomas Martinsdale ..	229 00	2 20	May, June, 3 times...	Forsythe, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	13 20
9007	Sulphur Springs to Jackson.....	Jac. Tobler.....	2, 152 00	6 89	April 1, May 1.....	Sulphur Springs, Mo..	Failed to connect .....	.....	3 40
9022	Murphreysboro' to Appleton	E. H. Whitledge.....	300 00	2 88	May, 4 times	Murphreysboro', Mo.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	11 52
9050	Lexington to Calhoun	Jno. Bush	299 00	2 90	April 8, 15, 22.....	Lexington, Mo.....	do.....	.....	8 70
9302	Keokuk to Burlington	E. S. Alvord.....	3, 490 00	5 56	April, May, June, 45 times.	Burlington, Iowa.....	Failed to connect	67 50	.....
9302	do.....	do.....	3, 490 00	5 56	April, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	22 24
9313	Fairfield to Chariton	do.....	2, 400 00	7 69	May 17.....	Albia, Iowa.....	Mail left behind.....	5 00	.....

9315	Fairfield to Lancaster	Jac. Shoemaker	265 00	1 27	May, June, 13 times ..	Miner's Mills, Iowa ..	Failed to supply	3 90	.....
9322	Burlington to Keosauqua	E. S. Alvord	900 00	2 88	June 13	Keosauqua, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 88
9323	Iowa City to Muscatine	do.....	936 00	1 50	April, 3 times	Muscatine, Iowa	do.....	.....	4 50
9333	do.....	do.....	936 00	1 50	April 19, 30	Iowa City, Iowa	Failed to connect	70	.....
9335	Iowa City to Dubuque	do.....	3,848 00	6 27	May 6	Dubuque, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 27
9335	do.....	do.....	3,848 00	6 27	April, May, 3 times ..	do.....	Failed to connect	4 50	.....
9335	do.....	do.....	3,848 00	6 27	April, May, 6 times ..	Iowa City, Iowa	do.....	9 00	.....
9339	Muscatine to Oskaloosa	do.....	1,300 00	6 25	April 3, 10	Muscatine, Iowa	Failed to depart in time ..	4 00	.....
9343	Davenport to Iowa City	do.....	1,080 00	5 19	June 17	Iowa City, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 19
9347	Tipton to Fulton	H. C. Pierce	300 00	2 88	May 3	Tipton, Iowa	do.....	.....	2 88
9360	Dubuque to Davenport	Millard & Byington ..	1,587 00	5 08	May, June, 4 times ..	Dubuque, Iowa	Failed to arrive in time ..	8 00	.....
9360	do.....	do.....	1,587 00	5 08	April, May, June, 7 times.	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	35 56
9360	do.....	do.....	1,587 00	5 08	April, May, 6 times ..	do.....	Failed to depart	18 00	.....
9361	Dubuque to Delhi	E. S. Alvord	300 00	96	April 1, May 8	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 92
9362	Dubuque to Garnaville	Kusenetter & Borden ..	325 00	1 56	April 5	do.....	Failed to connect	35	.....
9363	Dubuque to Muscatine	Johnson & Harrison ..	406 28	1 95	April 2, 9, 30	Muscatine, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 85
9371	Garnaville to Prairie du Chien ..	W. H. Stirell	300 00	1 44	April 11	Prairie du Chien, Iowa ..	do.....	.....	1 44
9386	Quasqueton to Vinton	H. B. Hatch	135 00	1 25	April, 9, 16	Vinton, Iowa	do.....	.....	2 50
9393	Fort Des Moines to Macedonia ..	E. S. Alvord	1,900 00	18 26	April 10	On route, Iowa	Left newspaper mail	20 00	.....
9403	Knoxville to Decatur	N. H. Richardson	355 00	3 41	April 4, 11	Knoxville, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 82
9409	Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs	E. S. Alvord	5,400 00	17 30	June 5	Council Bluffs, Iowa ..	Failed to take mail	5 00	.....
9411	Eddyville to Knoxville	Edmund Jones	165 00	1 58	May 5	Eddyville, Iowa	Wet mail	1 50	.....
9430	Acton to Glenwood	Saml. Riggs	4 65	4 50	April 2	Glenwood, Iowa	Failed to arrive and depart ..	.....	9 00
9471	Oceola to Peru	Peyton J. Goss	1 30	1 25	May 1	Peru, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 25
13043	Dexter to Mason	F. Larue	374 00	1 19	May, 4 times	Ingham, Mich	Failed to supply	1 00	.....
13051	Jackson to Lansing	Humphrey & Hibbard ..	1,350 00	2 16	April 15 to May 31, 36 times.	West Delhi, Mich	do.....	9 00	.....
13057	Lansing to Allegan	B. Pratt ..	448 00	4 30	April, May, 8 times ..	Chester, Mich	do.....	4 00	.....
13058	Lansing to Ionia	Humphrey & Hibbard ..	994 00	1 59	April 3, 4, 5	Lansing, Mich	Failed to arrive in time ..	1 50	.....
13072	Pontiac to Lapeer	Ira S. Pearsall	363 00	58	April, 7 times	Pontiac, Mich	Failed to connect	84	.....
13077	Lakeville to Almont	C. Carpenter	49 50	47	April 26	Lakeville, Mich	Failed to arrive .....	.....	47
13078	Groveland to Kensington	D. Donaldson	225 00	2 16	April 19, 26	Groveland, Mich	do.....	.....	4 32
13084	Romeo to Port Huron	N. S. Gertchins	230 00	2 21	April 19	Romeo, Mich	Failed to arrive and depart ..	.....	4 42
13091	Flint to Saginaw	E. N. Pettie	550 00	88	April 1, 3, 5	Saginaw, Mich	Failed to arrive in time ..	60	.....
13299	Salem to Metropolis City	C. Musgrave	1,748 00	5 60	June 24	Metropolis City, Ill ..	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 60
13303	Raleigh to Elizabethtown	Daniel Jones	169 00	1 62	May 9	Elizabethtown, Ill	do.....	.....	1 62
13304	Raleigh to Marion	A. J. Laswell	149 00	1 43	May 7	Raleigh, Ill	do.....	.....	1 43
13307	Shawneetown to Belleville	A. D. Hay	2,800 00	8 97	April 1 to May 26, 29 times.	Raneysburg, Ill	Failed to supply	14 50	.....
13312	Golconda to Marion	C. Musgrave	343 50	1 67	May 23	Golconda, Ill	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 67
13312	do.....	do.....	348 50	1 69	April, 8 times	Marion, Ill	do.....	.....	13 52
13331	Belleville to Mt. Hawkins	M. C., J. N., and J. W. Hawkins.	455 00	4 37	April 17, May 8	Mt. Hawkins, Ill	do.....	.....	8 74
13331	do.....	do.....	362 00	1 74	May, June, 20 times ..	Chenning, Ill	Failed to supply	4 00	.....
13336	Carlyle to Hillsboro'	J. B. Roper	200 00	1 92	May 30	Hillsboro', Ill	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 92
13340	Brighton to Jacksonville	Benj. Neilson	800 00	3 84	April 1 to June 30	Fayette, Ill	Failed to supply	13 00	.....
13363	Rushville to Keokuk	John Shores	1,400 00	4 48	April 29	Keokuk, Ill	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 48
13369	Quincy to Naples	E. S. Alvord	3,300 00	5 28	June 27	Liberty, Ill	Failed to supply	30	.....
13369	do.....	do.....	3,300 00	5 28	May 3	Naples, Ill	Failed to bring way mail ..	3 00	.....
13372	Quincy to Keokuk	John Shores	799 00	2 56	May 17	Keokuk, Ill	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 56
13372	do.....	do.....	799 00	2 56	May 15	do.....	Wet mail	2 00	.....
13388	Farmington to Burlington	B. Follett	380 00	3 65	May 10	Farmington, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart ..	.....	7 30

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
13402	Knoxville to Farmington	Wm. H. Holcomb.....	\$166 00	\$1 59	April 16 to May 29....	Uniontown, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	\$2 10	.....
13403	Galesburg to Green River.....	do.....	398 00	3 82	May 22 to June 12....	Green River, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$7 64
13433	Waukegan to Richmond.....	F. Shumway.....	168 50	1 61	May 14.....	Richmond, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 61
13463	Leyden Centre to Barrington.....	W. Vernon.....	173 68	1 66	April 14.....	Leyden Centre, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 66
13482	Elgin to Coral.....	T. R. Welch.....	415 38	1 33	May 1, 3, 8.....	New Plato, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	90	.....
13521	Hennepin to Wenona.....	J. B. Simpson.....	450 00	2 16	May 17.....	Hennepin, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 16
13560	Washington to Havana.....	J. A. Williams.....	600 00	5 76	April 3, 10.....	Washington, Ill.....	do.....	.....	11 52
14009	St. Paul to Galena.....	Galena and Minnesota Packet Co., Pres't.	\$50 per trip	.....	July 1.....	Capoli, Min. Ter.....	Failed to take mail.....	2 00	.....
14009	do.....	do.....	\$50 per trip	.....	June 10.....	Warner's Land'g, M.T.	Failed to supply.....	2 00	.....
14009	do.....	do.....	\$50 per trip	.....	May 17.....	Dubuque, M. T.....	do.....	5 00	.....
14009	do.....	do.....	\$50 per trip	.....	June 9, 10, 12.....	Prairie du Chien, M.T.	do.....	4 50	.....
7412	Natchez to St. Francesville.....	H. J. Deford.....	1,700 00	51 45	Remit \$10 90; deduc- tion.—(See App.)	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
8800	Jefferson City to Boonville.....	Moore & Walker.....	3,890 00	51 33	April 29, May 5.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	5 33
8800	do.....	do.....	3,890 00	51 33	April, May, June, 53 times.	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	159 00	.....
8814	St. Louis to Fulton.....	Kimball & Moore.....	7,362 80	10 08	April 27.....	Fulton, Mo.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
8814	do.....	do.....	7,362 80	10 08	April 27, 29.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	5 00	.....
8827	Fulton to Glasgow.....	do.....	6,500 00	10 42	April, May, June.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	Failed to connect.....	60 00	.....
8827	do.....	do.....	6,500 00	10 42	May 14.....	do.....	Wet mail.....	5 00	.....
8871	Glasgow to Liberty.....	Moore & Walker.....	6,394 00	20 49	May, 7 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	21 00	.....
8907	Liberty to Weston.....	Kimball & Moore.....	1,350 00	4 32	May, 3 times.....	Weston, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 96
8907	do.....	do.....	1,350 00	4 32	April, May, June, 12 times.	do.....	Failed to connect.....	12 96	.....
8913	Independence to Harrisonville.....	J. D. Sage.....	280 00	1 09	April, May, June, 24 times.	Harrisonville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	24 59
8926	Boonville to Independence.....	Moore & Walker.....	8,990 00	12 31	April, May, June, 62 times.	Independence, Mo.....	Failed to connect.....	186 00	.....
7004	Montgomery to Greensboro'.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	5,280 00	7 23	May, June, 8 times....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	12 00	.....
7005	Montgomery to Prattsville.....	G. T. Hill.....	796 00	1 28	June 19.....	Prattsville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 28
7038	Talladega to Crosswell.....	W. F. Roberts.....	100 00	96	April 5.....	Crosswell, Ala.....	do.....	.....	96
7064	Huntsville to Whitesburg.....	J. H. Thomason.....	245 00	33	June 7, 21, 22.....	Whitesburg, Ala.....	do.....	.....	99
7069	Whitesburg to Montevallo.....	Harrington & Barnes.....	2,445 00	7 83	May 20, 29, 31.....	Little Warren, Ala...	Failed to supply.....	3 00	.....
7082	Tuscumbia to Columbus.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	1,900 00	3 89	April 7, 10.....	Tuscumbia, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	7 78
7082	do.....	do.....	1,900 00	3 89	June, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	3 60	.....
7082	do.....	do.....	1,900 00	3 89	June 25.....	Aberdeen, Ala.....	do.....	25	.....
7102	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro'.....	R. Jemison, jr.....	1,148 00	1 84	April 23, May 20.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	80	.....
7107	Tuscaloosa to Jasper.....	D. M. Compton.....	378 00	1 81	June 30.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 81
7108	Tuscaloosa to Centreville.....	Samuel Frazer.....	245 00	2 36	May 31.....	Centreville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 36
7108	do.....	do.....	245 00	2 36	May 30.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 36
7104	Tuscaloosa to Columbus.....	Benjamin H. Moody.....	856 00	2 74	May 3, 17, June 21....	do.....	do.....	.....	8 22
7115	Selma to Cahaba.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	896 00	50	April 22.....	Selma, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	50
7118	Cahaba to Camden.....	S. F. Gafford.....	1,000 00	3 20	June 30.....	Cahaba, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 20
7118	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	3 20	June 30.....	Camden, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 20

7125	Greensboro' to Columbus.....	Jemison & Ficklin	6,248 00	8 56	May 2.....	Clinton, Ala.....	Failed take all the mail.....	3 00	.....
7125	do.....	do.....	6,248 00	8 56	June 28	do.....	No way mail.....	2 00	.....
7125	do.....	do.....	6,248 00	8 56	April, June, 6 times ..	Greensboro', Ala.,	Failed to connect	12 00	.....
7127	Eutaw to Demopolis	Finity Hubbard	675 00	3 25	April 25.....	Eutaw, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 25
7129	Gainesville to Livingston	William Kirkland	350 00	1 12	May 1, 6, 13	Gainesville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 36
7130	Livingston to Eutaw.....	Rob. Johnson	440 00	2 11	April 21, 24.....	Eutaw, Ala.....	do.....	.....	4 22
7132	Livingston to Old Washington.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	April, May, June, 9 times.	Hobby, Ala.....	Failed to supply.....	4 50	.....
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	May 2.....	Old Washington, Ala.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 80
7139	Coffeeville to Mount Vernon.....	James L. Blackham	1,834 00	5 87	January 15	Mount Vernon, Ala ..	do.....	.....	5 87
7139	do.....	do.....	1,834 00	5 87	January 15	Coffeeville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 87
7144	Burnt Corn to Andalusia.....	A. J. Fletcher.....	545 00	2 62	April 1, 8.....	Burnt Corn, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 24
7144	do.....	do.....	545 00	2 62	April 29.....	Andalusia, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 62
7144	do.....	do.....	545 00	2 62	June 7	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	60	.....
7146	Burnt Corn to St. Stephen's.....	J. W. Portis.....	1,190 00	5 72	May 1.....	Burnt Corn, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 72
7148	Buena Vista to Bell's Landing.....	W. K. Lindsey	104 00	1 00	June 21	Buena Vista, Ala.....	do.....	.....	1 00
7154	Gainer's Store to Andalusia.....	John J. Jones	215 00	2 07	May 14, June 18	Gainer's Store, Ala.....	do.....	.....	4 14
7154	do.....	do.....	215 00	2 07	May 15.....	Andalusia, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 07
7155	Troy to Geneva	R. H. Johnson	957 00	4 61	April 10	Troy, Ala.....	do.....	.....	4 61
7164	Eufalia to Franklin	W. H. Roberts	300 00	2 88	June 17	Eufalia, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 88
7028	West Point to Goldsville.....	N. P. Renfro.....	295 00	2 84	May 28.....	Goldsville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 84
7072	Somerville to Elyton	R. A. Stewart.....	410 00	3 90	April 29	Elyton, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 90
7016	Tuskegee to Eufaula	R. H. Powell	900 00	2 88	June 2, 5, 12.....	Tuskegee, Ala.....	do.....	.....	8 64
7016	do.....	do.....	900 00	2 88	June 3, 5, 12.....	Eufaula, Ala.....	do.....	.....	8 64
7067	Huntsville to Bellefonte	Samuel Mead.....	494 00	51	June 24	Huntsville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	51
7104	Tuscaloosa to Columbus	Benjamin H. Moody.....	856 00	2 74	June 1, 5, 12, 26.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 20	.....
14695	Logansport to Camden	John Cantner.....	84 00	.....	December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1855.	Camden, Ind.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	8 10
14695	do.....	do.....	84 00	.....	Remove suspension of pay.	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

7512	Napoleon to Memphis.....	Robert C. Brinkley.....	10,000 00	48 08	May 1.....	Memphis, Ark.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	48 08
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	April, May, 3 times ..	Walnut Bend, Ark.....	Failed to supply.....	6 00	.....
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	do.....	White River, Ark.....	do.....	6 00	.....
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	April 29	Napoleon, Ark	Failed to arrive .....	.....	48 08
7517	Helena to St. Francis.....	Legal representatives of G. V. C. Johnson.	1,175 00	3 77	June 27	Helena, Ark.....	Failed to connect	1 00	.....
7518	Helena to Clarendon	W. M. Davis.....	1,150 00	3 68	May 8.....	do	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 68
7518	do.....	do.....	1,150 00	3 68	May, June	do.....	Failed to connect	5 00	.....
7524	St. Francis to Batesville.....	Daniel M. Martin	1,500 00	4 82	May 13	St. Francis, Ark.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 82
7524	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	4 82	May 9, 16.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	9 64
7530	Gainesville to Bloomfield	Wm. Evans.....	450 00	4 33	March 8, 15.....	Bloomfield, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 66
7531	Gainesville to Pocahontas	Wm. Tiner	175 00	1 68	March 10.....	Gainesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	1 68
7541	North Fork to Carrollton	D. K. Tull.....	595 00	2 86	April 22	Carrollton, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 86
7541	do.....	do.....	595 00	2 86	April 7, 28.....	North Fork, Ark.....	do.....	.....	5 72
7544	Yellville to Forsythe	Geo. W. Wood.....	197 00	1 89	May 12	Forsythe, Ark.....	do.....	.....	1 89
7545	Jasper to Lebanon	Henry Box	180 00	1 78	May 23.....	Jasper, Ark.....	do.....	.....	1 78
7550	Van Buren to Fayetteville	Amos Ordzett.....	1,545 00	5 08	April, 8 times.....	Van Buren, Ark	Inferior service .....	.....	16 00
7553	Fort Smith to Doaksville	McDonald & Smith.....	845 00	8 12	April 27	Fort Smith, Ark.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
7553	do.....	do.....	845 00	8 12	May 4, 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	16 24

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7553	Fort Smith to Doaksville.....	McDonald & Smith	\$845 00	\$8 12	May 1, 15.....	Doaksville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$16 24
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	John P. Smith	3,345 55	10 72	April 30.....	Pittsburg, Ark.....	do.....	.....	10 72
7565	do.....	do.....	3,345 55	10 72	May 2, 4.....	do.....	Failed to take all the mail ..	\$10 00	.....
7568	Clarksville to Batesville.....	O. Basham	595 00	5 72	April 28, May 26.....	Batesville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	11 44
7600	Washington to Clarksville.....	Wm. Moss	6,300 00	20 19	April, May, 10 times ..	Clarksville, Ark.....	Inferior service	80 00	.....
7600	do.....	do.....	6,300 00	20 19	April 16, 18.....	do.....	Left newspaper mail	10 00	.....
7617	Clarksville to St. Paul.....	James Carlisle.....	265 00	2 55	April 3.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 55
7625	Batesville to Smithville	M. S. Hopson	264 00	2 54	April 28.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 54
7630	Wilmington to Homer.....	E. M. Owen	434 00	4 17	June 3.....	Homer, Ark.....	do.....	.....	4 17
7644	Carrollton to Rock Bridge	W. J. Wood	449 00	4 32	May 1, 8.....	Carrollton, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 64
7684	Aberdeen to Batesville	John D. Adams	20,000 00	96 15	May 11, 21, June 1....	Aberdeen, Ark.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	15 00	.....
7701	New Orleans to Mobile.....	James L. Day	35,000 00	47 95	June 12.....	New Orleans, La	Wet mail.....	5 00	.....
7734	Alexandria to Burr's Ferry	John N. Huddleston...	542 00	5 20	May 1, 6, 13.....	Hineston, La.....	Failed to supply.....	3 00	.....
7738	Harrisonburg to Natchez	Benj. Vaughn.....	2,744 00	4 40	April, May, June, 19 times.	Harrisonburg, La.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	83 60
7738	do.....	do.....	2,744 00	4 40	April, May, 11 times ..	Natchez, La	do.....	.....	48 49
7741	Columbia to Homer	W. Fletcher.....	1,694 00	8 10	May 1, 4, 8.....	Homer, La.....	do.....	.....	24 30
7752	Monroe to Shreveport	John S. Gibson.....	5,500 00	17 63	May 25, June 29.....	Monroe, La.....	Failed to connect.....	8 00	.....
7806	Alexandria to Homer.....	M. N. Swafford	2,993 00	14 37	May, 4 times	Saline Mills, La.....	Failed to supply.....	6 00	.....
15000	Nebraska City to Fort Calhoun ..	Chas. W. Pierce	700 00	6 73	May 8, June 11.....	Fort Calhoun, N. Ter..	Failed to arrive .....	.....	13 46
15016	Sidney to Kanoshe	A. A. Bradford & Co. ..	273 00	2 62	May 12.....	Kanoshe, N. Ter.....	do.....	.....	2 62
15208	Atchison to Grasshopper Falls ..	Chas. B. Norris	384 00	3 69	June 3, 10.....	Atchison, Kan. Ter....	do.....	.....	7 38
15211	Westport to Whitfield.....	Frederick Emory.....	2,500 00	8 00	April, May, 20 times ..	Whitfield, Kan. Ter....	do.....	.....	20 00
15211	do.....	do.....	2,500 00	8 00	April 26.....	do.....	Wet mail	3 00	.....
15228	Kansas to Ozawkie	Chas. B. Norris.....	484 00	4 65	May 20.....	Ozawkie, Kan. Ter....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 65
13674	Waukesha to Cedarburg	J. E. Thompson.....	200 91	1 93	May 24.....	Waukesha, Wis	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
13681	Watertown to Fond du Lac	G. Willsey	260 00	2 50	April 19.....	Watertown, Wis	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 50
13683	Watertown to Madison.....	Davis & Moore	1,000 00	3 20	April 7.....	do.....	Left mail	1 50	.....
13696	Manitowoc to Waupaca.....	C. T. Kimball.....	750 00	7 21	April 9.....	Waupaca, Wis.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 21
13705	Oshkosh to Portage City	Davis & Moore	2,940 00	9 42	April 24.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	do.....	.....	9 42
13705	do.....	do.....	2,940 00	9 42	June 3.....	Portage City, Wis.....	Failed to connect	2 50	.....
13705	do.....	do.....	2,940 00	9 42	April, May, June, 13 times.	Omro, Wis.....	Failed to supply.....	13 00	.....
13705	do.....	do.....	2,940 00	9 42	April, May, June, 13 times.	Marquette, Wis.....	do.....	13 00	.....
13711	Green Bay to Menasha	C. D. Davis.....	1,160 00	1 85	April 1.....	Kaukauna, Wis	do.....	50	.....
13713	Green Bay to Marietta	Elisha Morrow.....	720 00	6 92	April, May, 3 times...	Green Bay, Wis.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	4 50	.....
13713	do.....	do.....	720 00	6 92	April 30.....	Marinetta, Wis	do.....	2 00	.....
13731	Madison to Galena.....	Davis & Moore	4,900 00	7 85	June, July, 13 times ..	Ridgeway, Wis.....	Failed to supply.....	13 00	.....
13736	Madison to Portage City	Thomas McCluny	1,600 00	2 56	April, May, 5 times...	Portage City, Wis	Failed to arrive in time	2 50	.....
13736	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	2 56	April, May, 3 times ..	do.....	Failed to connect	1 50	.....
13746	Janesville to Columbus	A. Chapin	350 00	3 36	April, May, 2 times...	Columbus, Wis.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 72
13764	Beetown to Galena.....	M. W. Wood.....	540 00	1 73	April, May, June, 53 times.	Hurricane Grove, Wis.	Failed to supply.....	13 25	.....
13771	Mineral Point to Prairie du Chien	D. J. Hurd.....	714 00	3 43	April 15.....	Prairie duChien, Wis.	Failed to connect.....	80	.....

13777	La Cross to Black River Falls.....	W. McConnell.....	275 00	2 64	May 24.....	Roaring Creek, Wis.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
13785	Baraboo to La Cross.....	Davis & Moore.....	730 51	7 02	April 12 to May 26, 6 times.	Seven Mile Creek, Wis.	do.....	6 00	.....
13790	Portage City to Waupun.....	C. D. Davis.....	550 00	1 76	May 16 to July 7, 21 times.	Randolph Centre, Wis.	do.....	6 60	.....
13790	do.....	do.....	550 00	1 76	May 6.....	Portage City, Wis.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 76
13799	Neshkora to Waupaca.....	J. Markham.....	173 00	1 66	May 27.....	Neshkora, Wis.....	do.....	.....	1 66
7301	Gallatin to Natchez.....	Turry & Kilpatrick.....	2,395 00	7 66	April 18.....	Natchez, Miss.....	do.....	.....	7 66
7306	Jackson to Canton.....	R. Graves.....	800 00	3 85	May 27.....	Livingston, Miss.....	Failed to supply.....	30	.....
7307	Raymond to Grand Gulf.....	J. S. Acoff.....	1,000 00	3 20	April 1.....	Raymond, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 20
7318	Bolton's Depot to Raymond.....	W. H. Smith.....	600 00	45	June 24.....	do.....	do.....	.....	45
7332	Panola to Memphis.....	L. & J. A. Sims.....	450 00	1 44	May 9.....	Memphis, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 44
7337	Hernando to Chulahoma.....	H. G. Barbee.....	279 00	2 68	May 1.....	Chulahoma, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 68
7337	do.....	do.....	279 00	2 68	May 1, June 19.....	Hernando, Miss.....	do.....	.....	5 36
7337	do.....	do.....	279 00	2 68	May 30.....	Wall Hill, Miss.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
7337	do.....	do.....	279 00	2 68	May 29, 30.....	Green Leaf, Miss.....	do.....	1 00	.....
7350	Pocahontas to Tuscumbia.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	1,645 00	2 25	June 16.....	Jacinto, Miss.....	Failed to take mail.....	1 00	.....
7350	do.....	do.....	1,645 00	2 25	June 28.....	Pocahontas, Miss.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	2 25
7350	do.....	do.....	1,645 00	2 25	May 2.....	Tuscumbia, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 25
7350	do.....	do.....	1,645 00	2 25	June, 24 times.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	13 44	.....
7351	New Albany to Fulton.....	L. Jarvis, jr.....	233 00	2 23	April 30.....	Fulton, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 23
7366	Columbus to Greensboro'.....	B. Swearinger.....	1,500 00	4 81	May 25.....	Columbus, Miss.....	do.....	.....	4 81
7366	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	4 81	June 3, 10, 17.....	Greensboro', Miss.....	do.....	.....	14 43
7377	De Kalb to Macon.....	A. M. Wood.....	550 00	1 76	April 3.....	De Kalb, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 76
7383	Thomastown to Carthage.....	A. J. Babbitt.....	76 00	73	June 30.....	Thomastown, Miss.....	do.....	.....	73
7383	do.....	do.....	76 00	73	do.....	Carthage, Miss.....	do.....	.....	73
7384	Brandon to Williamsburg.....	Jac. Grubee.....	536 00	2 58	June 18.....	Williamsburg, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 58
7385	Brandon to Paulding.....	M. S. Alexander.....	1,200 00	5 77	May 21.....	Paulding, Miss.....	do.....	.....	5 77
7386	Brandon to Clinton.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	7,980 00	10 93	April 30.....	Brandon, Miss.....	do.....	.....	10 93
7390	Westville to Raleigh.....	Jac. Grubee.....	374 00	1 80	June 19.....	Raleigh, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 80
7391	Raleigh to Augusta.....	Thos. J. Welbourne.....	1,363 00	6 55	June 30.....	Augusta, Miss.....	do.....	.....	6 55
7396	Quitman to Old Washington.....	W. Johnson.....	297 00	2 85	June 26.....	Old Washington, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 85
7400	Columbia to Pass Christian.....	G. Williams.....	1,549 00	7 45	May 29.....	Shieldsboro', Miss.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
7405	Williamsburg to Brook Haven.....	M. J. Whitworth.....	699 00	3 06	April 22.....	Williamsburg, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 06
7413	Natchez to Liberty.....	B. Fugate.....	1,400 00	6 73	May 3.....	Natchez, Miss.....	do.....	.....	6 73
7417	Daleville to Gainsville.....	E. Dansby.....	375 00	3 10	May 2.....	Gainsville, Miss.....	do.....	.....	3 10
7422	Houston to Choctaw Agency.....	Jas. C. Halladay.....	600 00	2 93	April 19, 30.....	Houston, Miss.....	do.....	.....	4 60
7422	do.....	do.....	600 00	2 93	June 6.....	Choctaw Agency, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 93
7423	Shiloh to Canton.....	R. Graves.....	202 00	1 92	June 24.....	Canton, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 92
7423	do.....	do.....	202 00	1 92	May 19, June 23.....	Shiloh, Miss.....	do.....	.....	3 84
7426	Williamsburg to Raleigh.....	Thos. D. Bridges.....	280 00	2 70	April 25.....	Williamsburg, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 70
7426	do.....	do.....	280 00	2 70	June 19.....	Raleigh, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 70
7428	Biloxi to Pass Christian.....	Pardue & Mayerhoff.....	700 00	3 37	April 2, 5.....	Biloxi, Miss.....	do.....	.....	6 74
7428	do.....	do.....	700 00	3 37	April 1, 4, 8.....	Pass Christian, Miss.....	do.....	.....	10 11
7433	Lexington to Tchula.....	James Walston.....	150 00	72	April 22.....	Lexington, Miss.....	do.....	.....	72
7435	Jackson to Pascagoula.....	James Goff, sen.....	349 00	1 68	June 23.....	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 68
7441	Ripley to Rienzi.....	E. Davis.....	175 00	1 68	April 28.....	Rienzi, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 68
7456	Pontotoc to Oxford.....	A. Maulding.....	750 00	2 40	May 19.....	Oxford, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 40
7456	do.....	do.....	750 00	2 40	May 20.....	Pontotoc, Miss.....	do.....	.....	2 40
7481	Panola to Grenada.....	L. & J. A. Sims.....	449 00	1 42	May, June, 4 times.....	Grenada, Miss.....	do.....	.....	5 68
7481	do.....	do.....	449 00	1 42	June 11.....	Panola, Miss.....	do.....	.....	1 42
7372	Pontotoc to Greensboro'.....	James C. Halladay.....	897 00	2 87	June, 3 times.....	Bellefontaine, Miss.....	Failed to supply.....	90	.....
7372	do.....	do.....	897 00	2 87	April, May, 3 times.....	Greensboro', Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	8 61

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8450	Nashville to Bowling Green.....	Carter & Thomas	\$1,125 00	\$3 09	April 26	Franklin, Tenn.....	Left way mail.....	\$1 50	.....
8452	Nashville to Russellville.....	E. S. Hackersmith	600 00	1 92	May 30.....	Russellville, Tenn....	Failed to take mail.....	1 00	.....
8453	Nashville to Hopkinsville.....	G. H. Slaughter	2,500 00	8 01	April 17.....	Hopkinsville, Tenn....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$8 01
8453	do.....	do.....	2,500 00	8 01	June 27.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	8 01
8456	Nashville to Huntingdon.	James J. Wyley.....	5,950 00	19 07	June 29	do.....	Failed to connect	4 25	.....
8456	do.....	do.....	5,950 00	19 07	Jan., Feb., March, 13 times.	Huntingdon, Tenn....	do.....	52 00	.....
8457	Nashville to Waynesboro'	Thomas H. Carter	575 00	1 44	June 30.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 44
8458	Nashville to Tuscumbia.....	do.....	1,775 00	5 42	May 18, June 27.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
8464	Lebanon to Carthage	W. C. Tonson	350 00	56	April, May, 3 times....	Carthage, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 68
8465	Lebanon to Murfree-boro'	H. L. Baird	170 00	1 63	May 17.....	Lebanon, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 63
8471	Carthage to Clements ville	Cook & King.	246 00	2 36	April 25	Carthage, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 36
8477	Double Springs to Crossville	Adkins & Patton.....	245 00	2 37	May 5, 12.....	Crossville, Tenn....	Failed to take mail.....	.....	4 74
8486	Crossville to Jamestown.....	Jesse Atkins.....	115 00	1 10	May 10.....	Jamestown, Tenn....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 10
8486	do.....	do.....	115 00	1 10	June 21	Crossville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	1 10
8487	Crossville to Pikesville	Pickel & Reans	110 00	1 05	June 5.....	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 05
8487	do.....	do.....	110 00	1 05	April 12, May 2	Crossville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	2 10
8487	do.....	do.....	110 00	1 05	April, May, 5 times....	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 25
8488	Crossville to Ten-Mile Stand.....	Joshua Renfrom.....	120 00	1 15	May 11.....	Ten-Mile Stand, Tenn.	do.....	.....	1 15
8488	do.....	do.....	120 00	1 15	May 12.....	Crossville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	1 15
8494	Kingston to Roberts ville.....	Burk & McPhail	65 00	62	June 26.....	Roberts ville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	62
8499	Knoxville to Blountsville.....	Summerson & Kent.....	2,500 00	8 01	May 9.....	Blountsville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	8 01
8501	Knoxville to Wilsonville.....	Philip Seaton.....	232 00	2 23	April 2	Wilsonville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	2 23
8506	Knoxville to Limestone Springs..	Jas. C. Bradford	1,900 00	6 05	May 24, 29, 31	Limestone Springs, Tenn.	Inferior service .....	.....	7 26
8512	Jacksonboro' to Wild Cat	N. Sharpe.....	179 00	1 72	June 26.....	Jacksonboro', Tenn....	Failed to connect.....	40	.....
8518	Rogersville to Tazewell	J. H. Russell.....	149 00	1 43	April, May, 3 times ..	Rogersville, Tenn....	do.....	90	.....
8521	Rogersville to Jonesville	Geo. C. Bradley.....	159 00	1 48	April 21	Jonesville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 48
8526	Taylorsville to Bristol.....	Jas. Edmondson	120 00	1 15	April 18, 25.....	Bristol, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 30
8526	do.....	do.....	120 00	1 15	do.....	Taylorsville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	2 30
8526	do.....	do.....	120 00	1 15	Jan., Feb., 5 times ..	Bristol, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 75
8526	do.....	do.....	120 00	1 15	Jan., Feb., March, 7 times.	Taylorsville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	8 05
8535	Greenville to Dandridge	A. W. Howard.....	200 00	1 92	April, May, June, 3 times.	Greenville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 76
8535	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	April, May, June, 4 times.	Dandridge, Tenn....	do.....	.....	7 68
8540	Trundells' X Roads to Marysville.	Sesler & Barnes	83 00	80	April 5	Trundells' X Roads, Tenn.	do.....	.....	80
8540	do.....	do.....	83 00	79	March, 3 times.....	do.....	do.....	.....	2 37
8540	do.....	do.....	83 00	79	January 12	Marysville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	79
8541	Marysville to Benton	Jas. Ware	450 00	4 33	April 3	do.....	do.....	.....	4 33
8544	Tellico Plains to Clarksville	H. Vaughan.....	800 00	3 85	April 1, May 29.....	Clarksville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	7 70
8557	Pikeville to Athens.....	W. C. Lillard	400 00	1 92	May 16.....	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 92
8558	McMinnville to Pelham	W. P. Banes	336 00	1 62	May 10.....	Pelham, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 62

8562	Shelbyville to Huntsville.....	W. H. Moore.....	842 00	2 70	May 9, 16.....	Carmage, Tenn.....	Failed to supply.....	60	.....
8567	Shelbyville to Fayetteville.....	E. D. Dringgold.....	200 00	64	Feb. 7.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	64
8572	Fayetteville to Cornersville.....	Jno. H. Timmons.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856.	Gas Factory and Cornersville, Tenn.	No service performed.....	.....	39 46
8589	Clarksville to Nashville.....	G. A. Woodson.....	800 00	2 56	April, May, 5 times.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 80
8589	do.....	do.....	800 00	2 56	June 28.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	60	.....
8590	Clarksville to Paris.....	J. J. Duncan.....	1,670 00	5 35	April 17, May 10.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	10 70
8595	Huntingdon to Grand Junction.....	J. J. Wyley.....	4,250 00	12 98	April 3.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	12 98
8599	Paris to Columbus.....	Jas. W. Perry.....	787 00	2 52	January 22.....	Columbus, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 52
8602	Dresden to Yorkville.....	Jas. H. Gibbs.....	193 00	1 85	January 3, 10.....	Yorkville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 70
8605	Dyersburg to Trenton.....	Knox & McDaniel.....	300 00	2 44	June 28.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 44
8608	Trenton to Jackson.....	Lorenzo Goodall.....	300 00	1 44	May 6.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 44
8618	Perryville to Red Mound.....	W. B. Bright.....	165 75	1 59	April 18.....	Red Mound, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 59
8619	Waynesboro' to Salisbury.....	Sims, Brother & Co.....	2,240 00	7 18	June 9.....	Sorley, Tenn.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
8619	do.....	do.....	2,240 00	7 18	April 1.....	Salisbury, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	1 75	.....
8629	Bolivar to Wesley.....	Price & Hicks.....	297 00	2 85	June 19.....	Wesley, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 85
8636	Raleigh to Dyersburg.....	Jno. M. Moore.....	925 00	4 45	June 5.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	4 45
8636	do.....	do.....	925 00	4 45	June 3.....	Raleigh, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	4 45
7132	Livingston to Old Washington.....	R. Johnson.....	1,000 00	4 80	Suspend pay, June 2, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY AUGUST 9, 1856.

3007	Philadelphia to West Chester.....	John Crawford.....	850 00	2 72	July 4.....	Philadelphia & West Chester, Pa.	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 72
5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot.....	Wm. C. Nelson.....	650 00	3 12	July 6, 13, 27.....	Franklin Depot, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 00	.....
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	520 00	5 00	June, 8 times.....	Huntsville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	40 00
7946	Corsicana to Leona.....	Micajah Bateman.....	694 00	6 67	June, 4 times.....	Corsicana, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 00	.....
8269	Piketon to Logan C. H.....	John Dills, jr.....	250 00	2 40	Remit deduction of \$14 40.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
10265	Cincinnati to Dayton.....	P. Campbell.....	2,000 00	5 47	April, May, June, 13 times.	Dayton, Ohio.....	Failed to perform Sunday service.	.....	71 11
14644	Huntington to Muncietown.....	J. Masterson and Isaac Covert.	337 00	3 14	Contract transferred to Wellington Stewart, Jan. 1, 1855; therefore remove suspension of May, Aug. 5, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7566	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	S. J. Hewell.....	594 00	2 85	Remit deduction of \$8 55.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
7566	do.....	do.....	594 00	2 85	Remit deduction of \$8 55.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
7577	Rockport to Camden.....	Durham & Amis.....	2,439 00	7 82	Remit deduction of \$15 64.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
10017	Carrollton to Ingraham.....	J. G. Flesher.....	91 00	44	April 10, May 1.....	Carrollton, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	88
10017	do.....	do.....	91 00	44	April 10, May 1, 8.....	Ingraham, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 32
10030	New Lisbon to Carrollton.....	do.....	114 00	1 10	May 2, June 20.....	New Lisbon, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	2 20
10030	do.....	do.....	114 00	1 10	May 3, June 21.....	Carrollton, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	2 20

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
10045	Ravenna to Hiram.....	John Hewett.....	\$133 00	\$0 43	April 7, 12.....	Hiram, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$0 20	.....
10147	Logan to Fultonham.....	W. Chenoweth.....	170 00	1 64	June 26.....	Logan, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$1 64
10179	Mount Vernon to Cleveland.....	J. T. Ainsworth.....	2,035 00	1 05	June 30.....	Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 05
10189	Marion to Bellvue.....	John Knable.....	637 00	2 04	June 17.....	Bucyrus, Ohio.....	Failed to supply.....	25	.....
10197	Bucyrus to Fostoria.....	David W. Gould.....	268 00	2 58	June 30.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 58
10222	Kenton to Upper Sandusky.....	John Simpson.....	384 00	1 23	May 16.....	Kenton, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 23
10292	Dayton to Troy.....	T. G. & A. C. Barrett.....	405 00	1 30	June 27, 28.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	2 60
10311	Defiance to Bryan.....	S. S. Sprague.....	156 00	75	June 10, 17, 27.....	Bryan, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 25
10311	do.....	do.....	156 00	75	April 25.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	20	.....
10370	Ashland to Londonville.....	W. H. H. Potter.....	350 00	1 12	June 54.....	Mohican, Ohio.....	Failed to supply.....	30	.....
10382	Salineville to Cadiz.....	Philip Elliott.....	175 00	1 68	April 25.....	Cadiz, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 68
10452	Oneida Mills to Carrollton.....	Carroll County Railroad Co., superintendent.	272 00	43	May 27.....	Oneida Mills, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	43
14508	Indianapolis to Rushville.....	W. Wilkison.....	900 00	4 33	April 1.....	Rushville, Ia.....	do.....	.....	4 33
14585	Martinsville to Washington.....	W. T. T. Wallace.....	944 00	4 54	April 21, 22.....	Washington, Ia.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	9 08
14606	Carlisle to Bedford.....	Jac. C. Hedges.....	349 00	3 35	May 7.....	Carlisle, Ia.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 35
14610	Bowling Green to Brazil.....	John Campbell.....	450 00	72	April 2, 3.....	Bowling Green, Ia.....	do.....	.....	1 44
14617	Cambridge to Marion.....	Gilbert & Davis.....	1,200 00	3 84	April 5.....	Cambridge, Ia.....	do.....	.....	3 84
14640	Muncietown to Wilshire.....	John Conner.....	395 00	3 79	May 15, 29.....	Muncietown, Ia.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
14640	do.....	do.....	395 00	3 79	May 6.....	Wilshire, Ia.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 79
14657	New Castle to Muncietown.....	Samuel Hoover.....	200 00	1 92	May 30, 31.....	Muncietown, Ia.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	3 84
14680	Pendleton to Lebanon.....	W. V. Shanklin.....	166 00	1 59	May 6.....	Lebanon, Ia.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 59
14700	Francisville to Kankakee.....	John C. Chapman.....	790 00	3 80	April 22, 29, May 6.....	Iroquois, Ia.....	do.....	.....	11 40
14749	Attica to Milford.....	Rob. Hamilton.....	294 00	2 83	May, June, 18 times.....	Milford, Ia.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	50 94
14756	Flint to Orland.....	S. L. Sweet.....	98 00	47	April 21.....	Flint, Ia.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	20	.....
14783	Kokomo to Logansport.....	Cinn. and Chicago Railroad Co., president.	985 72	1 58	May, June, 48 times.....	Logansport, Ia.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	75 84
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	520 00	5 00	May, 10 times.....	Huntsville, Texas.....	do.....	.....	50 00
3226	Charleston to New York.....	Spofford, Tiletson & Co.	500 00	2 40	June 28.....	Charleston, S. C.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 40
6043	Charleston to Georgetown.....	W. A. C. Whitehead.....	3,800 00	6 10	May 20.....	Georgetown, S. C.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
6073	Conwaysboro' to Fair Bluff.....	Jas. W. Steagall.....	980 00	3 15	June 27.....	Fair Bluff, S. C.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 15
6092	Yorkville to Spartansburg.....	R. C. Poole.....	598 00	5 75	April 1.....	Yorkville, S. C.....	do.....	.....	5 75
6119	Laurens C. H. to Glenn Springs.....	Ward & Harvey.....	700 00	2 25	June 10.....	Laurens C. H., S. C.....	do.....	.....	2 25
6151	Pickens C. H. to Pickens C. H.....	James Hughes.....	89 00	86	May 3.....	Bachelors' Retreat, S. C.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
6307	Savannah to Pilatka.....	Jno. Cunningham.....	10,000 00	48 00	June 18.....	Orange Mills, Ga.....	Failed to deliver mail.....	5 00	.....
6307	Savannah to Jacksonville and Pilatka.....	do.....	10,000 00	20 00	May 18.....	Jacksonville, Ga.....	Failed to connect.....	5 00	.....
6308	Savannah to Darien.....	Preston Matthews.....	2,700 00	13 00	April 1 to June 30.....	On route, Ga.....	Inferior service.....	.....	25 00
6338	Geneva to Talbotton.....	Patrick Gormley.....	1,753 00	24 00	June 26.....	Talbotton, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 00
6360	St. Mary's to Traders' Hill.....	Isham Peoples.....	799 00	3 84	April 7, 9.....	Traders' Hill, Ga.....	do.....	.....	7 68
6378	Oglethorpe to Lumpkin.....	Jordan W. Prim.....	1,484 00	2 00	April 5.....	Lumpkin, Ga.....	do.....	.....	2 00

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

6499	Columbus to Fort Gaines.....	Wm. M. Lee.....	1,540 00	4 95	June 30.....	Fort Gaines, Ga.....	do.....	1 25	4 95
6499	do.....	do.....	1,540 00	4 95	May 2.....	Columbus, Ga.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 25	4 95
6499	do.....	do.....	1,540 00	4 95	May 21.....	Fort Gaines, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	1 25	4 95
6802	Jacksonville to Tallahassee.....	P. A. Stockton.....	4,250 00	20 45	Remit fine of \$42.— (See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
6802	do.....	do.....	4,250 00	20 45	Remit fine of \$30.— (See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
6807	New Smyrna to Indian River.....	W. F. Russell.....	450 00	9 37	March 16, 31.....	New Smyrna, Fla.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	4 00	1 20
6812	Newnansville to New River.....	David Browning.....	125 00	1 20	June 23.....	New River, Fla.....	Failed to arrive.....	4 00	1 20
6824	Pierceville to Fort Dade.....	Jno. W. Platt.....	150 00	1 63	June 14.....	Fort Dade, Fla.....	do.....	30	1 63
6827	Tampa to Manatee.....	Frederic Trisca.....	150 00	1 44	April 9.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Failed to connect.....	30	1 63
6840	Waukenah to Madison.....	W. E. Howell.....	356 00	3 45	do.....	Madison C. H., Fla.....	Failed to arrive.....	30	3 45
6842	Bainbridge to Apalachicola.....	Geo. Bucknam.....	8,750 00	32 71	June, 9 times.....	Chattahoochee, Fla.....	Inferior service.....	30	3 45
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	May, 20 times.....	do.....	do.....	30	18 40
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	April, 12 times.....	do.....	do.....	30	40 90
6843	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	April 7, 30.....	Marana, Fla.....	Failed to carry all the mail.....	4 00	24 54
6845	Marana to Uchee Anna.....	Jac. Edge.....	485 00	4 66	April 19, 26.....	Manatee, Fla.....	Failed to supply.....	20 00	870 85
6853	New Orleans to Key West.....	E. G. and L. F. Rogers.....	41,800 00	870 85	June 22.....	Key West, Fla.....	Failed to arrive.....	10 00	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	May 7.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Failed to take mail.....	10 00	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	June 30, quarter end'g.....	Tolono to Decatur, Ill.....	Failed one daily trip.....	231 00	870 85
13253	Tolono to Naples.....	Great Western Railroad Co., president.....	9,937 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13780	Superior to Ontonagon.....	J. Austriam.....	749 00	14 40	April 22.....	Superior, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	14 40	14 40
13780	do.....	do.....	749 00	14 40	Month of Nov., 1855.....	Ontonagon, Ill.....	Failed to leave.....	28 80	28 80
13780	do.....	do.....	749 00	14 40	January 4.....	Superior, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	7 00	14 40
13780	do.....	do.....	749 00	14 40	January.....	Ontonagon, Ill.....	do.....	14 40	14 40
13513	McLeansboro' to Hickory Hill.....	do.....	190 00	1 82	Sept. 14, 28, 1855.....	Hickory Hill, Ill.....	do.....	3 64	3 64
7347	Ripley to Cotton Gin Port.....	Jesse Moore.....	700 00	1 20	April 10 to July 10.....	On route, Miss.....	Omitted service.....	175 00	175 00
7354	Pontotoc to Jacinto.....	W. R. Young.....	375 00	1 20	Jan., Feb., 7 times.....	Pontotoc, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	8 40	8 40
7354	do.....	do.....	375 00	1 20	Jan., Feb., 8 times.....	Jacinto, Miss.....	do.....	9 60	9 60
7354	do.....	do.....	375 00	1 20	April 1 to May 27.....	On route, Miss.....	Failed to perform service.....	55 30	55 30
7415	Lawrence to Ripley.....	do.....	390 83	1 25	April 8 to July 15.....	do.....	do.....	98 18	98 18
7428	Biloxi to Pass Christian.....	H. W. Young.....	700 00	3 37	January 1 to April 1.....	Columbus, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	175 00	175 00
7467	Quitman to Columbus.....	Pardue & Mayerhoff.....	5,000 00	17 30	April 29.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	144 24	144 24
8638	Nashville to Memphis.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	15,000 00	48 08	April 21, 28; May 3.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	12 00	12 00
8638	do.....	A. L. Davis.....	15,000 00	48 08	April 3.....	do.....	Failed to supply.....	5 00	5 00
8638	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	48 08	April 27.....	Hickman, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	1 28	1 28
7005	Montgomery to Burnsville.....	do.....	15,000 00	48 08	January 4.....	Prattsville, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	1 60	1 60
7005	do.....	Green T. Hill.....	795 00	1 28	Feb., Mar., 5 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	10 95	10 95
7104	Tuscumbia to Columbus.....	do.....	796 00	1 28	Jan., Feb., 4 times.....	Columbus, Ala.....	do.....	77	77
7170	Tuscumbia to Frankford.....	B. H. Moody.....	856 00	2 74	February 6.....	Tuscumbia, Ala.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
7189	Opelika to Jacksonville.....	Geo. W. Welburn.....	240 00	77	Remit deduction of \$47 84.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
7144	Burnt Corn to Andalusia.....	M. Young.....	3,733 00	11 96	Remit deduction of \$5 24.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
7144	do.....	A. J. Fletcher.....	545 00	2 62	May 2.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
7315	Jackson to La Grange.....	do.....	15,800 00	21 65	May 3, 6.....	Canton, Miss.....	Failed to supply.....	5 00	5 00
7315	do.....	L. and J. A. Sims.....	15,800 00	21 65	Remit deduction of \$3 20.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	do.....	10 00	10 00
6004	Columbia to Calk's Ferry.....	J. W. T. Hays.....	165 00	1 60	June 13, 27.....	Manatee, Fla.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	2 00
6827	Tampa to Manatee.....	Frederick Trisca.....	150 00	1 44	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fine.	Deduct.
4068	Fort Wayne to Cold Water.....	J. H. McMahon	\$640 00	\$3 07	Remit fine of \$47 50. (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
13092	Rochester to Romeo.....	J. S. Pearsall	49 00	47	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1856.	Romeo, Mich.....	Omitted service .....	.....	\$7 53
7851	New Orleans to Indianola	Harris & Morgan.....	45,000 00	.....	April, May, June, 13 times. Deduct three times the price of the half trip, (\$125 42.)	New Orleans from Galveston, Texas.	Omitted Sunday trips.....	.....	4,891 38
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	April 19	New Orleans.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	125 42
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	April, May, June, 13 times. Three times the price of the half trip, (\$125 42.)	Galveston from New Orleans.	Omitted Thursday trips.....	.....	4,891 38
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	April 14.....	Indianola from Gal- veston, Texas.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	43 89
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	April 17.....	Galveston from In- dianola, Texas.	do.....	.....	43 89
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.									
1448	Panama to Westfield	Polley & Farnsworth....	90 00	98	Remit fine of 60 cts.— (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
3023	Penningtonville to Peters' creek..	S. D. McConkey	300 00	2 88 (trip.)	July, 6 times.....	Penningtonville, Pa..	Failed to arrive .....	.....	17 28
3078	Lititz to Reading.....	Joseph Kendall	170 00	3 26	July 12	Lititz, Pa.....	do.....	.....	3 26
3244	Danville to Washingtonville.....	Sheriff & Co.	288 00	92 00	July 4.....	Danville, Pa.....	do.....	.....	92
3368	Waynesburg to Waynesburg.....	John McCallister.....	110 00	2 11	July 2.....	Waynesburg, Pa.....	do.....	.....	2 11
3278	English Centre to Liberty.....	John Hamlin.....	114 00	2 19	July 5.....	English Centre, Pa.....	do.....	.....	2 19
3471	Cowdersport to Wellsville.....	Mills & Van Buren.....	350 00	1 12	July 8	Wellsville, Pa.....	do.....	.....	2 19
3933	Frederick to New Windsor.....	Robert H. McCleave.....	390 00	3 75	July 1.....	Frederick, Pa.....	Wet mail.....	\$1 00	.....
9541	Kittanning to Clarion	Lightcap & Piper.....	680 00	.....	Mar. 24 to May 4, 1856.	Catfish	Failed to arrive	5 25	3 75
8324	Scottsville to Bowling Green.....	Paul Thacton.....	120 00	1 10	Remit deduction of \$1 10.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
6337	Macon to Longstreet	W. M. Varnum	447 00	2 15	Remit deduction of \$4 30.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
6337	do.....	do.....	447 00	2 15	Remit deduction of \$5 45.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

412	Burlington to Vergennes.....	Col. Smith.....	370 00	1 18	July, 11 times.....	Vergennes, Vt.....	Failed to connect.....	2 75	.....
3013	Philadelphia to Easton.....	Bronson & Allen.....	2,200 00	3 52	July 1.....	Easton, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 52
3428	Brady's Bend to Remersburg.....	Piper & Lightcap.....	690 00	2 23	July, 4 times.....	Brady's Bend and Remersburg, Pa.....	do.....	.....	8 92
13335	Carlyle to Mascoutah.....	Boyle & Lomas.....	259 00	2 57	September 24.....	Mascoutah, Ill.....	do.....	.....	2 57
13181	Pontiac to Hampton.....	A. J. Boss.....	594 00	.....	July 23 to Nov. 13.....	Richfield & Hampton, Mich.....	Failed to perform service.....	.....	80 93
13181	do.....	do.....	520 44	.....	Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.....	Richfield & Hampton, Mich.....	do.....	.....	37 74

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

7738	Harrisonburg to Natchez.....	Benjamin Vaughan.....	2,744 00	4 39	Suspend pay and refer to the contract office; Sept. 2, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5160	Pittsylvania C. H. to Martinsville.....	W. H. Taylor.....	171 00	1 64	Suspend pay and refer to the contract office; Sept. 5, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot.....	W. C. Nels n.....	650 00	3 12	Aug. 3, 10, 17, 31.....	Franklin Depot, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	5 00	.....
6119	Laurens C. H. to Glenn Springs.....	Ward & Harvey.....	700 00	2 25	June 11 to Aug. 31, '56.	On route, S. C.....	Inferior service.....	.....	96 22
6119	do.....	do.....	700 00	2 25	do.....	do.....	Service twice instead of thrice a week.	.....	160 38
13171	Lexington to Port Austin.....	Israel Fay.....	650 00	6 25	May 2.....	Port Austin, Mich.....	Wet mail.....	2 00	.....
8537	Pikeville to Athens.....	Bird Pankey.....	375 00	1 80	Jan. and Feb.	Athens, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	36 00
8557	do.....	do.....	375 00	1 80	Remove suspension of pay, Sept. 6, 1855.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7857	Galveston to Matagorda.....	J. A. Duvant.....	1,500 00	14 42	Remit deduction of \$14 42.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

1	Augusta to Bangor.....	V. D. Pinkham.....	3,880 00	6 21	July, 4 times.....	Bangor, Me.....	Failed to connect.....	6 00	.....
412	Burlington to Vergennes.....	Colonel Smith.....	370 00	1 18	August, 13 times.....	Vergennes, Vt.....	do.....	3 25	.....
433	St Johnsburg to Lancaster.....	Russell & Hill.....	250 00	1 20	August 18.....	St. Johnsburg, Vt.....	do.....	30	.....
681	Greenfield to North Adams.....	Joslyn & Eldridge.....	98 00	31 00	Sept. 7, Aug. 29..	Greenfield, Mass.....	Wet mail.....	2 00	.....
3329	Ligonier to West Fairfield.....	Jame Galbraith.....	65 00	62 00	July 5.....	West Fairfield, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	62
3947	Ekton to Cambridge.....	Joseph Wells.....	4,890 00	7 83	Aug. 4.....	Cambridge, Md.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
6804	Pilatka to Tampa.....	H. L. Hart.....	4,350 00	20 90	July 2, 9, 19, 23.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	83 60
1110	Whitehall to Plattsburg.....	President Champlain Transportation Co.....	4,800 00	3 84	August 30.....	Plattsburg, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
1179	Canajoharie to Sharon Centre.....	W. Hull.....	68 18	10	August 19, 20.....	Sharon Centre, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	20
1275	Mount Morris to Byersville.....	J. Garlinghouse.....	188 00	60	July 10.....	Byersville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	60
1273	Portageville to Gorvanda.....	J. R. Lloyd.....	900 00	2 89	July 29.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	Failed to supply.....	30	.....
1292	Albion to Carlton.....	Geo. W. Ferguson.....	375 00	1 20	July 4.....	Albion, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	2 40
1340	Wayland Depot to Nunda.....	J. R. Trimble.....	129 46	21	August 21.....	Wayland Depot, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	20
1419	Barryville to Liberty.....	John D. Watkins.....	497 00	1 59	August 22, 25.....	Barryville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	3 18

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
6060	Hamburg to Augusta	John Matthews	\$150 00	\$0 50	Suspend pay and refer to contract office, Sept. 16, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6826	Homosassa to Long Pond	John E. Allen	600 00	5 76	August 9, 16, 23	Long Pond, Fla.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$17 28
6826	do.....	do.....	600 00	5 76	July 18, 25	Homosassa, Fla.	do.....	.....	11 52
6826	do.....	do.....	600 00	5 76	July 19, 26	Long Pond, Fla.	do.....	.....	11 52
6826	do.....	do.....	600 00	5 76	August 1, 8, 15, 22	Homosassa, Fla.	do.....	.....	23 04
6826	do.....	do.....	600 00	5 76	Suspend pay and refer to contract office, Sept. 17, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7058	Rome to Elyton	William Wilkins	3,900 00	3 24	Suspend pay and refer to contract office, Sept. 16, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7158	Troy to Chunnenugee	George O. Powell	300 00	2 88	May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1855, and Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, August, September, 1856, 64 times.	Union Springs, Ala.	Failed to arrive in time	\$16 00	.....
7158	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88	May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1855, and Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, August, September, 1856, 67 times.	do.....	do.....	16 76	.....
2307	Cresson to Smith's Mills	Philip Hartzog	290 00	1 39	August 2, 16	Smith's Mills, Pa.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 39
2865	Belvidere to Middleville	V. M. Drake	105 00	1 00	July 4	Belvidere, N. J.	do.....	.....	1 00
3325	Bedford to Youngstown	Garmon, Benford & Co.	1,540 00	4 93	August 20	Youngstown, Pa.	Wet mail	1 50	.....
3811	Georgetown to Eastville	H. B. Kirkpatrick	1,949 00	12 50	August 3	Eastville, Del.	Failed to arrive in time	2 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

6827	Tampa to Manatee	Frederick Trica	150 00	1 44	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay and refer to contract office, Sept. 24, 1856.				
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6852	New Orleans to Key West.	E. G. & L. F. Rogers.	41,800 00	870 85	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay and refer to contract office, Sept. 25, 1856.				
8347	Hopkinsville to Springfield.	E. S. Hockersmith.	440 00	2 10	Remit deduction of \$24 12.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
8849	Keokuk to Hannibal.	Dudding & Anderson.	2,490 00	7 98	Remit deduction of \$15 96.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
8896	Kingston to Gentry C. H.	Levi Baldock.	230 00	2 21	Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, 54 times.	.....	Failed to supply.	10 80	.....
9408	Oskaloosa to Newton.	T. J. Adamson.	249 00	2 39	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay and refer to contract office.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7002	Montgomery to Mobile.	Powell & Ellsworth.	60,000 00	82 19	Remit deduction of \$82 19.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
3234	Bloody Run to Hancock.	John May.	170 00	1 62	July 10.	Bloody Run, Penn.	Failed to arrive.	1 62	.....
2804	New York to Freehold.	Eurilius M. Walsing.	600 00	96	September 1.	New York, N. Y.	Failed to take mail.	96	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1856.

1116	Westport to Elizabethtown.	H. J. Pearson.	289 00	38	September 19.	Westport, N. Y.	Failed to arrive.	38	.....
1845a	Starky to Hector.	A. Goodwin.	145 00	23	September 13.	Hector, N. Y.	do.	13	.....
3144	Wilkesbarre to Hornsdale.	Bronson & Allen.	890 00	1 42	August 26.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do.	1 42	.....
3162	Brooklyn to Hop Bottom.	Leonard Searle.	150 00	24	August 28.	Hop Bottom, Pa.	do.	24	.....
3902	Baltimore to Cumberland and Wheeling.	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. ....	.....	.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1856	On route, Md.	Failed to run one of the Sunday trips.	400 00	.....
8477	Double Spring to Crossville.	Adkins & Patton.	245 00	2 37	Remit deduction of \$4 74. See appendix.	.....	.....	50	.....
3361	Waynesburg to Middlebourne.	John Chaplin.	350 00	3 36	July 13.	Milo, Pa.	Failed to arrive. ....	.....	.....
3388	Franklin to Waterford.	Jonah Connell.	624 00	3 00	August 25.	Franklin, Pa.	do.	3 00	.....
3401	Titusville to Sugar Grove.	S. S. Bates.	245 00	4 71	August 20.	Titusville, Pa.	Wet mail.	1 00	.....
3434	Butler to Salem Cross Roads.	M. Gillespie.	525 00	5 04	August 18.	Salem Cross Roads, Pa.	do.	1 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

255	Paper Mill Village to Newport.	J. A. Crassett.	160 00	51	Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, '56	On route, N. H.	Inferior service.	5 32	.....
5648	Nixonton to Elizabeth City.	Jos. J. Burges.	175 00	56	September, 4 times.	New Bigon, N. Car.	Failed to arrive.	2 24	.....
5648	do.	do.	175 00	56	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Oct. 7, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5648	do.	do.	175 00	56	September, 4 times.	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Failed to arrive.	2 24	.....
5648	do.	do.	175 00	56	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Oct. 7, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of same.	Nature of same.	Fines.	Deduct.
35	Brownsville to Katadkin Iron Works.	Robt. Cutts	\$100 00	\$0 48	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1856	On route, Me.	Inferior service .....	.....	\$3 42
432	Lynden Centre to Derby Line	Hiram Hill	245 00	39	do.....	On route, Vt.	do.....	.....	10 20
437	St. Johnsbury to Derby Line	do.....	197 00	.....	.....do.....	Derby Line and Bar- ton, Vt.	do.....	.....	3 49
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.									
3103	Pottsville to Sunbury	Thomas Doonan	3,048 00	4 88	September 15	Sunbury, Pa.	Failed to take mail .....	.....	4 88
3388	Franklin to Waterford	Jonah Connell	624 00	3 00	September 16	Franklin, Pa.	Failed to connect	\$0 50	.....
3947	Elkton to Cambridge	Joseph Wells	4,890 00	7 83	August 20	Cambridge, Md.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 83
5606	Rocky Mount to Greenville	Jos. John B. Pender	6-2 85	1 09	July 16	Rocky Mount, N. Car.	Failed to connect	25	.....
8241	Claysville to Washington	Cook & King	159 00	1 53	July, Aug., Sept., 11 times.	Washington, Ky.	Failed to arrive and depart .....	.....	33 66
8241	do.....	do.....	159 00	1 53	Suspend pay, and re- fer to contract of- fice, Oct. 17, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.									
7	Augusta to Philips	Wm. Palmer	580 00	1 85	Remit fine of \$4 50. (See appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1060	Cattskill to Prattsville	Horace Forster	198 00	62	Sept. 10, 12, 15, 22	Cattskill, N. Y.	Failed to connect	40	.....
1068	Coeymans to South Berne	A. H. Chamberlain	192 00	1 84	Sept. 6	Coeymans, N. Y.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 84
1110	Whitehall to Plattsburgh	President of Champlain Transportation Co. .....do.....	4,800 00	3 84	Sept. 28	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	do.....	.....	3 84
1110	do.....	do.....	4,800 00	3 84	Sept. 21, 28	Whitehall, N. Y.	do.....	.....	7 68
1166	Richmondville to Oneonta	Orson Root	800 00	1 41	July, Aug., Sept., 50 times.	Oneonta, N. Y.	Failed to connect	17 50	.....
1316	Silver Creek to Randolph	Wade & Gibbs	274 00	75	Aug., Sept., Oct., 8 times.	Arkwright Summit, N. Y.	Failed to supply	1 20	.....
1324	Erie to Little Valley	A. B. Smith	650 00	1 04	July, Sept., 9 times ..	Little Valley, N. Y.	Failed to connect	2 25	.....
1376	Cortland Village to Pitcher	E. Adams	595 00	1 90	Aug., 14 times	Picher, N. Y.	do.....	5 60	.....
1392	Deposit to Oxford	H. S. Jarvis	121 36	38	Sept. 30	South Bainbridge, N. Y.	Wet mail	1 00	.....
4849	Richmond Station to Leeds Manor	R. H. McCleave	130 00	62	Aug. 9	Leeds Manor, Va.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	62
4930	Gauly Bridge to Fayetteville	Pleasant Hawkins	128 17	61	Sept., 4 times	Fayetteville, Va.	Failed to arrive in time	40	.....
4930	Gauly Bridge to Red Sulphur Springs.	do.....	393 75	3 78	Aug. 29	Gauley Bridge, Va.	Failed to connect	92	.....
4946	Richmond to Norfolk	R. O. Haskins	4,000 00	6 41	July 9, 11, 14, 16, 18; Sept. 1.	Norfolk, Va.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	38 46
4946	do.....	do.....	4,000 00	6 41	July, 7 times	Richmond, Va.	do.....	.....	44 87
4979	Norfolk to Eastville	Francis Mallory	3,300 00	10 57	July 4	Norfolk, Va.	do.....	.....	10 57
4979	do.....	do.....	3,300 00	10 57	July 4	Eastville, Va.	do.....	.....	10 57
4980	Cherrystone to Capeville	John T. Collins	120 00	57	July 4	Cherrystone, Va.	do.....	.....	57

5002	Staunton to Winchester.....	A. W. Harmon	1,870 00	2 99	July, Aug, Sept., 7 times.	Winchester, Va	Failed to connect	4 90	.....
5002	Winchester to Staunton.....	do.....	1,870 00	2 99	July 29, 31	Staunton, Va.....	do.....	1 40	.....
5021	Lexington to Boaring Run	Wm. Kinkaid.....	357 00	1 14	Sept. 30.....	Lexington, Va.	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 14
5059	Fetterman to Parkersburg.....	James C. Acheson	1,759 68	2 82	July 1.....	Fetterman, Va.	Failed to connect.....	70	.....
5110	Staunton to Weston	J. J. A. Treter.....	3,490 00	11 18	July, Aug., 14 times..	Jennings, Va.	Failed to supply.....	7 00	.....
5110	do.....	do.....	3,490 00	11 18	July, Aug., 2 times...	Staunton, Va.....	Failed to connect.....	4 00	.....
5110	do.....	do.....	3,490 00	11 18	July 17.....	do.....	Failed to bring mail .....	.....	11 18
5154	Campbell C. H. to Halifax C. H.	T. B. Butt	873 00	2 79	July, 14 times.....	Campbell, C. H., Va. .	Failed to arrive in time	14 00	.....
5160	Pittsylvania C. H. to Martinsville.....	W. H. Taylor	171 00	1 64	July, Aug, Sept., 11 times.	Pittsylvania, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	18 04
5160	do.....	do.....	171 00	1 64	July, Aug, Sept., 11 times.	Martinsville, Va.....	do.....	.....	18 04
5167	Patrick C. H. to Hillsville.....	John Stoops	164 50	1 57	Aug. 16.....	Patrick, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 57
5167	do.....	do.....	164 50	1 57	Aug. 15.....	Hillsville, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 57
5688	Fayetteville to Swift Island.....	A. H. Sanders.....	415 00	3 99	Sept. 18, 25.....	Swift Island, N. C....	Failed to arrive in time	1 00	.....
5688	do.....	do.....	415 00	3 99	Sept. 11	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 99
5689	Fayetteville to Fair Bluff.....	James W. Steagall ..	1,995 00	6 38	Sept. 22, 24, 26, 29 ..	Lumberton and Fair Bluff, N. C.	Inferior service	40	.....
5695	Fayetteville to Swift Island	A. H. Sanders.....	435 00	4 18	Sept. 12	Swift Island, N. C....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 18
5935	do.....	do.....	435 00	4 18	Sept. 7	Fayetteville, N. C....	do.....	.....	4 18
5718	Graham to Summers' Mill.....	J. B. McMurry	49 50	47	Aug. 23.....	Graham, N. C....	do.....	.....	47
5718	do.....	do.....	49 50	47	Aug. 23.....	Summer's Mill, N. C..	do.....	.....	47
5731	Salisbury to Asheville.....	Baxter & Adams	764 73	2 45	Aug., Sept., 4 times...	Lincolnton, N. C....	do.....	.....	9 80
5731	do.....	do.....	764 73	2 45	Aug. Sept., 5 times...	Salisbury, N. C....	do.....	.....	12 25
5795	Beattie's Ford to Newton	Austin Cornelius	110 00	1 05	Aug. 9, 23	Newton, N. C....	Failed to arrive in time	40	.....
5799	Shelby to Limestone Springs.....	D. H. Bookout	144 98	69	July 2	Shelby, N. C....	do.....	15	.....
5800	Shelby to Spartanburg C. H.....	S. S. Simmons	174 50	1 67	Sept. 26	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 67
5817	Burnsville to Longuine's.....	T. D. L. Davis	99 00	95	Aug. 13	Longuine's, N. C....	do.....	.....	95
5817	do.....	do.....	99 00	95	Aug. 12; Sept. 30 ..	Burnsville, N. C....	do.....	.....	1 90
8203	Louisville to Glasgow.....	Carter & Thomas.....	4,468 00	6 12	Aug. 26; Sept. 5	Glasgow, Ky.....	Failed to deliver mail.....	2 00	.....
8221	Lexington to Harrodsburg.....	Irvine & Hawkins	1,500 00	2 40	July 11.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.	Failed to connect	60	.....
8281	Boonville to Hazle Green	J. C. Hensley	147 00	1 41	Sept. 15.....	Boonville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 41
8292	Somerset to Whitley C. H.....	Cook & King.....	196 00	1 92	Aug. 27.....	Somerset, Ky.....	do.....	.....	1 92
8299	Harrodsburg to Bardst wn.....	W. S. Davidson.....	1,165 00	3 20	July, Aug., Sept., 5 times.	Harrodsburg, Ky.....	Failed to connect	4 00	.....
8301	Chaplin to Cornishville.....	Short & Yeast.....	201 00	1 93	April, May, 9 times ..	Cornishville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	34 74
8314	Columbia to Monticello.....	John L. Sallee	289 00	1 39	Aug. 2, 5	Monticello, Ky.....	do.....	.....	5 56
8317	Tompkinsville to Livingston	W. J. Roberts.....	165 00	1 58	July 5	Livingston, Ky.....	Failed to connect.....	39	.....
8320	Glasgow to Harrodsburg.....	Bedford Gardner	885 00	2 82	Sept. 10	Glasgow, Ky.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 82
8327	Russellville to Tompkinsville.....	W. J. Roberts.....	370 00	3 55	July 2; Sept. 10, 17, 24	Russellville, Ky.....	do.....	.....	14 20
8328	Russellville to Clarksville.....	Thos. B. Harrison	1,190 00	1 90	July, Aug., 4 times...	Clarksville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive in time	1 60	.....
8332	Greenville to Harrodsburg	I. J. Robertson.....	275 00	2 65	July, Aug., Sept., 4 times.	Harrodsburg, Ky. . .	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 95
8347	Hockinsville to Springfield	M. C. Hockersmith	440 00	2 11	July, Sept.	Hopkinsville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart ..	.....	8 44
8811	Union to Lebanon.....	Wade H. Burden.....	650 00	6 25	July, Aug., 7 times...	Union, Mo.....	do.....	.....	87 50
8812	St. Louis to Keokuk	Pres. St. Louis Packet Company	15,000 00	31 78	Aug., Sept., 3 times ..	Keokuk, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	95 34
8812	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	31 78	July 27, Aug. 2.....	St. Louis, Mo	do.....	.....	63 56
8812	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	31 78	Sept. 24, 25	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.	10 00	.....
8814	Jefferson City to Fulton.....	Kimball & Moore	637 00	2 04	Aug. 23	Fulton, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 04
8814	St. Louis to Fulton.....	do.....	7,362 00	10 08	July 4.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	.....	10 08
8815	St. Louis to Caledonia.....	do.....	123 15	39	July 13, 18, 20.....	do.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	2 34

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractor.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of same.	Nature of same.	Fines.	Deduct.
8823	Cap au Gris to Danville.....	James Hays.....	\$179 00	\$1 72	Aug, Sept., 4 times..	Cap au Gris, Mo..	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$6 88
8826	Pinckney to Danville.....	J. C. Hays.....	129 00	1 20	July 2.....	Danville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	2 40
8827	Jefferson City to Glasgow.....	Kimball & Moore.....	6,500 00	10 42	July, Sept., 6 times..	Glasgow, Mo.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$12 00	.....
8834	Mexico to Danville.....	James Hays.....	140 00	1 30	July 1.....	Danville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	2 60
8835	Mexico to New London.....	Absalom Williams.....	209 00	2 01	Aug. 5.....	New London, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 01
8844	Hannibal to Paris.....	Webb & Kunkel.....	457 00	2 19	Sept. 25, 30.....	Paris, Mo.....	do.....	.....	4 38
8858	La Grange to Trenton.....	S. R. Scott.....	633 00	6 08	July, Aug., Sept., 4 times.	Trenton, Mo.....	do.....	.....	24 32
8862	Alexandria to Farmington.....	Hardin, Bennett & Co..	154 00	1 49	July 4, 11, 25.....	Farmington, Mo.....	do.....	.....	4 47
8889	Utica to Plattsburg.....	John R. Gatewood.....	282 00	2 71	July 4, 11.....	Plattsburg, Mo.....	do.....	.....	5 42
8896	Kingston to Gentry C. H.....	Levi Baldock.....	230 00	2 21	August 22.....	Gentry C. H., Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 21
8907	Liberty to Weston.....	Kimball & Moore.....	1,350 00	4 32	July, Aug., Sept., 12 times.	Weston, Mo.....	Failed to connect.....	18 00	.....
8917	Westport to Harrisonville.....	Caleb Kerr.....	200 00	1 96	July 3.....	Harrisonville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 96
8929	Boonsville to Versailles.....	Cape & Huffard.....	750 00	3 60	July, 4 times.....	Versailles, Mo.....	Failed to connect.....	4 00	.....
8932	Versailles to Georgetown.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	144 90	1 39	Quarter ending Sept. 30.	On route, Mo.....	Omitted service.....	.....	36 22
8951	Tuscumbia to Oakland.....	do.....	2 8 00	2 20	July 3.....	Oakland, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 20
8971	Sarcozie to Cassville.....	Thomas Martindale.....	128 00	1 20	Aug. 4, 11, 18.....	Sarcozie, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 60
9302	Keokuk to Burlington.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,490 00	5 56	Sept. 16.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	5 56
9302	do.....	do.....	3,490 00	5 56	July, Aug., 30 times..	do.....	do.....	42 00	.....
9324	Linton to Iowa City.....	Henry Holverson.....	375 00	3 50	August 16.....	Linton, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 50
9333	Iowa City to Muscatine.....	E. S. Alvord.....	936 00	1 50	July 5, Aug. 14.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 00
9333	do.....	do.....	936 00	1 50	Sept. 17, 29, Oct. 3...	Iowa City, Iowa.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	1 20
9338	Iowa City to Fort Des Moines.....	do.....	3,200 00	10 25	Sept. 13.....	do.....	do.....	2 50	.....
9339	Muscatine to Oskaloosa.....	do.....	1,300 00	6 25	July 4, 11, 18.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.....	4 50	.....
9339	do.....	do.....	1,300 00	6 25	July 15, 25.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 50
9343	Davenport to Iowa City.....	do.....	1,080 00	5 19	Sept. 24.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	Failed to take mail.....	1 50	.....
9347	Tipton to Fulton.....	H. C. Pierce.....	300 00	2 88	Sept., Oct., 4 times..	Fulton, Iowa.....	Failed to supply.....	1 20	.....
9347	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88	Sept. 26.....	Tipton, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 88
9363	Dubuque to Muscatine.....	Johnson & Harrison.....	406 28	1 95	Sept. 24.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	Failed to call for mail.....	1 50	.....
9406	Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,000 00	4 80	Aug. 12, 21, Sept. 1...	Red Rock, Iowa.....	Failed to supply.....	90	.....
9437	Fort Des Moines to Nevada.....	Jos. P. Robinson.....	124 00	1 20	July 11.....	Nevada, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
9490	Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs.....	J. J. Maddox.....	1,791 00	17 22	July, Aug., 8 times..	Council Bluff, Iowa...	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	275 52
3428	Kittanning to Brady's Bend.....	Lightcap & Piper.....	690 00	.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1856	Brady's Bend and Rimmersburg, Pa.	Inferior service.....	.....	16 10
3967	Port Tobacco to Leonardtown...	R. M. Brimmer.....	1,456 00	.....	.....do.....	Chaplico, Md.....	Detained 10 hours each trip.	.....	135 93
13264	Chicago to St. Louis.....	Pres. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Co.	29,200 00	21 72	July, Aug., 8 times..	St. Louis, Ill.....	Failed to connect.....	40 00	.....
13264	do.....	do.....	29,200 00	21 72	Sept. Oct., 4 times..	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	20 00	.....
7859	Galveston to Sabine City.....	Jos. Atkins.....	800 00	7 69	July, Aug., Sept., 12 times.	Galveston, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	24 00	.....
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	520 00	5 00	July, 4 times.....	Huntsville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	20 00
7875	do.....	do.....	520 00	5 00	July, 3 times.....	Marion, Texas.....	do.....	.....	15 00
7867	Houston to Huntsville.....	J. C. Smith.....	3,444 00	11 40	May, June, July, Aug, Sept., 37 times.	Goshen, Texas.....	Failed to supply.....	27 75	.....

7868	Richmond to Wharton.....	J. W. Brusher.....	1,069 00	3 51	August, 4 times.....	Wharton, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	14 04
7892	San Augustine to Marshall.....	Jos. F. Palmer.....	1,095 00	5 26	July 22.....	San Augustine, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
7893	San Augustine to Marion.....	do.....	160 00	1 54	July, Aug., 6 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	1 80	.....
7899	Lynchburg to San Augustine.....	do.....	1,250 00	12 00	Aug. 1.....	Lynchburg, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 00
7906	Rusk to Linwood.....	Austin Jones.....	194 00	9 3	Aug. 16.....	Rusk, Texas.....	do.....	.....	93
7908	Rusk to Larissa.....	Wade & Jones.....	160 00	1 58	Sept. 8.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	30	.....
7908	do.....	do.....	160 00	1 58	Sept. 15.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 58
7911	Henderson to Crockett.....	Austin Jones.....	998 00	4 80	Aug. 15.....	Crockett, Texas.....	do.....	.....	4 80
7911	do.....	do.....	998 00	4 80	July, Aug., Sept., 28 times.....	San Cosme, Texas.....	Failed to supply.....	14 00	.....
7933	Clarksville to Doakville.....	Hopkins Davidson.....	493 00	2 37	July 18, Aug. 15.....	Clarksville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
7933	do.....	do.....	493 00	2 37	July, Aug., 3 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	7 11
7933	do.....	do.....	493 00	2 37	July 8, 10.....	Doakville, Texas.....	do.....	.....	4 74
7944	Bonham to Dallas.....	Reeves & Buttrige.....	687 00	6 60	July 9, Sept. 17.....	Bonham, Texas.....	do.....	.....	13 20
7950	Dallas to Johnson's Station.....	W. M. Beale.....	200 00	1 92	Aug. 3.....	Dallas, Texas.....	do.....	1 00	.....
5614	Goldsboro to Hookestown.....	Blocker & Love.....	499 00	2 40	Aug., Sept., 22 times.....	Bull Head, N. C.....	Failed to supply.....	5 50	.....
7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.....	329,000 00	449 50	August, Sept., 9 times.....	Columbia from Cairo, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	450 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August, 3 times.....	Columbia from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	150 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, August, 10 times.....	Grand Lake, La.....	do.....	500 00	.....
78 9	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., 14 times.....	Hickman, La.....	do.....	700 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., 7 times.....	Napoleon from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	350 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., 3 times.....	Napoleon from Cairo, La.....	do.....	150 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 12 times.....	Natchez from Cairo, La.....	do.....	600 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Aug., Sept., 6 times.....	Pt. Worthington from Cairo, La.....	do.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 4 times.....	Memphis from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 11 times.....	Helena from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	550 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 9 times.....	Helena from Cairo, La.....	do.....	450 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 12 times.....	Vicksburg from Cairo, La.....	do.....	600 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., 11 times.....	Vicksburg from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	550 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Sept., 3 times.....	Greenville from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	150 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July, Aug., September, 9 times.....	Greenville from Cairo, La.....	do.....	450 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 12 times.....	Columbia from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	360 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 22 times.....	Columbia from Cairo, La.....	do.....	660 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 7 times.....	Memphis from New Orleans, La.....	do.....	210 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 30 times.....	Memphis from Cairo, La.....	do.....	600 00	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
17809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines, & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	\$449 50	May, June, 4 times...	Napoleon from Cairo, La.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$120 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May, 3 times	Helena from New Orleans, La.	do.....	\$90 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	June, 5 times	Helena from New Orleans, La.	do.....	150 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	May, June, 4 times...	Hickman from Cairo, La.	do.....	120 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 6 times.	Vicksburg from Cairo, La.	do.....	180 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	April, May, June, 36 times.	Vicksburg from New Orleans, La.	do.....	1,080 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 6.....	Cairo, La.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	181 01	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 4	do.....	do.....	49 92	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 8, 9	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	899 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 18	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 19	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 23	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 10.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	163 85	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 11.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	274 61	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 15.....	do.....	do.....	163 85	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 16	do.....	do.....	178 67	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 18	do.....	do.....	163 85	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 19	do.....	do.....	196 61	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 21	do.....	do.....	163 85	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 22	do.....	do.....	16 38	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	419 50	August 25	do.....	do.....	15 61	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 26	do.....	Inferior service	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 27	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	15 60	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 28	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 29	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	187 25	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 30	do.....	do.....	205 97	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 6	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 12.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 13	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	73 32	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 19	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 21	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	71 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 23.....	do.....	do.....	193 49	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 25	do.....	do.....	193 49	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 26.....	do.....	do.....	37 44	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 30.....	do.....	do.....	16 75	.....

7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 2	do.	do.	63 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 3	do.	do.	26 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 7	do.	do.	196 61	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 8	do.	do.	34 32	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 10	do.	Failed to arrive	34 32	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 12	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 16	do.	Inferior service	163 85	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 19	do.	Failed to arrive	212 21	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 24	do.	Failed to arrive in time	257 45	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 26	do.	do.	160 73	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 25	do.	Failed to a rive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 27	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	September 28	do.	Failed to arrive	300 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 1	do.	do.	215 33	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive	54 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	New Orleans, La.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 9	do.	Failed to arrive in time	14 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 15	do.	Inferior service	52 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 19	do.	Failed to arrive	254 27	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 20	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 21	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 25	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 26	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 27	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 29	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	July 30	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 1	do.	do.	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 5	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 6	do.	Failed to arrive in time	254 27	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 7	do.	do.	52 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 8	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	12 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 9	do.	Failed to arrive	32 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 10	do.	Failed to arrive in time	348 17	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 11	do.	do.	254 27	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 12	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 13	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 14	do.	do.	206 27	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	4 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 16	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 17	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 19	do.	Inferior service	206 27	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 22	do.	do.	4 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 23	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 24	do.	Failed to arrive	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	August 25	do.	Inferior service	100 00	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	449 50

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	\$449 50	August 26	New Orleans, La.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$66 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 27	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 28	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	254 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 29	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	August 30	do.....	Inferior service	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 1	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	52 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 3	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	54 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 5	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 6	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	4 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 7	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 8	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 11	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	66 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 16	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	58 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 17	do.....	do.....	90 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 18	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	260 27	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 19	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 20	do.....	do.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time...	141 90	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 21	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	52 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 22	do.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 23	do.....	do.....	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 24	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 28	do.....	Failed to arrive in time...	68 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	September 29	do.....	do.....	6 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	October 1	do.....	do.....	68 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	October 2	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	October 3	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	84 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	October 4	do.....	do.....	258 27	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	October 5	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	July 4	Keechie, Texas.....	do.....	.....	2 40
7955	Crockett to Keechie...	John Ganney.....	250 00	2 40	July 5	Texana, Texas.....	Failed to supply	1 00	.....
7976	Victoria to Richmond.....	Benjamin Adair.....	1,140 00	10 96	July 5	Laredo, Texas.....	Failed to arrive	16 00	.....
7986	Brownsville to Laredo	F. M. Campbell.....	2,000 00	19 23	July, Aug., 8 times...	Lamar, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
8000	Victoria to Lamar.....	Duncan & Cunningham.....	630 00	6 63	August 29.....	Gilmer, Texas.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 80
8004	Gilmer to Greenville	Carter & Haines.....	499 50	4 80	September 10	Tyler, Texas.....	do.....	.....	2 33
8013	Tyler to Athens.....	Margarette T. Douglass.....	243 60	2 33	August 24.....	Fredericksburg, Texas.....	do.....	.....	6 73
8068	Seguin to Fredericksburg.....	Wm. Sattler	700 00	6 73	July 16.....	Fredericksburg, Texas.....	do.....	.....	.....

13042	French's Prairie to Orland.....	Calhoun & Hale	121 00	53	July 22; August 8.....	Bronson's Prairie, Mich.....	Failed to connect.....	30	.....
13043	Saline to Manchester.....	A. Hawkins	100 00	96	August 19.....	Bridgewater, Mich.....	Failed to supply.....	20	.....
13078	Groveland to Kensington.....	D. Donaldson.....	235 00	2 16	July 15.....	Groveland, Mich.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 16
13082	Rochester to Romeo.....	J. S. Pearsall.....	49 00	47	July 1 to Sep. 30, 1856.	Romeo, Mich.....	do.....	.....	3 76
13084	Romeo to Port Huron	R. S. Gortchins.....	230 00	2 21	July 26.....	do.....	do.....	.....	2 21
13084	do.....	do.....	230 00	2 21	September 20	do.....	do.....	.....	2 21
13123	Grand Rapids to Grand Haven...	John Hannah.....	325 00	1 04	July 11, 14.....	Mill Point, Mich.....	do.....	1 50	.....
13127	Grand Rapids to Muskegon.....	Francis Blood.....	400 00	1 92	July 14.....	Muskegon, Mich.....	Wet mail.....	75	.....
13181	Clarkston to Hampton	A. J. Boss.....	520 44	5 00	July, Aug., 7 times....	Hampton, Mich.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	35 00
13253	Tolono to Naples	President Great Western Railroad Co.	9,937 50	.....	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856.	Tolono to Decatur, Ill.....	Omitted one daily trip.....	.....	231 00
13299	Saline to Metropolis City.....	C. Musgrave.....	1,748 00	5 60	August 19, 21.....	Mount Vernon, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	11 20
13306	Shawneetown to Cape Girardeau.	Samuel Copeland	1,800 00	5 76	August 9, 30.....	Shawneetown, Ill.....	do.....	.....	11 52
13312	Golconda to Marion.....	C. Musgrave	348 50	1 67	August, 6 times.....	Golconda, Ill.....	do.....	.....	10 02
13318	Jonesboro' to Metropolis City....	do.....	144 50	1 38	August 22, 29.....	Metropolis City, Ill.....	do.....	.....	2 76
13328	Sparta to Red Bird.....	Wm. McCormick.....	140 63	1 35	July 22.....	Texas, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
13336	Carlyle to Hillsboro'.....	J. B. Mosser.....	200 00	1 92	July 25.....	Hillsboro', Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 92
13338	Alton to Carlyle.....	S. M. Thompson.....	610 15	1 90	July, Aug., 25 times..	Jamestown, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	3 75	.....
13340	Brighton to Jacksonville	Benjamin Neilson	800 00	3 84	September 3.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 84
13364	Rushville to Burlington.....	J. P. Updegraff.....	1,600 00	5 13	August 19, 21.....	Dug Out, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	1 00	.....
13362	Nauvoo to Millersburg.	A. G. Trimble.....	744 00	2 38	September 11, 13, 18..	Oquaka, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	7 14
13388	Farmington to Burlington.....	B. Folliete.....	380 00	3 65	September 17.....	Farmington, Ill.....	Failed to take mail.....	.....	3 65
13388	do.....	do.....	380 00	3 65	August 28.....	Burlington, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 65
13475	St. Charles to Cherry Valley.....	R. D. Lord.....	385 00	1 85	Sept., Oct., 7 times ..	North Kingston, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	2 10	.....
13527	Rock Island to Galena	J. R. Jones.....	.....	25 00	August 6, 8	Hampton, Ill.....	Failed to take mail.....	4 00	.....
13560	Washington to Havana.....	J. A. Williams.....	600 00	5 76	July, Aug., Sept., 11 times.	Washington, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 36
5648	Nixonton to Elizabeth City.....	Jos. J. Burges	175 00	56	Contractor resumed service, therefore remove suspension of pay.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5648	do.....	do.....	175 00	56	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5160	Pittsylvania C. H. to Martinsville.	W. H. Taylor.....	171 00	1 64	Remit \$5 56 of deduction, Oct. 20, and remove suspension of pay. (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
5160	do.....	do.....	171 00	1 64	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7350	Pocohontas to Tuscumbia.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	1,647 00	2 25	July, Aug., Sept., 48 times.	Tuscumbia, Miss.....	Failed to connect.....	21 00	.....
7350	do.....	do.....	1,647 00	2 25	do.....	.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 50
7386	Herbert to Gainesboro'.....	do.....	2,288 00	7 33	September 7, 10.....	Gainesboro', Miss.....	Failed to connect.....	32 30	.....
7004	Montgomery to Gainesboro'.....	do.....	5,280 00	7 23	July 2, 3.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	3 00	.....
7082	Tuscumbia to Columbus.....	do.....	1,960 00	3 89	July 4.....	Aberdeen, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	2 00	.....
7115	Selma to Greenville.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	Aug., Sept., 4 times..	Greenville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	11 28
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	September 23.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	70	.....
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	August 2, 6.....	Selma, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	5 64
7125	Greensboro' to Columbus.....	do.....	6,248 00	8 56	June 11.....	Columbus, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	2 00	.....
7125	do.....	do.....	6,248 00	8 56	June, July, 6 times...	Greensboro', Ala.....	do.....	10 00	.....
7126	Greensboro' to Livingston.....	do.....	1,700 00	5 45	July 14.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	5 45
7126	do.....	do.....	1,700 00	5 45	July 18.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	1 30	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7385	Brandon to Clinton.....	Jemison & Ficklin....	\$7,800 00	\$10 77	Feb. 8 to April 28, and June 1 to Sept. 30.	Clinton to Gainesville, Miss.	Inferior service.....	.....	\$81 70
13746	Janesville to Columbus	A. Chapin	350 00	3 36	Aug., Sept., 9 times..	Columbus, Wis.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	30 24
13772	Prairie du Chien to Platteville.....	P. Barrett, jr.....	650 00	2 08	September 3, 26.....	Platteville, Wis.....	Failed to connect.....	\$1 00	.....
13799	Neshkora to Waupaca.....	J. Markham.....	173 00	1 66	July 8, 29.....	Neshkora, Wis.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 32
SUPPLEMENTARY TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.									
7005	Montgomery to Burnsville.....	Green T. Hill.....	796 00	1 28	June, July, Aug., 12 times.	Burnsville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	15 36
7005	do.....	do.....	796 00	1 28	July, Aug., Sept., 7 times.	Pratteville, Ala.....	do.....	1 75	.....
7006	Jacksonville to Gunterville	J. R. Powell.....	2,131 00	6 83	July 17, 22.....	Jacksonville, Ala.....	do .....	.....	13 66
7022	Columbus to Fort Gaines	Wm. M. Lee	2,300 00	3 69	July 1 to Sept. 30, '56.	On route, Ala.....	Inferior service .....	.....	48 36
7023	Columbus to Chununggee.....	A. Haygood.....	992 00	4 77	Sept. 3, 17, 27.....	Chununggee, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	14 31
7035	Talladega to Loachapoka Depot..	W. F. Roberts.....	780 00	3 75	Sept. 30.....	Loachapoka Dept. Ala.	Failed to connect	90	.....
7064	Huntsville to Whitesburg	J. H. Thomasson	245 00	35	July, Aug., 4 times...	Whitesburg, Ala.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 40
7102	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro'	R. Jemison, jr.....	1,148 00	1 84	June 14	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Wet newspaper mail.....	1 50	.....
7104	Tuscaloosa to Columbus	Benj. H. Moody	856 00	2 74	July 5.....	do	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 74
7107	Tuscaloosa to Jasper	D. M. Compton	378 00	1 81	July 1, Aug. 22.....	Jasper, Ala.....	do .....	.....	3 62
7107	do	do.....	378 00	1 81	August 12.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do .....	.....	1 81
7108	Tuscaloosa to Centreville	Samuel Frazer.....	245 00	2 36	August 8.....	do	do .....	.....	2 36
7108	do.....	do.....	245 00	2 36	August 9.....	Centreville, Ala.....	do .....	.....	16 00
7118	Cahaba to Camden	S. F. Gafford.....	1,000 00	3 20	July, Sept., 5 times...	Cahaba, Ala.	do .....	.....	.....
7132	Livingston to Old Washington	R. Johnson	1,000 00	4 80	September 29	Butler, Ala.....	Failed to supply	50	.....
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	September 12	Old Washington, Ala.	Failed to arrive	6 00	.....
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	July, August, 5 times.	Hobbie, Ala.....	Failed to supply.....	2 50	.....
7136	Nanafalia to Paulding	Henry McRound	660 00	6 34	September 12.....	Paulding, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 34
7136	do.....	do.....	660 00	6 34	September 17.....	Nanafalia, Ala.....	do .....	.....	6 34
7136	Clinton to Louisville	N. Woodward	800 00	3 85	September 30	Louisville, Ala.....	Failed to connect	90	.....
7144	Burnt Corn to Andalusia	And. J. Fletcher.....	545 00	2 62	Aug. 5, 12, 29	Burnt Corn, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 86
7144	do.....	do.....	545 00	2 62	July, Aug., 4 times...	Andalusia, Ala.....	do .....	.....	10 48
7154	Garner's Store to Andalusia.....	Jno. J. Jones	215 00	2 07	August 21	do	do .....	.....	2 07
7154	do	do.....	215 00	2 07	August 20	Garner's Store, Ala...	do .....	.....	2 07
7167	Daleville to Fort Gaines	A. B. McCarty.....	998 00	4 80	Aug. 31, Sept. 11.....	Fort Gaines, Ala.	do .....	.....	4 80
7187	Millsville to Andalusia.....	A. J. Fletcher.....	230 00	2 21	Sept. 20	Andalusia, Ala.....	do .....	.....	2 21
7193	Mount Vernon to Mobile	Godfrey Jones	700 00	2 24	July 18.....	Mount Vernon, Ala...	Wet mail.....	1 50	.....
7193	do.....	do.....	700 00	2 24	August 17.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 24
7195	Chununggee to Indian Creek	A. Haygood.....	800 00	96	July 22.....	Indian Creek, Ala.....	do .....	.....	96
7195	do.....	do.....	300 00	96	do.....	Chununggee, Ala.....	do .....	.....	96
7307	Raymond to Grand Gulf	J. S. Acuff.....	1,000 00	3 20	August 18, 21.....	Grand Gulf, Miss.....	do .....	.....	6 40
7316	Canton to Gainesville	A. M. Woods	806 00	8 71	August 14	Gainesville, Miss.....	do .....	.....	8 71
7316	do.....	do.....	806 00	8 71	Aug., Sept., 3 times..	Canton, Miss	do .....	.....	26 13

7322	Carrollton to Panola	L. and J. A. Sims	1,140 00	3 65	Sept. 16	Carrollton, Miss.	do.	1 20	3 65
7332	Panola to Memphis	do.	450 00	1 44	July, Sept., 4 times	Hernando, Miss.	do.	1 20	1 44
7332	do.	do.	450 00	1 44	August 11	Memphis, Miss.	do.	7 75	1 44
7333	Panola to Coffeeville	do.	667 00	2 14	Sept., Oct., 31 times	Mount Nebo, Miss.	Failed to supply		
7337	Hernando to Chulahoma	I. W. Tully	279 00	2 68	June 19	Chulahoma, Miss.	Failed to arrive		
7366	Columbus to Greensboro'	H. G. Barbee	1,500 00	4 81	July 24, Aug. 23	Greensboro', Miss.	do.		2 68
7374	Kosciusko to Lexington	B. Swearinger	648 00	3 11	Sept. 27, 30	Kosciusko, Miss.	do.		9 62
7374	do.	Harvey & Munson	648 00	3 11	do.	Lexington, Miss.	do.		6 22
7381a	Paulding to De Soto	W. H. Edmondson	350 00	1 14	August 29	De Soto, Miss.	do.		6 22
7381	do.	do.	350 00	1 14	September 18	Paulding, Miss.	do.	30	1 14
7389	Gallatin to Westville	Jac. Gruber	399 00	1 91	August 25	Gallatin, Miss.	do.		1 91
7389	do.	do.	399 00	1 91	August 26	Westville, Miss.	do.		1 91
7390	Westville to Raleigh	do.	374 00	1 80	September 25	Raleigh, Miss.	do.		1 80
7391	Raleigh to Augusta	Thos. J. Welborne	1,363 00	6 55	July, Aug., Sept., 3 tms	do.	Failed to connect	1 00	19 65
7392	Paulding to Leakville	Hyde & Terrill	441 98	4 24	September 11	Paulding, Miss.	Failed to arrive		7 40
7398	Augusta to Mobile	James A. Denham	769 00	7 40	August 6	Mobile, Miss.	do.		6 73
7399	Augusta to Biloxi	M. Gilles	700 00	6 73	Aug. 23, Sept. 27	Augusta, Miss.	do.	3 00	6 73
7400	Columbus to Pass Christian	G. Williams	1,549 00	7 45	October 9	Shieldsboro', Miss.	Wet mail		7 59
7408	Homesville to Woodville	P. Bonney	1,600 00	7 69	September 20	Woodville, Miss.	Failed to arrive		3 76
7415	Lawrence to Ripley	D. P. Lawson	1,174 00	3 76	August 21	Ripley, Miss.	do.		3 65
7416	Brandon to Carthage	N. J. Edmonds	380 00	3 65	July 5	Brandon, Miss.	do.		3 65
7416	do.	do.	380 00	3 65	July 6	Carthage, Miss.	do.		3 65
7422	Houston to Choctaw Agency	John C. Holladay	600 00	2 93	July 25	Choctaw Agency, Miss.	do.		2 93
7454	Columbus to Choctaw Agency	B. Swearinger	400 00	1 92	August 4	do.	do.		1 92
7463	Augusta to Citronville	M. Gilles	700 00	6 73	July 17	Augusta, Miss.	do.		6 73
7464	Columbus to Augusta	do.	600 00	5 16	September 24	do.	do.		5 76
7481	Panola to Grenada	L. & J. A. Sims	449 00	1 42	July, Aug., Sep., 4 tms	Grenada, Miss.	do.		5 68
7481	do.	do.	449 00	1 42	July, Aug., Sep., 3 tms	Panola, Miss.	do.	3 00	4 26
7483	Osyka to Jackson	A. M. Ragland	11,000 00	16 16	Aug., Sept., 3 times	Brookhaven, Miss.	Failed to supply		113 12
7483	do.	do.	11,000 00	16 16	July, August, 6 times	Jackson, Miss.	Failed to arrive	1 50	
8450	Nashville to Bowling Green	Carter & Thomas	1,125 00	3 09	July, Sept., 3 times	Nashville, Tenn.	Failed to connect	71 25	
8456	Nashville to Huntington	James J. Wyley	5,950 00	19 07	July, Aug., Sept., 15 times	Huntingdon, Tenn.	do.		
8456	do.	do.	5,950 00	19 07	July, 3 times	Nashville, Tenn.	do.	14 25	
8457	Nashville to Waynesboro'	Carter, Thomas & Hough	575 00	1 84	September 6	do.	Failed to arrive		1 84
8457	do.	do.	575 00	1 84	July, Aug., Sept., 29 times	do.	Failed to connect	5 80	
8458	Nashville to Tusculum	do.	1,775 00	5 42	July 2, 30	do.	do.	2 60	
8463	Lebanon to London	M. A. Price	2,190 00	7 01	August 17	London, Tenn.	Wet mail	2 50	
8474	Gainesboro' to Jamestown	Brown & Workman	275 00	2 64	August 7	Jamestown, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		2 64
8481	Sparta to Heckerd	M. A. Price	300 00	95	September 27	Sparta, Tenn.	do.		95
8484	Sparta to Fillmore	do.	800 00	3 85	August 12	do.	Wet mail	2 00	
8486	Crossville to Jamestown	Jesse Atkins	115 00	1 10	August 21	Crossville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		1 10
8487	Crossville to Pikeville	Pickel & Reans	110 00	1 05	July, Aug., Sep., 3 tms	Pikeville, Tenn.	do.		3 15
8489	Post Oak Springs to Washington	James T. Nauney	237 00	1 14	September 6	Washington, Tenn.	do.		1 14
8498	Kingston to Robertsville	Buck & McPhail	65 00	62	June 26	Kingston, Tenn.	do.		62
8500	Madisonville to Four-Mile Branch	Sesler, Fagg, Barnes & Pride	180 00	58	August 7	Madisonville, Tenn.	do.		58
8501	Knoxville to Wilsonville	Philip Seaton	232 00	2 23	July 8	Henry & Roads, Tenn.	Failed to supply	25	
8508	Knoxville to Madisonville	Alex. Hood	190 00	1 82	July 10	Madisonville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		1 82
8518	Rogersville to Tazewell	J. H. Russell	149 00	1 43	do.	Tazewell, Tenn.	do.		1 43
8526	Taylorsville to Bristol	James Edmondson	120 00	1 15	July, August, 4 times	Taylorsville, Tenn.	do.		4 60
8526	do.	do.	120 00	1 15	July, August, 2 times	Bristol, Tenn.	do.		2 30

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fine.	Deduct.
8535	Greenville to Dandridge.....	A. W. Howard.	\$200 00	\$1 92	September 11, 25.....	Greenville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	\$3 84
8535	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	July, Aug., Sept., 4 times.	Dandridge, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	7 68
8540	Trundell's X Roads to Marysville.	Sesler & Barnes.....	83 00	80	July 5.....	Trundell's X Roads, Tenn.	do.....	.....	80
8587	Charlotte to Springfield.....	E. S. Hockersmith.....	230 00	2 23	August 30.....	Springfield, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 23
8587	do.....	do.....	230 00	2 23	do.....	Charlotte, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 23
8589	Clarksville to Nashville.....	G. A. Woodson.	800 00	2 56	July 11, August 12, 26.	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$1 95	.....
8589	do.....	do.....	800 00	2 56	July, August, 7 times.	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	17 92
8589	do.....	do.....	800 00	2 56	July 3, 12.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 12
8593	Camden to Hickman	Jones & Ford.....	1,800 00	5 77	July 22.....	Camden, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	1 50	.....
8593	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	5 77	August 21, 23.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	11 54
8595	Huntington to Grand Junction	J. J. Wyley	4,250 00	13 46	July 9, 11.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	26 92
8604	Dyersburg to Jackson.....	H. W. Burroughs.....	435 00	2 09	September 5.....	Chestnut Bluff, Tenn.	Wet mail.....	2 00	.....
8609	Trenton to Fulton	N. Cunningham	374 00	3 59	August 20.....	do.....	Failed to supply.....	30	.....
8618	Perrysville to Red Mound.....	Wm. B. Wright	165 75	1 59	September 26.....	Red Mound, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 59
8622	Waynesboro' to Jackson	Carter, Thomas & Co.....	1,100 00	3 57	July, Sept., 11 times..	Jackson, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	9 90	.....
8629	Bolivar to Wesley.....	Price & Hicks.....	297 00	2 85	August 21, Sept., 15..	Bolivar, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	5 70
8629	do.....	do.....	297 00	2 85	do.....	Wesley, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 70
8636	Raleigh to Dyersburg.....	John M. Moore.....	925 00	4 40	September 3.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	4 40
8636	do.....	do.....	925 00	4 40	September 4.....	Raleigh, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	4 40

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

7503	Little Rock to Washington	Peay & Ayliff	7,400 00	23 72	August 21	Little Rock, Ark.....	Left Camden mail bag	5 00	.....
7512	Napoleon to Memphis.....	Robt. O. Brinkley	10,000 00	48 08	July 12..	White River, Ark.....	Failed to supply.....	4 00	.....
7517	Helena to Taylor's creek	Legal representatives of G. V. O. Johnson.	1,175 00	3 77	July 2.....	Helena, Ark.	Failed to connect	90	.....
7517	do.....	do.....	1,175 00	3 77	May, June, 7 times...	Calvert, Ark.....	Failed to supply.....	.....	26 39
7528	Batesville to Wiley's Cove.....	Wm. H. Grigsby	300 00	2 88	August 2	Wiley's Cove, Ark. ..	Driver drunk, lost mail and mail bags.	5 00	.....
7529	Batesville to Pilot Hill.....	L. D. Bryant	193 00	1 86	August 15	Batesville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 86
7538	Smithville to Pilot Hill.....	Gilbert Wells	193 00	1 86	July 4.....	Smithville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	1 86
7538	do.....	do.....	193 00	1 86	July 25.	Pilot Hill, Ark.	do.....	.....	1 86
7543	Jaspar to Lebanon	Henry Box	180 00	1 78	July 11, August 1	Jaspar, Ark.....	do.....	.....	3 56
7555	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson	Legal representatives of Geo. W. Knox.	693 00	3 33	August 22, 24	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....	.....	6 66
7568	Clarksville to Batesville.....	O. Basham	595 00	5 72	September 1.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	5 72
7592	El Dorado to Lewisville	E. M. Owen	993 00	4 77	July 17, 21.....	El Dorado, Ark.....	do.....	.....	9 54
7592	do.....	do.....	993 00	4 77	July, August, Sept., 4 times.	Lewisville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	19 08
7608	Grand Lake to Hamburg.....	Henry Godfrey.....	730 00	6 92	June 6	Hamburg, Ark.....	do.....	.....	6 92
7625	Batesville to Smithville.....	L. L. Hopson.....	264 00	2 54	September 15.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 54
7711	St. Francisville to Point Coupee..	John Tadlock	425 00	1 36	August 11	Point Coupee, La.....	do.....	.....	1 36

7715	Plaquemine to Point Coupee.....	D. L. Boudro	180 00	1 73	August 26	do	do	1 73
7731	Washington to Huddleston.....	J. N. Huddleston.....	700 00	6 72	August 7, 14	do	do	13 46
7738	Harrisonburg to Natchez.....	Benj. Vaughan.....	2,744 00	4 39	July, August, Sept., 29 times.....	do	do	127 31
7738	do	do	2,744 00	4 39	August, 4 times.....	do	do	17 56
7738	do	do	2,744 00	4 39	July, August, Sept., 35 times.....	do	do	153 65
7769	Monroe to Natchitoches.....	W. W. Shelley.....	950 00	9 13	July 1, 8.....	do	do	18 26
7792	Grand Lake to St. Joseph's	S. D. Oliver	1,500 00	14 42	August 17	do	do	14 42
7792	do	do	1,500 00	14 42	September 17, 24	do	do	28 84
15002	Nemaha Agency to mouth Nyo- way river.....	M. A. Bradford & Co.....	3,500 00	33 65	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1856	Failed to carry mail.....	do	175 00
15002	do	J. B. and W. Bennett.....	3,500 00	33 65	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1856.	do	do	58 33
15216	Tecumseh to Sac and Fox Agency	Edward Hoogland.....	992 00	9 53	September 23	Failed to arrive	do	9 53
15233	Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott..	Charles B. Norris	1,100 00	10 57	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1856	Failed to carry mail.....	do	165 00
912	Vernon Depot to Tolland.....	F. D. Johnson	175 00	28	Remit fine of \$3 30, Oct. 29, '56. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....
912	do	do	175 00	28	Remit fine of \$3 60, Oct. 29, '56. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....
6119	Laurens C. H. to Glenn Springs..	Ward & Harvey.....	700 00	2 25	Remit deduction of \$96 22, Oct. 28, '56. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....
6119	do	do	700 00	2 25	Remit deduction of \$160 38, Oct. 28, '56. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....
7385	Brandon to Paulding.....	M. S. Alexander	1,200 00	5 77	Remit deduction of \$57 70, Oct. 28, '56. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....
7935	Clarksville to Tarrant.....	W. B. Stout.....	344 00	3 30	September 30.....	Failed to arrive.....	do	3 30
7961	Austin to Victoria.....	D. A. Saltmarsh.....	4,830 00	15 48	July 15, 1855, to Sept. 30, 1856.	Failed to supply according to schedule.....	do .....	.....
7998	Liberty to Nacogdoches	Jos. F. Palmer	1,250 00	12 00	September 27	Failed to arrive	do	12 00
8219	Lexington to London ..	Irvine & Hawkins.....	1,900 00	.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, '56.	Inferior service	do	300 00
8889	Utica to Plattsburg	John R. Gatewood	282 00	2 71	Contractor abandoned route; susp'd pay, and refer to contr't office, Oct. 25, 1856.	do	do .....	.....
14006	Taylor's Falls to Superior.....	G. E. Nettleton	1,462 50	14 06	Aug. and Sept., 4 times	Failed to arrive	do	56 24
14006	do	do	1,462 50	14 06	September 3, 17.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	do .....	.....
14006	do	do	1,462 50	14 06	September 10, 24.....	Failed to arrive.....	do	28 12
14006	do	do	1,462 50	14 06	August 27	do	do	14 06
14009	St. Paul to Galena.....	President Gal. and Min. Packet Company.....	50 00	.....	July 13, 18; Oct. 12..	Failed to supply.....	do .....	.....
14039	Brownsville to Elliotta	D. A. J. Baker.....	150 00	1 44	September 10, 17	Failed to arrive.....	do	2 88
14046	Red Wing to Shakopee	do	100 00	96	July 8.....	do	do	96
67	Bangor to Calais	V. D. Pinkham	5,190 00	8 31	June, July, Aug., 60 times	Failed to deliver mail.....	do .....	.....
3226	Charleston to New York, (old)...	Spoilford, Tilletson & Co	500 00	2 40	July 5, 19	Failed to arrive	do	4 80
3226	do	do	500 00	2 40	July, 3 times.....	do	do	7 20
3226	do	do	500 00	2 40	August, 5 times.....	do	do	12 00
3226	do	do	500 00	2 40	August, 3 times.....	do	do	7 20
3226	do	do	500 00	2 40	September 13.....	do	do	2 40
3226	do	do	500 00	2 40	September 6, 13.....	do	do	4 80

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
6003	Columbia to Edgefield C. H.	Derich Holsonbali.	\$1,974 00	\$6 33	September 1.	Columbia, S. C.	Failed to arrive.	.....	\$6 33
6019	Marion C. H. to Little Rock.	Stuckey & Rogers.	200 00	1 93	July 1.	Pedee, S. C.	do.	\$0 25	.....
6024	Bennettsville to Cheraw.	J. L. McCall.	400 00	65	September, 4 times.	Bennettsville, S. C.	do.	.....	5 20
6033	Lexington to Williamson's Mills.	Nath'l Herman.	148 00	1 42	August, 5 times.	Williamson's Mills, S. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 25	.....
6034	Lexington to Spring Grove.	Rob. Wilson.	355 50	3 40	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Oct. 30, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6037	Orangeburg C. H. to Vance's Ferry.	T. R. Collins.	198 00	1 90	July 12.	Vance's Ferry, S. C.	Failed to arrive.	.....	1 90
6043	Charleston to Georgetown.	W. A. C. Whitehead.	3,800 00	6 10	August 20, 22.	Georgetown, S. C.	Failed to connect.	3 00	.....
6089	Yorkville to Cross Anchor.	Geo. S. Daster.	700 00	3 40	September 5.	Cross Anchor, S. C.	Failed to arrive.	.....	3 40
6090	Yorkville to Camden.	Absalom Atkins.	990 00	4 75	August 20.	Liberty Hill, S. C.	do.	75	.....
6090	do.	do.	990 00	4 75	September 27.	Yorkville, S. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	2 00	.....
6099	Scuffletown to Spartanburg C. H.	Ragan & Sellers.	195 00	1 90	August, 5 times.	Scuffletown, S. C.	Failed to connect.	2 50	.....
6105	Spartanburg C. H. to Rutherfordton.	B. Washburn.	399 00	1 30	September 2.	Rutherfordton, S. C.	Failed to arrive.	.....	1 30
6111	Newberry C. H. to Unionville.	Stuckey & Rogers.	368 00	1 80	July 7, 14.	Newberry C. H., S. C.	do.	.....	3 60
6111	do.	do.	368 00	1 80	August 4.	do.	do.	.....	1 80
6114	Newberry C. H. to Cross Anchor.	do.	228 00	2 20	September 13.	Cross Anchor, S. C.	do.	.....	2 20
6148	Pickens C. H. to Dahlonaga.	H. W. Riley.	690 00	6 65	July 22.	Pickens C. H.	do.	.....	6 65
6340	Griffin to Greenville.	R. F. M. Mann.	624 00	2 00	August 27.	Griffin, Ga.	Failed to connect.	50	.....
6345	Fort Valley to Knoxville.	Leroy H. Thurman.	774 00	2 50	August 11.	Knoxville, Ga.	Failed to arrive.	50	.....
6346	Fort Valley to Perry.	John H. Hose.	995 00	3 20	July, 3 times.	Perry, Ga.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 50	.....
6349	Hawkinsville to Albany.	Jac. Freeman.	449 00	4 30	July 20.	Hawkinsville, Ga.	Failed to arrive.	.....	4 30
6360	St. Mary's to Trader's Hill.	Ingham Peoples.	799 00	3 84	September 24.	Trader's Hill, Ga.	do.	1 50	.....
6378	Oglethorpe to Lumpkin.	Jordon W. Prim.	1,484 00	4 45	Aug. 14, 15.	Lumpkin and Oglethorpe, Ga.	do.	.....	8 90
6378	do.	do.	1,484 00	4 45	September 1, 4, 13.	Lumpkin, Ga.	do.	.....	13 35
6379	Oglethorpe to Columbus.	do.	500 00	4 80	August 7.	Oglethorpe, Ga.	do.	.....	4 80
6379	do.	do.	500 00	4 80	August 5.	Columbus, Ga.	do.	.....	4 80
6385	Americus to Outhbert.	W. M. Brady.	500 00	1 60	June 23 to August 25, 31 times.	Nochway, Ga.	do.	9 30	.....
6385	do.	do.	500 00	1 60	Sept. 3 to Sept. 23, 13 times.	do.	Failed to supply.	6 50	.....
6464	Cassville to Spring Place.	W. Carter.	185 00	1 80	August 11, 12.	Cassville, Ga.	Failed to arrive.	.....	3 60
6509	Jacksonville to Magnolia.	A. P. Surreney.	500 00	4 80	July 28.	Jacksonville, Ga.	do.	.....	4 80
6509	do.	do.	500 00	4 80	July 29.	Magnolia, Ga.	do.	.....	4 80
6509	do.	do.	500 00	4 80	August 19.	do.	do.	.....	4 80
6803	St. Augustine to Picolata.	Abraham Crosby.	740 00	1 80	September 1.	St. Augustine, Fla.	do.	.....	1 80
6804	Pilatka to Tampa.	M. J. Sanchez.	4,350 00	20 90	August, 5 times.	Tampa, Fla.	do.	.....	104 50
6804	do.	do.	4,350 00	20 90	September, 5 times.	do.	do.	.....	104 50
6805	Pilatka to Mellonville.	do.	2,500 00	24 00	September, 4 times.	Mellonville, Fla.	Failed to connect.	24 00	.....
6834	Tallahassee to Waukeenah.	Jac. Brock.	80 00	1 35	July, 3 times.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Failed to arrive.	.....	4 05
6840	Waukeenah to Madison C. H.	P. A. Stockton.	356 00	3 45	August 21.	Madison C. H., Fla.	do.	.....	3 45
6842	Bainbridge to Apalachicola.	W. E. Howell.	8,750 00	32 71	July.	Bainbridge to Chattahoochee, Fla.	Inferior service.	.....	14 31
6842	do.	Geo. Bucknam.	8,750 00	32 71	August 28.	Bainbridge, Fla.	Failed to arrive.	.....	32 71

6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	August, 3 times	On route, Fla.....	Inferior service.....	6 13	.....
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	September, 5 times...	do.....	do.....	.....	10 22
6845	Mariana to Uchee Anna.....	Jac. Edge.....	485 00	4 66	Remit fine of \$4, Oct. 30, 1856.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
6850	Pensacola to Mobile.....	W. T. Stockton.....	1,640 00	2 25	September 29.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 25
6852	New Orleans to Key West.....	E. G. & L. F. Rogers ..	41,800 00	870 85	July 6.....	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	July 22.....	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	August 6.....	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	August 22.....	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	870 85
6852	do.....	do.....	41,800 00	870 85	September, 4 times.	On route.....	do.....	.....	3,483 33
6854	Camp Izard to Bay Port.....	C. T. Jenkins.....	1,350 00	6 50	June, 4 times.....	Camp Izard, Fla.....	do.....	.....	26 00
6856	Bayard to Newnansville.....	Jos. B. Coker.....	1,000 00	4 80	August 30.....	Bayard, Fla.....	do.....	.....	4 80
6856	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	July 2, 5, 9.....	do.....	do.....	.....	14 40
6856	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	July 3.....	Newnansville, Fla.....	do.....	.....	4 80
3927	Monrovia to Bruceville.....	John Delapline.....	247 00	.....	July 1 to Sept. 30.....	Middleburg & Bruceville, Fla.	Failed to carry mail but once a week.	.....	3 75
8909	Independence to St. Joseph.....	Preston Roberts, jr.....	4,400 00	6 00	October, 1854, 12 times	Weston, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	34 80

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1856.

8589	Clarksville to Nashville.....	G. A. Woodson.....	800 00	2 56	Contractor abandon'd service; therefore suspend pay, and re- fer to contract of- fice, Nov. 8, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
9046	Woodsfield to Marietta.....	Jesse Wildebrand.....	430 00	4 13	August 2.....	Woodsfield, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 13
9051	Rochester to Beaver.....	McCracken, Webb & Seaton.	89 49	14	July 16.....	Rochester, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	14
9069	Wooster to La Grange.....	Wm. Blackly.....	390 00	1 87	July 2.....	La Grange, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 87
9102	Painesville to Middlefield.....	Simon Stough.....	403 00	1 93	July 7.....	Middlefield, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 93
9102	do.....	do.....	403 00	1 93	July 8.....	Painesville, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 93
9167	McConnellsville to Little Hock- hocking.	Wm. Thompson.....	390 00	1 87	July 1.....	Little Hockhocking, O.	do.....	.....	1 87
9184	Mt. Gilead to Shaucks.....	Fred. A. Miller.....	189 00	60	July 4.....	Shaucks, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	60
9237	Amesville to McConnellsville.....	Wm. Brown.....	160 00	1 53	July 12.....	Amesville, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 53
9238	do.....	do.....	160 00	1 53	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	1 53
9249	De Graff to Lima.....	Lewis Taylor.....	255 00	2 45	September 12.....	Lima, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	2 45
9265	Vaughnsville to Delphos.....	D. A. Baker.....	108 00	1 04	July 8.....	Delphos, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 04
9265	do.....	do.....	108 00	1 04	July 1.....	do.....	do.....	50	.....
9271	Finley to Lima.....	do.....	269 00	2 58	do.....	Lima, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	2 58
9299	Bryan to Nettle Lake.....	Henry Ferguson.....	130 00	1 25	August 23.....	Nettle Lake, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	1 25
9304	Cincinnati to Dayton.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,000 00	4 12	Quarter end'g Sept. 30.	Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	107 12
9308	Cincinnati to Georgetown.....	J. and W. Boyle.....	1,465 00	2 34	July, 5 times.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	11 70
9316	Hamilton to Richmond.....	Wm. S. Watt.....	1,200 00	1 65	Quarter ending Sep- tember 30, 1856.	Richmond, Ohio.....	Failed to perform service on Sunday.	.....	42 90
9157	Zanesville to Columbus.....	George Manville.....	1,495 00	2 05	do.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	53 30
14512	Franklin to Martinsville.....	President Martinsville Railroad Company.	780 00	1 25	August 1, 8.....	Martinsville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 50
14516	New Albany to Michigan City....	New Albany and Salem Railroad Co., pres't.	22,050 00	35 33	August 7; Sept. 16....	New Albany, Ind.....	do.....	.....	70 66
14596	Bellville to Danville.....	Anthony Bowen.....	564 00	1 18	August 30.....	Bainbridge, Ind.....	do.....	.....	1 18

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
14609	Bowling Green to Sullivan.	Absalom Hall.	\$185 00	\$1 79	July 28	Sullivan, Ind.	Wet mail.	\$2 00	.....
14610	Bowling Green to Brazil.	Jno. Campbell.	450 00	72	August 5	Bowling Green, Ind.	Failed to arrive.	.....	\$0 72
14643	Bluffton to Winchester.	Engle Starr.	294 00	1 41	August 14	Winchester, Ind.	do.	.....	1 41
14651	Connerville to Bentonville.	Jno. Tate.	312 00	1 00	September 30	Connerville, Ind.	do.	.....	1 00
14651	do.	do.	312 00	1 00	do.	Bentonville, Ind.	do.	.....	1 00
14681	Marion to New Bremen.	Jno. Conner.	400 00	3 84	August 9	Marion, Ind.	do.	.....	3 84
14681	do.	do.	400 00	3 84	August 30	do.	do.	1 00	.....
14706	Goshen to Plymouth.	Robert McReory.	150 00	1 44	July 10	Plymouth, Ind.	do.	.....	1 44
14726	Auburn to Flint.	S. D. Long.	135 00	1 29	July 4	Flint, Ind.	do.	.....	1 29
12900	Santa Fé to San Antonio.	Geo. H. Giddings.	33,500 00	1,395 00	Remit \$100 of fine Feb. 25, 1855, for failing to bring the mail in time; reported May 26, 1855.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
12900	do.	do.	33,500 00	1,395 00	Remit \$100 of deduction for inferior service, Feb. 27, 1855; reported May 26, 1855.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.									
4868	Lynchburg to Danville.	W. H. Taylor.	673 00	2 16	Contractor abandoned serv'e; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Nov. 12.	.....	.....	.....	.....
581	Burnsville to Longmires.	T. D. L. Davis.	99 00	95	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
8858	do.	S. R. Scott.	633 00	6 08	October, 4 times	Trenton, Mo.	Failed to arrive	.....	24 32
8858	do.	do.	633 00	6 08	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Nov. 15, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
9313	Fairfield to Chariton.	E. S. Alvord.	2,400 00	7 69	October 23	Chariton, Ind.	Wet mail.	5 00	.....
9232	Portsmouth to Cincinnati.	Bradford & Smith.	2,500 00	8 01	July 23, 24	Manchester, Ohio	Failed to supply	2 00	.....
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.									
5648	Nixonton to Elizabeth City.	Jos. J. Burges.	175 00	56	Contractor abandoned serv'e; therefore suspend pay, and refer to cont'l office, Nov. 18, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....

6037	Orangeburg C. H. to Vance's Ferry	T. R. Collins.	198 00	1 90	Oct. 18, 25	Orangeburg C. H., S. C.	Failed to arrive	.....	.....
6037	do.....	do.....	198 00	1 90	Oct. 17, 24	Vance's Ferry, S. C.	do.....	.....	7 60
6037	do.....	do.....	198 00	1 90	Contractor abandoned service; therefore suspend pay, and refer to cont't office, Nov. 19, 1856.				
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith	John P. Smith	3,599 00	11 53	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Nov. 19, 1856.				
7851	New Orleans to Indianola	Harris & Morgan	45,000 00	.....	July 21, Aug. 4, Sept. 22, 29.		Failed at Indianola to arrive from Galveston, at \$43 89 per trip.	.....	175 56
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	July 24, Aug. 7, Sept. 18, 25.		Failed to arrive at Galveston from Indianola, at \$43 89 per trip.	.....	175 56
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	July, Aug., Sept., 13 times.	Galveston, Texas	Failed to arrive; deduct \$250 84 each, twice the price of half trip.	.....	3,260 92
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	Sept. 13, 20, 27	do.....	Failed to arrive.	.....	376 26
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	July, Aug., Sept., 13 times.	New Orleans, La	Failed to arrive; deduct \$250 84 each, twice the price of half trip.	.....	3,260 92
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	Aug. 9, Sept. 20, 23, 27.	do.....	Failed to arrive	.....	501 68
6307	Savannah to Pilatka	John Cunningham	10,000 00	48 00	October, 5 times	Jacksonville, Ga	Failed to connect.	25 00	.....
6307	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 00	do.....	Pilatka, Ga	do.....	60 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

3228	Chambersburg to Mt. Vernon	John Jamison	665 00	2 13	July, Aug., Sept., 27 times.	Keefe's Store, Pa.	Failed to arrive	6 75	.....
9357	Burnt Cabin to Huntington	do.....	205 00	1 97	May, June, 9 times	Huntington, Pa.	do.....	.....	12 00
5136	Buckingham C. H. to Howardsville	R. W. Elsom	248 00	1 19	November 21	Mt. Vinco, Va	Wet mail	2 50	.....
7852	New Orleans to Brazos Santiago	Harris & Morgan	15,000 00	312 50	September 15	New Orleans, La	Failed to arrive in time.	40 00	.....
7852	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	312 50	September 11, 26	Brazos Santiago, Tex.	Interior service	.....	312 50
7852	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	312 50	September 29	New Orleans, La	do.....	.....	156 25
13340	Brighton to Jacksonville	Benj. Neilson	800 00	3 84	July 1 to Sept. 30	Fayette, Ill	Failed to supply	26 00	.....
13677	Palmyra to Jefferson	J. E. Thompson	.....	.....	Remove suspension of pay, Nov. 26, 1856.		.....	.....	.....
8327	Russellville to Tompkinsonville	W. J. Roberts	370 00	3 55	Remove suspension of pay, Nov. 28, 1856.		.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

5002	Winchester to Staunton	A. W. Harmon	1,629 00	2 61	November 29	Woodstock, Va.	Wet mail	1 50	.....
5059	Fetterman to Parkersburg	Jas. C. Acheson	2,640 32	2 46	do.....	Clarksburg, Va.	do.....	5 00	.....
5059	do.....	do.....	1,759 68	2 82	November 28, 29	do.....	Left mail in street.	2 00	.....
7416	Brandon to Carthage	R. J. Edmonds	380 00	3 65	Remit deduction of \$3 65.—(See App.)		.....	.....	.....
7416	do.....	do.....	380 00	3 65	do.....		.....	.....	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed upon contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7620	Hillsboro' to Marion.....	E. M. Owen.....	\$389 00	\$1 87	Contractor abandoned serv'e; therefore suspend pay, and refer to contract office.—				
9265	Vaughnsville to Delphos.....	D. A. Baker.....	108 00	1 04	Remit deduction of \$1 04.—(See App.)				
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.									
432	Lyndon Centre to Derby Line.....	Hiram Hill.....	245 00	39	Oct., Nov., 35 times..	Burke, Vt.....	Failed to supply.....	\$5 25	.....
1036	Newbury to Liberty.....	Whited & Terwilger ..	272 00	87	Nov., 4 times.....	Ellenville, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
1036	do.....	do.....	272 00	87	November 4.....	Liberty, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$0 87
1046	Poughkeepsie to Pawlings.....	E. J. Haviland.....	500 00	80	November 29.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y..	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
1060	Catskill to Prattsville.....	Horace Foster.....	198 00	60	November 24.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	Failed to connect.....	15	.....
1153	Adams to Copenhagen.....	John Looker.....	410 00	65	November 18.....	Copenhagen, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	30	.....
1153	do.....	do.....	410 00	65	October 1.....	do.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
1169	Amsterdam to Barkersville.....	D. S. Bartlett.....	183 00	29	November 26, 27.....	Galway, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	58
1245	Starkey to Hector.....	Alfred Goodwin.....	145 00	23	October 22.....	Starkey, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	15	.....
1326	Panama to Columbus.....	A. J. Fields.....	51 00	49	October 29.....	Columbus, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	49
1340	Wayland Depot to Nunda.....	J. R. Trimble.....	57 54	55	October 27.....	Nunda, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	55
1370	Ithaca to Cortlandt Village.....	P. M. Blodget.....	344 00	55	November 27.....	Cortlandt Village, N. Y.	Failed to connect.....	15	.....
6339	Griffin to La Grange.....	Richard F. M. Mann...	1,250 00	4 00	October 10.....	La Grange, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 00
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	November.....	On route, Ga.....	Inferior service.....	.....	20 83
6378	Lumpkin to Georgetown.....	Jordan W. Prim.....	1,250 00	4 00	November, 3 times..	La Grange, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 00
6378	Oglethorpe to Lumpkin.....	do.....	1,454 00	2 88	October 17, 24.....	Lumpkin, Ga.....	do.....	.....	5 76
6379	Oglethorpe to Columbus.....	do.....	1,484 00	4 45	October, 6 times.....	do.....	do.....	.....	26 70
			500 00	4 80	Contractor aband'ed service; therefore suspend pay, and refer to the contract office, Dec. 10, 1856.				
7851	New Orleans to Indianola.....	Harris & Morgan.....	45,000 00	.....	Remit deduction of \$3,250 92, made Nov. 18, 1856, for failures in July, Aug., and Sept., 13, times, at \$250 84 each, Decem'r 12, 1856.—(See Appendix.)				

7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	.....	Remit deduction of \$3,260 92, made Nov. 18, 1856, for failures in July, Aug., and Sept., 13 times, at \$250 84 each.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....
7156	Troy to Daleville.....	George C. Powell	900 00	4 33	November 28 .....	.....	Wet mail.....	2 50
8636	Raleigh to Dyersburg.....	John M. Moore	925 00	4 45	do.....	.....	.....do.....	2 50

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

3096	Corson's to Laporte.....	Wm. Corson	300 00	96	September, 5 times....	.....	Failed to connect	1 00
7875	Huntsville to Marion	H. M. Black	520 00	5 00	Jan., Feb., 8 times....	.....	Failed to arrive.....	40 00
14009	St. Paul to Galena.....	President Galena and Minnesota Packet Co. ....	.....	25 00	October 18.....	.....	Failed to supply.....	2 00
14009	do.....	do.....	.....	25 00	do.....	Winona, Min. Ter.....	do.....	2 00

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

4923	Lewisburg to Huntersville	J F & J. A. Holden.....	291 00	1 41	Dec. 2.....	Academy, Va.....	Wet mail	2 00
8638	Nashville to Memphis.....	A. L. Davis.....	15,000 00	.....	Sept.....	On route, Tenn.....	Omitted service	1,250 00
1309	Buffalo to Ellicottsville.....	John McNier.....	600 00	96	Oct. 17.....	Springville, N. Y.....	Wet mail.....	1 50
6803	St. Augustine to Picolata.....	M. J. Sanchez	740 00	1 80	Remit deduction of \$1 80.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

3902	Baltimore to Wheeling.....	President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. ....	.....	.....	October 1 to Dec. 31, 1856.	Baltimore and Cumberland, Md.	Failed to run one of the Sunday trips.	400 00
13378	Carthage to Nauvoo.....	J. S. Gifford	95 00	91	May 19.....	Carthage, Ill.	Failed to arrive	91
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	John P. Smith	3,599 00	11 52	Remove suspension of pay, January 2, 1857.	.....	.....	.....
10273	Cincinnati to Felicity.....	Aaron B. Cleveland	692 00	3 62	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7751	Monroe to St. Joseph's	R. A. Phelps	880 00	8 46	Remit deduction of \$59 22.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....
7784	Pecan Grove to Monroe.....	do.....	717 60	6 90	Remit fine of \$42 90. (See Appendix )	.....	.....	.....
9177	Columbus to Xenia.....	Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad Co.	12,375 00	9 15	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 13 whole trips.	Xenia, Ohio	Failed to perform service on Sunday.	237 90
9321	Burlington to Fairfield.....	E. S. Alvord	1,945 00	3 12	Nov., Dec., 5 times....	Rome, Iowa.....	Failed to supply	2 50
9335	Iowa City to Dubuque.....	do.....	3,848 00	6 27	Nov. 21, 24.....	Solon, Iowa	Left mail	20 00
9336	Iowa City to Montezuma	do.....	1,480 00	7 11	Dec. 17.....	Marengo, Iowa.....	do.....	10 00

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Terminl.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
9490	Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs.....	J. J. Maddox.....	\$1,791 00	.....	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Jan. 2, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12721	Canyonville to Yreka	J. M. Forrest	2,600 00	\$50 00	Remit deduction of \$176 92.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

1036	Newburg to Liberty	Whited & Terwilger....	272 00	87	Dec. 29.....	Ellenville, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$0 87
1060	Catskill to Prattsville.....	Horace Foster	198 00	62	Oct. 1.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	62
1146	Watertown to Ogdensburg.....	George B. Phelps.....	2,380 00	3 81	Oct. 16.....	Watertown, N. Y....	Failed to call for mail	\$3 00	.....
1147	do.....	Wm. Gill.....	1,140 00	1 80	Oct. 16.....	do.....	do.....	1 00	.....
7397	Winchester to Miltonville.....	W. Johnson	152 00	1 46	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Jan. 6, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7879	Anderson to Crockett.....	John Gaung.	696 00	6 69	Remit deduction of \$13 38.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
8220	Lexington to Glasgow	Irvine & Hawkins	1,554 55	4 98	Dec. 12.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Wet mail.....	2 50	.....
9456	Dubuque to Decorah.....	Samuel Patrick	1,200 00	3 85	From Dec. 20 to Dec. 24, 1856.	West Union, Iowa...	Left the mail, on account of the number of passengers.	20 00	.....
14741	Valparaiso to Rich	J. D. Bonnell	550 00	.....	Remove suspension of pay, Jan. 8, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
15213	Westport to Fort Scott.....	John Yelton	1,340 00	13 00	Dec. 13.....	Paoli, Kansas Territ'y.	Refused to take the mail.....	5 00	.....
13252a	Terra Haute to St. Louis.....	President Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Co.	19,550 00	15 66	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.	On route, Ill.....	Failure of one trip per day..	.....	698 00
3078	Litez to Reading.....	John Reinhold	510 00	1 63	Oct. 1.....	Litez, Penn.....	Failed to connect	40	.....
3339	Connellsville to Berlin.....	James R. Tarr	199 00	3 82	Oct. 3, 31.....	Connellsville, Penn....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 82
3366	Clearfield to Clarion.....	Hills & Evans	1,820 00	2 91	Oct. 23	Clearfield, Penn.....	Failed to take mail.....	1 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857.

3096	Corson's to Laporte.....	William Corson.....	300 00	96	November 24, 28.....	Corson's, Penn.....	Failed to connect	50	.....
3247	Bloomsburg to White Hall.....	Levi L. Tate.....	150 00	96	October 4.....	Bloomfield, Penn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	96
3247	do.....	Israel Biddle.....	240 00	76	December 11	White Hall, Penn	do.....	.....	1 53
3378	Brookville to Orrsville.....	Lightcap & Piper	695 00	1 11	December 24	Brookville, Penn	do.....	.....	1 11
3425	New Brighton to New Castle.....	McKewan & Truesdale,	450 00	1 44	October 14, Nov. 4...	New Brighton, Penn..	Failed to connect	72	.....

3911	Washington to Rockville	Francis De P. Leonard	145 00	.....	Contractor aband'ed service; suspend pay, Jan. 14, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3912	Rockville to Frederick	do.....	295 00	.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1019	Waverly Station to Miller's Place.	Daniel Howell	170 00	54	Nov., Dec., 25 times.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1316	Silver Creek to Ellington.....	Wade & Gibbs	255 00	81	November 15, 17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5730	Reidsville to Danville.....	George V. Nolley.....	725 00	.....	Contractor failed; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, January 14, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6307	Savannah to Pilatka.....	John Cunningham.....	10,000 00	48 00	November 13, 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10261	Bethel to Point Pleasant.....	J. B. Davis	85 00	81	Remove suspension of pay, January 13, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1110	White Hall to Plattsburg.....	President of Champlain Transportation Co.	4,800 00	3 84	Oct., Nov., 4 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1110	do.....	do.....	4,800 00	3 84	Oct., Nov., 5 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1110	do.....	do.....	4,800 00	3 84	From Nov. 8 to Nov. 22, 13 times.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1197	Hamilton to Pitcher	J. V. P. Gardner	1,027 00	1 64	6 months ending December 31, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4996	Leesburg to Point of Rocks.....	Edgar Jarvis	296 00	47	November, 5 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6339	Griffin to La Grange.....	R. F. M. Mann.....	1,250 00	4 00	December, 3 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	December, 3 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	January, 2 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Jan. 15, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
13264	Chicago to St. Louis.	President Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company.	29,200 00	21 72	Oct., Nov., 5 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
13264	do.....	do.....	29,200 00	21 72	Oct., Nov., Dec., 13 times.	.....	.....	.....	.....
13264	do.....	do.....	29,200 00	21 72	October 24 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13291a	Vincennes to St. Louis.....	do.....	14,700 00	23 55	Oct., Nov., Dec., 6 times.	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	North Anson to Strong.....	Robert T. Judkins.....	225 00	72	October 1 to Dec. 31..	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Dennysville to Red Beach.....	Stephen H. Jones.....	1,300 00	2 08	October 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Railroad Junction to Danville...	President Androscoggin Railroad Company.	5,500 00	8 81	October 1 to Dec. 31.	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	South Paris to Fryburg.....	Richard Gage	145 00	46	November 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Buckfield to Condon Mills	Gideon Ellis, jr.	198 00	.....	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31..	.....	.....	.....	.....
255	Paper Mill Village to Newport...	J. A. Crossett.....	160 00	51	October 1 to Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	Burlington to Vergennes.....	Colonel Smith	370 00	1 18	Oct., Nov., 5 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	Lyndon Centre to Derby Line...	Hiram Hill.....	245 00	39	Nov. Dec., 30 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	do.....	do.....	245 00	39	Nov., Dec., 5 times...	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	do.....	do.....	245 00	39	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5666	Rail-igh to Fayetteville.....	D. G. McRae	4,400 00	6 03	December 23, 24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5666	do.....	do.....	4,400 00	6 03	December 18, 20, 23...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6813	Chattahoochee to Milton.....	Wm T. Stockton.....	3,275 00	15 55	December 2, 16, 30...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3967	Port Tobacco to Leonardtown...	R. M. Brimmer.....	1,450 00	.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
9335	Iowa City to Dubuque.....	E. S. Alvord.....	\$3,848 00	\$6 27	January 1.....	Anamosia, Iowa.	Left mail.....	\$36 00	.....
14533	Cincinnati to Seymour.....	Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.	11,125 00	8 91	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856, and quar- ter ending Decem- ber 31, 1856.	On route, Ind.....	Omitted full service.....	.....	1,112 50

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1857.

4828	Bowling Green to Newtown.....	A. L. Houston	170 00	81	December 24	Bowling Green, Va....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	81
4828	do.....	do.....	170 00	81	do.....	Newtown, Va.....	do.....	.....	81
4873	Liberty to Big Island	Geo. L. Ray	192 00	1 84	October 31	Liberty, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 84
4873	do.....	do.....	192 00	1 84	November 14	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
4873	do.....	do.....	192 00	1 84	November 1, 15.....	Big Island, Va.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 68
4887	Wytheville to Grayson C. H.....	H. B. Brown.....	347 00	1 65	October 21	Wytheville, Va.	do.....	.....	1 66
4906	Kanawha C. H. to Point Pleasant.	Harmon Brown & Co....	1,390 00	4 45	December 25, 27.....	Point Pleasant, Va...	Failed to take all the mail ..	2 00	.....
4914	Charlottesville to Lynchburg.....	J. L. Heiskall	1,800 00	5 77	December 11	Lynchburg, Va.....	Wet mail	3 00	.....
4923	Lewisburg to Huntersville	J. F. & J. A. Holden....	294 00	1 41	Oct., Nov., 9 times...	Maysville, Va.....	Failed to supply.....	2 25	.....
4930	Gauley Bridge to Fayetteville.....	Pleasant Hawkins.....	128 17	61	Oct., 5 times.....	Fayetteville, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	75	.....
4965	Clarksville to South Boston.....	Jas. Faulkner.....	400 00	1 92	December 24.....	Clarksville, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 92
4985	Old Point Comfort to Hampton...	John A. Parker	300 00	48	December 1	Old Point Comfort, Va	Failed to connect	20	.....
5002	Winchester to Staunton	A. W. Harman	1,629 00	2 61	Nov., Dec., 4 times ..	Winchester, Va.....	do.....	2 40	.....
5005	Fincastle to Blacksburg	Switzer & Kepler.....	140 00	1 34	November 28	Blacksburg, Va.....	do.....	30	.....
5038	Waterloo to Orlean.....	W. T. Weaver	99 00	31	November 4	Orlean, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	31
5046	Upper Tract to Crab Bottom.....	Jesse Landis.....	219 00	2 10	December 25	Crab Bottom, Va.....	do.....	.....	2 10
5058	Wind Lea to Luney's Creek	N. H. McCleave.....	250 00	2 40	November 3	Luney's Creek, Va....	do.....	.....	2 40
5059	Fetterman to Parkersburg	Jas. C. Acheson.....	1,759 68	1 82	January 10	Fetterman and Clarks- burg, Va.	Failed to take all the mail ..	1 00	.....
5059	do.....	do.....	4,400 00	14 10	December 29	Fetterman, Va.....	do.....	5 00	.....
5102	Zackville to New California	Bradford D. Corbett ..	75 00	72	November 13	Zackville, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	72
5112	Franklin to Bath C. H.....	Thos. J. Jones	248 50	2 38	November 26	Monterey, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
5112	do.....	do.....	248 50	2 38	November 28	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 00
5117	Huntersville to Huttonsville	John A. Holden	194 00	1 86	December 25	Huttonsville, Va....	do.....	.....	1 86
5117	do.....	do.....	194 00	1 86	December 27	Huntersville, Va....	do.....	.....	1 86
5118	Mill Gap to Huntersville	do.....	89 00	85	November 27	Mill Gap, Va.....	do.....	.....	85
5136	Buckingham C. H. to Howardsville	R. W. Elsom	248 00	1 19	December, 3 times...	Buckingham, C. H., Va.	do.....	.....	3 57
5137	New Canton to Buckingham C. H.	do.....	475 00	1 52	December 23, 25.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 04
5140	Tye River Warehouse to Lexington	Geo. L. Ray	375 00	3 60	December 27	Lexington, Va.....	do.....	.....	3 60
5165	Rocky Mount to Patrick C. H.....	John Stoops.....	250 00	2 40	November 27	Patrick, C. H., Va....	Failed to connect	60	.....
5176	Princeton to Oceana	W. D. Cook.....	249 00	2 39	November 15, 22.....	Oceana, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time	1 00	.....
5177	Princeton to Wytheville.....	Samuel Thomas	210 00	2 01	December 3	Princeton, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 01
5185	Floyd C. H. to Hillsville.....	W. L. Tipton	156 00	1 50	November 3	Floyd C. H., Va.....	do.....	.....	1 50
5185	do.....	do.....	156 00	1 50	November 2	Hillsville, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 50
5191	Abingdon to Lebanon	D. C. & J. H. Dunn ..	500 00	1 60	December, 6 times...	On route, Va.....	Inferior service .....	.....	3 84
5192	Abingdon to Elizabethton.....	John K. Miller	168 75	1 62	December 25	Abingdon, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 62
5204	Jonesville to Tazewell	Geo. C. Bradley.....	169 00	1 62	do.....	Jonesville, Va.....	do.....	.....	1 62

5204	do.	do.	do.	169 00	1 62	December 24	Tazewell, Va.	do.	1 62
5205	Love's Mills to Hilton	Reuben Peppers	do.	97 00	93	December 25	Hilton, Va.	do.	93
5206	do.	do.	do.	97 00	93	December 11, 25	Love's Mills, Va.	do.	1 86
5207	Grayson C. H. to Jefferson	do.	do.	199 00	1 91	November 26	Grayson C. H., Va.	do.	1 91
5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot	W. C. Nelson	do.	650 00	3 12	Oct., Nov., Dec., 12 times.	Franklin Depot, Va.	Failed to arrive in time.	15 00
5217	Warrenton to Oak Shade	W. S. Clarke	do.	400 00	1 28	December 25	Oak Shade, Va.	Failed to arrive	1 28
5221	Fork Union to Glenawin	David Humphrey	do.	100 00	32	do.	Fork Union, Va.	do.	32
5230	Danville to New Ferry	Forster Flagg	do.	350 00	1 68	November 28	Danville, Va.	Failed to arrive in time	50
4946	Richmond to Norfolk	R. D. Haskins	do.	4,000 00	6 41	December, 4 times	Richmond, Va.	Failed to arrive	12 80
4946	do.	do.	do.	4,000 00	6 41	Oct., Nov., Dec., 22 times.	do.	do.	141 02
4946	do.	do.	do.	4,006 00	6 41	Oct., Nov., Dec., 22 times.	Norfolk, Va.	do.	141 02
4946	do.	do.	do.	4,000 00	6 41	December, 4 times	do.	do.	12 80
5606	Rocky Mount to Greenville	Jos. Jno. B. Pender	do.	682 85	1 09	November 12	Tarboro', N. C.	Failed to deliver the mail.	50
5614	Goldsboro' to Hookertown	Blocker & Love	do.	499 00	2 40	Oct., Nov., Dec., 52 times.	Bull Head, N. C.	Failed to supply	15 60
5661	Franklin Depot to Plymouth	Rob. Dickson	do.	2,500 00	8 01	December 3	Plymouth, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 00
5669	Morrisville to Salisbury	H. L. Robard	do.	806 82	2 58	Nov., Dec., 5 times	Salisbury, N. C.	do.	2 50
5688	Foyetteville to Swift Island	A. H. Saunders	do.	415 00	3 99	October, 4 times	Swift Island, N. C.	do.	2 00
5688	do.	do.	do.	415 00	3 99	October 30	do.	Failed to arrive	3 99
5694	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown	Blocker & Love	do.	345 00	3 31	December 9	Elizabethtown, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time	1 00
5694	do.	do.	do.	345 00	3 31	December 10	Fayetteville, N. C.	do.	2 00
5695	Fayetteville to Swift Island	A. H. Saunders	do.	435 00	4 18	December 15	do.	do.	1 50
5696	Fayetteville to Barclaysville	Anson Parker	do.	750 00	2 40	December 23	Barclaysville, N. C.	do.	50
5696	do.	do.	do.	750 00	2 40	Dec., 4 times	do.	Failed to arrive	9 60
5696	do.	do.	do.	750 00	2 40	December 24	Fayetteville, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	50
5696	do.	do.	do.	750 00	2 40	Nov., Dec., 4 times	do.	Failed to arrive	9 60
5725	Greensboro' to Madison	N. Whittington	do.	145 00	1 39	November 29	Madison, N. C.	do.	1 39
5731	Salisbury to Asheville	Baxter & Adams	do.	764 73	2 45	Oct., Nov., 6 times	Lincolnton, N. C.	do.	14 70
5731	do.	do.	do.	764 73	2 45	Oct., Nov., 2 times	Salisbury, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	3 00
5731	do.	do.	do.	764 73	2 45	Oct., Nov., 4 times	do.	Failed to arrive	9 80
5731	do.	do.	do.	3,935 27	6 30	Dec. 12, 25	Lincolnton, N. C.	do.	12 60
5731	do.	do.	do.	3,935 27	6 30	Dec., 5 times	do.	do.	7 50
5734	Salisbury to Wytheville	W. R. Dickey	do.	1,100 00	5 28	December 18	Salisbury, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 25
5734	do.	do.	do.	1,100 00	5 28	Nov., Dec., 4 times	do.	Failed to arrive	21 12
5738	Concord to Mount Mourne	Jas. White, sr.	do.	124 00	1 19	December 16	Mount Mourne, N. C.	do.	1 19
5743	Charlotte to Statesville	James Lyons	do.	91 50	88	October 27	Davidson College, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time.	25
5749	Haywood to Summerville	Benj. W. Thomas	do.	126 50	1 21	December 23	Summerville, N. C.	Failed to arrive	1 21
5757	Wadesboro' to Pekin	Reuben Henry	do.	229 50	2 20	Nov. 28, Dec. 26	Pekin, N. C.	do.	4 40
5770	Salem to Wytheville	J. P. Hunnicutt	do.	1,723 00	5 51	December 21	Wytheville, N. C.	do.	5 51
5770	do.	do.	do.	1,723 00	5 51	December 28	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 30
5772	Jefferson to Jonesboro'	Ryland & Edwards	do.	899 00	2 88	November 18	Jefferson, N. C.	Failed to take the mail	3 00
5774	Salem to Martinsville	Jno. H. Whyte	do.	249 00	2 39	December 27	Salem, N. C.	Failed to arrive	2 39
5774	do.	do.	do.	249 00	2 39	Dec. 11, 25	Martinsville, N. C.	do.	4 78
5781	Wilkesboro' to Boone	Esley Staley	do.	149 00	1 43	December 24	Wilkesboro', N. C.	do.	1 43
5784	Jefferson to Hilton	Reuben Peppers	do.	51 00	49	December 23	Hilton, N. C.	do.	49
5788	Rockford to Yadkinsville	W. W. Long	do.	119 00	57	Oct. 22, 24	Rockford, N. C.	Failed to arrive in time	40
5835	Casher's Valley to Clayton	John Zachary	do.	245 00	2 35	December 21	Casher's Valley, N. C.	do.	1 00
427	Troy to Richford	Geo. W. Warner	do.	223 00	71	November 25	Richford, Vt.	Failed to arrive	71
449	Bethel to Middleburg	R. H. Tupper	do.	450 00	1 44	November 27	Bethel, Vt.	Failed to connect	36
646	Yarmouth to East Harwick	Jac. Smith	do.	640 00	1 02	October 22	Yarmouth, Vt.	Failed to deliver the mail.	2 04

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8827	Jefferson City to Glasgow.....	Kimball & Moore.....	\$6,077 00	\$9 74	December 31.....	Columbia, Mo.....	Failed to bring the mail.....	\$10 00	.....
8827	do.....	do.....	6,077 00	9 74	January 1.....	do.....	do.....	10 00	.....
8827	do.....	do.....	6,077 00	9 74	January 12.....	do.....	Failed to deliver the mail.....	10 00	.....
3069	Honey Brook to Piqua.....	Davis Clumson.....	105 00	33	December 11.....	Honey Brook, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$0 33
3113	Easton to Hamlington.....	Jac. Ely.....	1,187 00	3 80	 do.....	Hamlington, Pa.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
3113	do.....	do.....	1,187 00	3 80	December 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 80
3147	Honesdale to Lackawaxen.....	Bronson & Allen.....	525 00	83	Sept. 15, Oct. 10.....	Lackawaxen, Pa.....	do.....	.....	1 66
3322	Indiana to Curwinstown.....	James Johnson.....	590 00	5 67	December 19.....	Curwinstown, Pa.....	do.....	.....	5 67
9177	Columbus to Xenia.....	Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company.....	12,375 00	9 15	Remit deduction of \$237 90.—(See Ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
7856	Galveston to Swartwout.....	Lucy Wiggins.....	990 00	9 52	December 7.....	Galveston, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	9 52
7856	do.....	do.....	990 00	9 52	Nov. 30, Dec. 21.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	4 00	.....
7856	do.....	do.....	990 00	9 52	Oct., Nov., 5 times.....	Swartwout, Texas.....	do.....	25 00	.....
7859	Galveston to Sabine City.....	Jos. Atkins.....	800 00	7 69	Oct., Nov., Dec., 9 times.	Galveston, Texas.....	do.....	18 00	.....
7864	Houston to La Grange.....	James B. Hogan.....	2,275 00	10 98	Nov. 10, 20.....	Houston, Texas.....	do.....	4 00	.....
7866	Houston to Anderson.....	J. W. Brasher.....	900 00	8 65	October 11.....	do.....	do.....	2 00	.....
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	G. N. Hancock.....	749 00	7 20	Oct. 27, Nov. 24.....	Marion, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	14 40
7875	do.....	do.....	749 00	7 20	October 30.....	Huntsville, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 80	.....
7875	do.....	do.....	749 00	7 20	December 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	7 20	.....
7892	San Augustine to Marshall.....	Jos. F. Palmer.....	1,273 00	5 68	September 2.....	San Augustine, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 25	.....
7893	San Augustine to Marion.....	do.....	160 00	1 54	Sept., Oct., Nov., 4 times.	Marion, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 56
7899	Lynchburg to San Augustine.....	do.....	1,271 00	12 22	Sept., Nov., Dec., 3 times.	San Augustine, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	9 00	.....
7899	do.....	do.....	1,271 00	12 22	November 28.....	Lynchburg, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 22
7911	Henderson to Crockett.....	Austin Jones.....	998 00	4 80	October 24.....	Henderson, Texas.....	do.....	.....	4 80
7935	Clarksville to Tarrant.....	W. B. Stout.....	344 00	3 30	October 1, 22.....	Clarksville, Texas.....	do.....	.....	6 60
7944	Bonham to Dallas.....	Reeves & Butridge.....	687 00	6 60	Oct., Nov., 4 times.....	Lewisville, Texas.....	Failed to supply.....	6 00	.....
7944	do.....	do.....	687 00	6 60	Oct. 18, Nov. 22.....	Dallas, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	13 20
7944	do.....	do.....	687 00	6 60	December 10.....	Bonham, Texas.....	do.....	.....	6 60
7944	do.....	do.....	687 00	6 60	November 24.....	Farmers' Br'ch, Texas.....	Failed to supply.....	1 00	.....
7948	Marlin to Belton.....	Geo. E. Green.....	444 50	2 13	Oct. 7, Dec. 16.....	Belton, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 13
7851	Galveston to Houston.....	Sterritt & Smith.....	10,920 00	35 00	Nov. 6, 8, Dec. 20.....	Galveston, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	15 00	.....
7854	do.....	do.....	10,920 00	35 00	December 4.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	35 00
7893	San Augustine to Marion.....	Jos. F. Palmer.....	160 00	1 54	Oct., Nov., Dec., 4 times.	San Augustine, Texas.....	do.....	.....	6 16
14533	Cincinnati to Seymour.....	Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co.....	11,125 00	8 91	Remit deduction of \$1,112 50, made Jan. 17, '57.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
7912	Henderson to Grand Bluff.....	Bennett Boggess.....	350 00	3 36	October, 5 times.....	Grand Bluff, Texas.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	7 50	.....
7919	Marshall to Tyler.....	O. E. Hynson.....	1,000 00	3 20	December 6.....	Tyler, Texas.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 20

7955	Crochett to Keechil.	Adm'r of Benj. M. Wilson.	250 00	2 40	November 28	Keechil, Texas.	do.	2 40
7979	Indianola to Matagorda	Thos. Collins	490 00	4 71	November 1	Matagorda, Texas	do.	4 71
7982	Corpus Christi to Brownsville	F. M. Campbell	1,100 00	10 58	October 2	Corpus Christi, Texas	do.	10 58
7982	do.	do.	1,100 00	10 58	October 9	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	2 00
7995	Mount Pleasant to Palestine	W. Allison	746 00	7 17	October 2	Mt. Pleasant, Texas	Failed to arrive	7 17
7998	Liberty to Nacogdoches	Jos. F. Falmer	1,250 00	12 00	Oct., Nov., Dec., 6 times.	Liberty, Texas	do.	72 00
8022	San Augustine to Woodville	do.	460 00	4 42	December 6	San Augustine, Texas	do.	4 42
8022	do.	do.	460 00	4 42	Oct., Nov., 3 times	Woodville, Texas	do.	13 26
8022	do.	do.	460 00	4 42	November 29	San Augustine, Texas	Wet mail	2 50
7875	Huntsville to Marion	H. M. Black	520 00	5 00	Remit deduction of \$40—(See Appendix.)	do.	do.	do.
7875	do.	do.	520 00	5 00	Remit deduction of \$35.—(See Appendix.)	do.	do.	do.
7875	do.	do.	520 00	5 00	Remove suspension of pay, Jan. 23, '57.	do.	do.	do.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1857.

7809	New Orleans to Cairo	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	329,000 00	449 50	October 6	New Orleans, La	Failed to arrive in time.	516 54
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 7	do.	do.	692 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 9	do.	Inferior service.	200 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 10	do.	do.	200 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	766 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 11	do.	Failed to arrive.	16 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 12	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 13	do.	Failed to arrive	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	200 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 14	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	616 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 16	do.	Failed to arrive	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 17	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	688 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 18	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	200 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	do.	300 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 19	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	104 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	do.	508 54
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Inferior service	300 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 20	do.	Failed to arrive	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 22	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	688 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 23	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	156 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 24	do.	do.	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 25	do.	Failed to arrive	580 54
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	200 00
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 26	do.	Inferior service	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 28	do.	Failed to arrive	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 29	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	734 34
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	October 30	do.	Failed to arrive	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	November 2	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	449 50
7809	do.	do.	329,000 00	449 50	do.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	702 34

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	\$449 50	November 3.....	New Orleans, La.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$552 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 5.....	do.....	do.....	512 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 6.....	do.....	do.....	20 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 8.....	do.....	do.....	110 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 9.....	do.....	do.....	156 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 10.....	do.....	do.....	132 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 12.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 13.....	do.....	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	410 74	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 14.....	do.....	do.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 15.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 19.....	do.....	do.....	512 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 20.....	do.....	do.....	462 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 21.....	do.....	do.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 22.....	do.....	do.....	772 34	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 23.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 24.....	do.....	do.....	158 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 25.....	do.....	do.....	584 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 26.....	do.....	do.....	564 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 27.....	do.....	do.....	520 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 28.....	do.....	do.....	104 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 29.....	do.....	do.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November 30.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 1.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	166 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 2.....	do.....	do.....	158 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 3.....	do.....	do.....	124 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 4.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 5.....	do.....	do.....	160 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 6.....	do.....	do.....	.....	\$449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	728 34	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 8.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 9.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	78 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 10.....	do.....	do.....	516 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 11.....	do.....	do.....	112 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 12.....	do.....	do.....	112 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 16.....	do.....	do.....	112 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	do.....	do.....	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 17.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	426 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	408 54	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 19.....	do.....	do.....	114 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 20.....	do.....	do.....	108 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 21.....	do.....	do.....	116 00	.....

[illegible]

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	\$449 50	December 23.....	Cairo, Ill.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$28 08	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 24.....	do.....	do.....	521 14	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 25.....	do.....	do.....	20 28	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	December 29.....	do.....	do.....	32 76	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	January 1.....	do.....	do.....	9 33	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	January 3.....	do.....	do.....	390 10	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	January 4.....	do.....	do.....	374 50	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	January 5.....	do.....	do.....	561 70	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	January 6.....	do.....	do.....	.....	449 50
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	November, 4 times...	Napoleon from New Orleans, La.	Failed to arrive.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Nov., Dec., 19 times.	New Madrid from New Orleans, La.	do.....	950 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., Dec., 19 times.	Vicksburg from New Orleans, La.	do.....	950 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., Dec., 6 times.	Natchez from New Orleans, La.	do.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Nov., 4 times...	Lake Providence from New Orleans, La.	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., Dec., 5 times...	Grand Lake from New Orleans, La.	do.....	250 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., Dec., 14 times.	Memphis from New Orleans, La.	do.....	700 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., Dec., 10 times.	Columbia from New Orleans, La.	do.....	500 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Nov., 7 times.....	Columbus from New Orleans, La.	do.....	350 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Nov., Dec., 15 times.	Helena from New Orleans, La.	do.....	750 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Dec., 3 times.....	Memphis from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	150 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Dec., 8 times...	Helena from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	400 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Nov., Dec., 11 times.	Columbia from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	550 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., 4 times.....	Randolph from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Nov., Dec., 9 times.	Grand Lake from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	450 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Oct., Dec., 10 times...	Lake Providence from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	500 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	449 50	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 10 times.	Natchez from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	500 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

7809	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept., Oct., 6 times ..	449 50	329,000 00	do.....	Napoleon from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	300 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct., Nov., Dec., 4 times.	449 50	329,000 00	do.....	Vicksburg from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	200 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct., Nov., Dec., 4 times.	449 50	329,000 00	do.....	Pt. Worthington from Cairo, Ill.	do.....	50 00	.....
3351	Brownsville to Uniontown.....	Jno. McCallister.....	265 00	December	2 54	265 00	do.....	East Liberty, Penn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	25	.....
3422	Franklin to Brownington.....	W. H. H. Piper.....	1,500 00	December 18.....	2 40	1,500 00	do.....	Franklin, Penn.....	Failed to take mail.....	2 00	.....
3468	Edin to Bradford	Chas. Hayter.....	59 00	December 23.....	56	59 00	do.....	Bradford, Penn.....	Failed to arrive	56	.....
3526	Charleston to New York.....	Spofford, Tiltonson & Co.	500 00	December 20, 27.....	2 40	500 00	do.....	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	4 80	.....
(old.)	do.....	do.....	500 00	November 22	2 40	500 00	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 40	.....
3226	do.....	do.....	500 00	November 4	2 40	500 00	do.....	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	2 40	.....
6019	Marion C. H. to Gilopolis.....	Stuckey & Rogers.....	200 00	December 5, 26.....	1 93	200 00	do.....	Pee Dee, S. C.....	Failed to supply.....	60	.....
6033	Lexington to Williamson's Mills ..	Nath'l Harman.....	148 00	Remit fine of \$1 25, January 26, 1857.— (See Appendix.)	1 42	148 00	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
6037	Orangeburg to Vance's Ferry.....	T. R. Collins.....	198 90	November, 4 times ..	1 00	198 90	do.....	On route, S. C.....	Failed to arrive	7 60	.....
6043	Charleston to Georgetown	W. A. C. Whitehead.....	3,800 00	December 9.....	6 10	3,800 00	do.....	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	6 10	.....
6102	Hope Station to Goshen Hill.....	A. R. Aughtry.....	475 00	December 30.....	2 30	475 00	do.....	Hope Station, S. C.....	Failed to connect.....	50	.....
6119	Lawrence C. H. to Glenn Springs.....	Ward & Harvey.....	467 00	December 1.....	1 50	467 00	do.....	Laurens C. H., S. C.....	Failed to arrive	1 50	.....
6324	Milledgeville to Covington.....	Penn & Smith	595 00	December 17	2 90	595 00	do.....	Covington, Ga.....	do.....	2 90	.....
6324	do.....	do.....	595 00	October 16.....	2 90	595 00	do.....	Milledgeville, Ga.....	do.....	2 90	.....
6360	St. Mary's to Trader's Hill.....	Isham Peoples	799 00	November 6.....	3 84	799 00	do.....	St. Mary's, Ga.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 50	.....
6369	Alapaha to Jasper	Jno. Frink	300 00	October 17, 24.....	2 90	300 00	do.....	Alapaha, Ga.....	do.....	1 44	.....
6369	do.....	do.....	300 00	October 31.....	2 90	300 00	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....
6378	Oglethorpe to Lumpkin.....	Jordan W. Prim.....	1,484 00	December 11.....	4 45	1,484 00	do.....	Lumpkin, Ga.....	do.....	2 90	.....
6378	do.....	do.....	1,484 00	November 25, 27.....	4 45	1,484 00	do.....	do.....	do.....	4 45	.....
6378	Oglethorpe to Georgetown and Lumpkin.....	do.....	1,484 00	November, 4 times ..	2 88	1,484 00	do.....	do.....	do.....	8 90	.....
6378	Lumpkin to Georgetown.....	do.....	1,484 00	December, 3 times ..	2 88	1,484 00	do.....	do.....	do.....	11 52	.....
6380	Oglethorpe to Vienna.....	B. F. Fleming.....	370 00	November 27.....	1 30	370 00	do.....	Vienna, Ga.....	do.....	8 64	.....
6484	La Grange to Franklin	T. M. & C. J. Dean	299 00	October 21.....	1 45	299 00	do.....	La Grange and Franklin, Ga.....	do.....	1 30	.....
6385	Americus to Cuthbert.....	W. M. Brady	500 00	Sept., Nov., Dec., 30 times.	1 60	500 00	do.....	Nochway, Ga.....	Failed to supply.....	2 90	.....
6404	Madison to Eatonton	W. M. Moore	799 00	November 25	1 30	799 00	do.....	Madison, Ga.....	Failed to connect	22 50	.....
6411	Social Circle to Athens.....	Sterling Eckles.....	799 00	Nov. 6 to Nov. 17.....	2 60	799 00	do.....	On route, Ga.....	Inferior service	35	.....
6411	do.....	do.....	799 00	November 7.....	2 60	799 00	do.....	Athens, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	8 72	.....
6412	Covington to Forsyth.....	Jno. Hutchings.....	590 00	November, 3 times ..	2 85	590 00	do.....	Cork, Ga.....	Failed to supply	2 60	.....
6451	Morgantown to Cassville.....	H. H. Walker.....	1,094 00	December 25.....	5 25	1,094 00	do.....	Cassville, Ga.....	Failed to arrive	1 50	.....
6451	do.....	do.....	1,094 00	December 26	5 25	1,094 00	do.....	Ellejay, Ga.....	do.....	5 25	.....
6482	La Grange to Columbus	Withum & Davis.....	728 00	December 25.....	2 33	728 00	do.....	La Grange, Ga.....	do.....	2 00	.....
6482	do.....	do.....	1,700 00	November 21	2 33	1,700 00	do.....	Columbus, Ga.....	do.....	2 33	.....
6509	Jacksonville to Magnolia.....	Abm. Crosby.....	500 00	August 18.....	4 80	500 00	do.....	Jacksonville, Ga.....	do.....	2 33	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
6514	Blakely to Bainbridge	Abm. H. McLaws	\$400 00	\$3 84	November 27	Bainbridge, Ga.	Failed to arrive.		\$3 84
6515	Chenuba to Colquitt	James E. Lee	550 00	5 28	November 6, 13	Colquitt, Ga.	do		10 56
6802	Jacksonville to Tallahassee	P. A. Stockton	4,294 00	20 65	December, 4 times	Jacksonville, Fla.	Failed to connect	\$20 00	
6802	do	do	4,294 00	20 65	October, 4 times	do	do	20 00	
6804	Pilatka to Tampa	H. L. Hart	4,350 00	20 90	October 1	Tampa, Fla.	Failed to arrive		20 90
6805	Pilatka to Mellonville	Jac. Broch	2,500 00	24 00	October, 4 times	Mellonville, Fla.	Failed to arrive in time	24 00	
6810	Newnansville to Ocala	S. Scarboro	1,450 00	7 00	November 1	Newnansville, Fla.	Failed to take the mail	5 00	
6820	Orange Springs to Wacahatchee	Jno. W. Pierson	500 00	2 90	November 14	Orange Springs, Fla.	Failed to arrive		2 90
6827	Tampa to Manatee	Fredk. Frisca	150 00	1 44	October, 3 times	Manatee, Fla.	Failed to arrive in time		
6842	Bainbridge to Apalachicola	Geo. Buchman	8,750 00	32 71	December, 6 times	On route, Fla.	Inferior service	1 50	
6842	do	do	8,750 00	32 71	November, 5 times	do	do		12 27
6842	do	do	8,750 00	32 71	November 19, 21	Apalachicola, Fla.	Failed to connect		10 22
6842	do	do	8,750 00	32 71	October	On route, Fla.	Inferior service	16 00	
6003	Columbia to Edgefield C. H.	D. Holsonbah	1,974 00	6 33	Remit deduction of \$6 33, Jan. 27, 1857. —(See Appendix.)				23 50
6090	Yorkville to Camden	Absalom Atkins	990 00	4 75	December 24, 27	Camden, S. C.	Failed to arrive		9 50
6514	Blakely to Bainbridge	A. H. McLaws	400 00	3 84	December 11, 18, 25	Blakely, Ga.	do		11 52
6514	do	do	400 00	3 84	December 10, 17, 24	Bainbridge, Ga.	do		11 52
6857	Columbus to Bay Port	James Tucker	7,000 00	145 83	October 10, 24	Columbus, Fla.	do		291 66
6857	do	do	7,000 00	145 83	October 2, 18	Bay Port, Fla.	do		291 66
6827	Jefferson City to Glasgow	Kimball & Moore	6,077 00	9 74	January 14	Columbia, Mo.	Omitted delivery 3 sacks of paper mail.	10 00	
3362	Bellefonte to Tyrone	Jno. H. Morrison	340 00	1 09	October 24 to 31	Tyrone, Penn.	Failed to arrive		3 27
7852	New Orleans to Brazos Santiago	Harris & Morgan	15,000 00	312 50	October 20, Nov. 17	New Orleans, La.	Failed to arrive in time	100 00	
7852	do	do	15,000 00	312 50	Oct., Nov., 3 times	On route, Texas	Inferior service	468 75	
7852	do	do	15,000 00	312 50	do	do	do	468 75	
132 20	Terre Haute to St. Louis	President Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad Company.	19,550 00	15 66	Remit deduction of \$6 98, made Jan'y 9, 1857.—[Specially reported Jan'y 29, 1857.]—(See Appendix.)				
5669	Morrisville to Salisbury	H. L. Robard	806 82	2 58	Remit fine of \$2 50.—[Specially reported January 29, 1857.] (See Appendix.)				
6363	Wareboro' to Reidsville	W. A. McDonald	600 00	5 76	December 23	Reidsville, Ga.	Failed to arrive.—[Specially reported Jan. 29, 1857.]		5 76
6324	Mount Vernon to Reidsville	Chas. McCommon	255 00	2 45	December 27	do	do		4 90
7914	Gilmer to Mount Pleasant	S. C. Newman	475 00	2 28	December 26	Mount Pleasant, Texas	Failed to arrive		2 28
7944	Bonham to Dallas	Reeves & Butridge	687 00	6 60	December 20	Lewisville, Texas	Failed to supply	2 00	
7998	Liberty to Nacogdoches	Jos. F. Palmer	1,250 00	12 00	December 22, 29	Nacogdoches, Texas	Failed to arrive		24 00
8002	Waco Village to Cameron	David Milton	437 50	4 20	December 22	Cameron, Texas	Failed to connect	1 00	

SUPPLEMENTARY TO WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1857.

OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

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7512	Napoleon to Memphis.....	Robt. C. Brinkley	10,000 00	48 08	November, 5 times...	Memphis, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	240 40
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	Oct., Nov., 4 times	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	20 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	December 19, 21.....	Helena, Ark.....	do.....	6 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	Oct., Nov., Dec., 10 times.	White River, Ark.....	Failed to supply	30 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	December, 3 times...	Austin, Ark.....	do.....	9 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	October, 3 times...	Napoleon, Ark.....	Failed to connect.....	36 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	November 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	5 00
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	November, 3 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	144 24
7516	Clarendon to Surrounded Hill.....	do.....	175 00	1 68	December 27.....	Surrounded Hill, Ark.	do.....	1 68
7522	Taylor's Creek to Memphis.....	H. D. Snellgrove.....	1,036 00	3 32	Oct., Nov., 5 times...	Taylor's Creek, Ark..	Failed to connect	3 72
7523	Taylor's Creek to Clarendon.....	Jasper Thorn	774 00	3 72	December 22.....	Clarendon, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	30
7525	Taylor's Creek to Gainesville.....	A. J. Meens.....	909 00	4 37	November 3.....	Taylor's Creek, Ark..	Failed to supply.....	1 60
7527	Batesville to North Fork.....	James Davidson.....	690 00	3 32	Oct. 24, Nov. 7.....	North Fork, Ark.....	Failed to connect.....	3 32
7527	do.....	do.....	690 00	3 32	November 9.....	Batesville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	3 00
7529	Batesville to Pilot Hill.....	L. D. Bryant.....	193 00	1 86	November 22, 29.....	Big Spring, Ark.....	Wet mail.....	1 50
7529	do.....	do.....	193 00	1 86	November 7.....	Pilot Hill, Ark.....	do.....	1 68
7531	Gainesville to Pocahontas.....	Win. Tiner.....	175 00	1 68	December 21.....	Pocahontas, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	1 68
7531	do.....	do.....	175 00	1 68	do.....	Gainesville, Ark.....	do.....	1 86
7538	Smithville to Pilot Hill.....	Gilbert Wells.....	193 00	1 86	November 21.....	Smithville, Ark.....	do.....	1 86
7538	do.....	do.....	193 00	1 86	do.....	Pilot Hill, Ark.....	do.....	5 72
7541	North Fork to Carrollton.....	D. K. Tutt.....	595 00	2 86	Nov. 22, Dec. 20.....	Carrollton, Ark.....	do.....	1 89
7544	Yellville to Forsyth.....	Geo. W. Wood.....	197 00	1 89	December 8.....	Forsyth, Ark.....	do.....	1 78
7545	Jasper to Lebanon.....	Henry Fox.....	180 00	1 78	December 12.....	Jasper, Ark.....	do.....	2 83
7547	Carrollton to Fayetteville.....	Nich. Phelan.....	590 00	2 83	October 5.....	Carrollton, Ark.....	do.....	16 24
7553	Fort Smith to Doaksville.....	McDonald Smith.....	845 00	8 12	Oct. 30, Nov. 13.....	Doaksville, Ark.....	do.....	2 00
7553	do.....	do.....	845 00	8 12	November 20, 27.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00
7553	do.....	do.....	845 00	8 12	September 21, 28.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....	2 00
7555	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson.....	Legal representative of Geo. W. Knox.....	693 00	3 33	Remit deduction of \$6 66 —(See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	do.....
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	John P. Smith.....	3,345 50	10 72	November 21.....	Pittsburg, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	10 72
7578	Pine Bluff to Princeton.....	N. G. Durham.....	815 00	2 61	October 1.....	Princeton, Ark.....	do.....	2 61
7606	Charleston to Sugar Loaf.....	James M. Cornmach.....	164 00	1 58	November 29.....	Charleston, Ark.....	do.....	1 58
7673	Augusta to Witsburg.....	Thos. J. Mellon.....	580 00	5 88	December, 3 times...	Witsburg, Ark.....	do.....	17 64
7684	Aberdeen to Batesville.....	John D. Adams.....	20,000 00	96 15	December 26.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....	96 15
7693	Huntsville to Jasper.....	H. T. Cooper.....	197 00	1 89	December 9.....	Jasper, Ark.....	do.....	1 89
7698	Eldorado to Camden.....	James Howard.....	1,497 00	5 12	October 6.....	Camden, Ark.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00
7701	New Orleans to Mobile.....	James L. Day.....	35,000 00	47 95	November 25.....	New Orleans, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	47 95
7701	do.....	do.....	35,000 00	47 95	Dec., Jan., 4 times...	Mobile, La.....	do.....	48 00
7721	Washington to Huddleston.....	J. N. Huddleston.....	700 00	6 73	Sept. 18, Oct. 23.....	Huddleston, La.....	do.....	13 46
7738	Harrisonburg to Natchez.....	Thos. M. Morris.....	3,900 00	12 50	Oct., Nov., 11 times...	On route, La.....	Failed to perform service.....	137 50
7738	do.....	do.....	3,900 00	6 25	November 23.....	Harrisonburg, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	6 25
7738	do.....	do.....	3,900 00	6 25	Nov., Dec., 21 times...	do.....	Failed to connect	42 00
7741	Columbia to Homer.....	Wm. Fletcher.....	1,694 00	8 14	Oct., Nov., 3 times...	Homer, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	24 42
7751	Monroe to St. Joseph's.....	R. A. Phelps.....	880 00	8 46	December 19.....	St. Joseph's, La.....	do.....	8 46
7769	Natchitoches to Monroe.....	W. W. Shelby.....	950 00	9 13	October 18.....	Natchitoches, La.....	do.....	9 13
7778	Shreveport to Nacogdoches.....	J. & J. H. Truit.....	1,060 00	5 09	November 26, 30.....	Shreveport, La.....	do.....	10 18
7781	Columbia to Natchitoches.....	Isaac H. Little.....	725 00	6 97	October 27.....	Columbia, La.....	Failed to connect	1 56
7794	Grand Lake to Deerfield.....	S. D. Oliver.....	600 00	5 77	Nov. 5, Dec. 10.....	Deerfield, La.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7794	Grand Lake to Deerfield.....	S. D. Oliver.....	\$600 00	\$5 77	December 1.....	Grand Lake, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$5 77
7806	Alexandria to Homer.....	M. N. Swafford.....	2,993 00	14 39	November 26.....	Homer, La.....	Wet mail.....	\$3 00	.....
7814	Alexandria to Natchitoches.....	John S. Gibson.....	4,970 00	15 93	November 29.....	Alexandria, La.....	Failed to connect.....	4 00	.....
15016	Sidney to Kanosha.....	S. F. Nuckells.....	273 00	2 62	December 8.....	Kanosha, Neb. Ter.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 62
15025	Mognolia to Florence.....	W. M. Hill.....	300 00	2 88	October 22, 29.....	Magnolia, Neb. Ter.....	do.....	.....	5 76
15219	Fort Scott to West Point.....	Wm. Margrove.....	400 00	3 85	October 9.....	Fort Scott, Kansas.....	do.....	.....	3 85
15233	Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott..	Chas. B. Norris.....	1,100 00	10 57	October 1 to Dec. 31, 1856.	Omitted 25 miles of the route, Kansas.	Failed to carry the mail.....	.....	55 00
15241	Fort Scott to Crawford's Seminary	Alfred Hornbeck.....	648 00	6 23	October 5.....	Crawford's Seminary, Kansas.	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 23
13253	Tolono to Naples.....	President Great Western Railroad Company.	9,937 50	.....	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.	Tolono to Decatur, Ill.	Failed one daily trip.....	.....	2 31
6334	Mount Vernon to Reidsville.....	Chas. McCrimmon.....	255 00	2 45	Remit fine of \$4 90.— (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

8201	Louisville to Cincinnati.....	Sherlock & Shirley.....	9,000 00	12 33	December, 9 times...	Louisville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	55 44
8204	Louisville to Bowling Green.....	Carter & Thomas.....	7,500 00	10 27	Oct., Dec., 3 times...	Bowling Green, Ky...	Failed to connect.....	7 50	.....
8220	Lexington to Glasgow.....	Irvine & Hawkins.....	1,554 00	4 98	December 3, 23.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	9 96
8241	Claysville to Washington.....	Cook & King.....	159 00	.....	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.	On route, Ky.....	Failed to perform service.....	.....	39 75
8253	Maysville to Falmouth.....	W. A. Galbraith.....	527 00	1 27	Oct., Nov., 5 times...	Falmouth, Ky.....	Failed to connect.....	1 50	.....
8255	Maysville to Paris.....	Hughes & Whitehurst..	3,632 00	5 82	December 24, 25.....	Paris, Ky.....	do.....	3 00	.....
8259	Grayson C. H. to Greenup C. H..	J. C. Ball.....	137 00	1 32	December 15.....	Greenup C. H., Ky...	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 32
8262	Catlettsburg to Piketon.....	J. H. Ford.....	500 00	4 56	December 25.....	Piketon, Ky.....	do.....	.....	4 56
8272	Hazard to Manchester.....	Thomas Roberts.....	174 00	1 67	Nov. 7, Dec. 26.....	Manchester, Ky.....	do.....	.....	3 34
8275	Cumberland Ford to Jonesville...	W. S. Howard.....	149 00	1 40	December 16.....	Jonesville, Ky.....	do.....	.....	1 40
8278	London to Russellville.....	D. C. & J. B. Dunn.....	5,925 00	.....	Sept. 15 to Nov. 25, 1856.	London and Cumberland Gap, Ky.	Inferior service.....	.....	346 99
8278	do.....	do.....	5,925 00	.....	.....do.....	Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky.	do.....	.....	183 31
8281	Boonville to Hazel Green.....	J. C. Horesby.....	147 00	1 41	December, 3 times...	Boonville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 23
8292	Somerset to Whitley C. H.....	Cook & King.....	196 00	1 92	November 19, 26.....	Somerset, Ky.....	do.....	.....	3 84
8295	Stanford to Albany.....	Harris & Lester.....	1,081 00	3 46	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, Feb. 4, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
8314	Columbia to Monticello.....	John L. Sallee.....	289 00	1 39	Oct., Nov., Dec., 5 times.	Columbia, Ky.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	13 90
8317	Thompkinsville to Livingston....	W. J. Roberts.....	165 00	1 58	Nov., Dec., 3 times...	Livingston, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 74
8320	Glasgow to Hardinsburg.....	Bedford & Gardner.....	885 00	2 83	Oct., Nov., Dec., 6 times.	Hardinsburg, Ky.....	do.....	.....	16 98

[illegible]

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8892	Carrollton to Utica	Osborn Anderson	\$143 80	\$1 38	December 20	Carrollton, Mo	Failed to depart.....	\$1 38	.....
8893	Richmond to Finney's Grove	Edward Jasper	90 00	85	November 22	Richmond, Mo	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$0 85
8896	Kingston to Gentry C. H.	Levi Baldock	230 00	2 21	December 5, 26	Gentry C. H., Mo	do.....	.....	4 42
8899	Gentry C. H. to Linden	John U. Williams	374 00	3 59	December 7, 14	do.....	do.....	.....	7 18
8901	St. Joseph to Council Bluffs	P. S. Frost	3,900 00	12 50	October 16	Oregon, Mo	Failed to deliver paper mail.	10 00	.....
8907	Liberty to Weston	Kimball & Moore	1,350 00	4 32	Nov., Dec., Oct., 13 times.	Weston, Mo	Failed to connect	13 00	.....
8909	Independence to Weston	do.....	4,610 00	14 77	Nov., Dec., 7 times ..	do.....	do.....	25 90	.....
8909	Independence to St. Joseph	do.....	6,210 00	8 50	October 29	St. Joseph, Mo	Failed to take the mail.....	8 50	.....
8909	St. Joseph to Weston	do.....	1,599 00	2 19	November 7	Weston, Mo	Failed to connect	50	.....
8913	Independence to Harrisonville	J. D. Sage	420 00	2 08	Nov. 10, Dec. 4	Harrisonville, Mo	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	8 32
8926	Boonville to Georgetown	Moore & Walker	993 00	.....	Oct. 15 to Nov. 24, '56	On route, Mo	Inferior service	44 00	.....
8926	do.....	do.....	993 00	3 18	December 18	Boonville, Mo	Failed to take paper mail...	5 00	.....
8929	Boonville to Versailles	Cape & Hufford	750 00	3 60	November 4, 11	Versailles, Mo	Failed to connect	1 80	.....
8932	Versailles to Georgetown	Hardin & Bennett	144 90	1 39	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.	On route, Mo	No service performed.....	.....	36 22
8935	Georgetown to Clinton	G. Gatewood & Smith ..	719 00	2 30	Nov., Dec., 5 times...	Clinton, Mo	Failed to arrive .....	.....	11 50
8936	Georgetown to Harrisonville	Josiah Holden	310 00	2 48	December, 5 times...	Harrisonville, Mo	do.....	.....	8 94
8940	Clinton to Ocala	Henry Pollard	375 03	1 20	December 18, 20	Clinton, Mo	do.....	.....	2 40
8940	do.....	do.....	375 00	1 20	December, 4 times...	Ocala, Mo	do.....	.....	4 80
8941	Clinton to Warrensburg	E. S. Means	149 00	1 40	December 8	Clinton, Mo	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	2 80
8944	Warsaw to Springfield	Kimball & Moore	4,985 00	7 99	November 20	Warsaw, Mo	Failed to bring mail ..	10 00	.....
8944	do.....	do.....	4,985 00	7 99	December, 3 times...	Springfield, Mo	Failed to arrive .....	.....	23 97
8946	Warsaw to Big Creek	Albert Kinkead	220 00	1 10	October 31	Big Creek, Mo	do.....	.....	1 10
8949	Tuscumbia to Lebanon	Emily Golden	211 00	2 00	December 28	Lebanon, Mo	do.....	.....	2 00
8951	Tuscumbia to Oakland	Hardin & Bennett	228 00	2 20	October 30	Oakland, Mo	do.....	.....	2 20
8954	Lebanon to Springfield	W. L. Henington	460 00	2 21	December 17	Springfield, Mo	do.....	.....	2 21
8954	do.....	do.....	460 00	2 21	Nov., Dec., 3 times ..	Lebanon, Mo	do.....	.....	6 63
8964	Ocala to Carthage	George Neece	325 00	3 15	Oct., Dec., 7 times...	Ocala, Mo	Failed to connect	7 00	.....
8965	Ocala to Fort Scott	Henry Pollard	322 00	3 09	December 5, 12	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 18
8971	Sarcozie to Cassville	Thomas Martindale	128 00	1 20	October 13	Sarcozie, Mo	do.....	.....	1 20
8974	Neosha to Cassville	Stephen Mayfield	148 00	1 40	December 6	Neosha, Mo	do.....	.....	1 40
8980	Springfield to Fayetteville	Martindale & Hudson ..	1,749 00	5 60	October 9	Springfield, Mo	do.....	.....	5 60
8987	Forsyth to Cassville	Thomas Martindale	229 00	2 20	Oct. 9, Dec. 25	Forsyth, Mo	do.....	.....	4 40
9007	Sulphur Springs to Jackson	Jac. Tobler	2,152 00	6 89	Oct., Nov., Dec., 4 times.	Sulphur Springs, Mo ..	do.....	.....	27 56
9016	Fredericktown to Jackson	D. W. Shaver	1,040 00	5 00	December 25	Jackson, Mo	do.....	.....	5 00
9027	New Madrid to Hickman's Bend ..	David Metzger	400 00	3 92	November 7	New Madrid, Mo	do.....	.....	3 92
9073	Memphis to Kirksville	W. Hargroove	249 00	2 40	October 24	Memphis, Mo	do.....	.....	2 40
9300	Keokuk to Bloomfield	E. S. Alvord	2,250 00	3 60	December, 3 times...	Bloomfield, Iowa	do.....	.....	10 80
9302	Keokuk to Burlington	do.....	3,490 00	5 56	Oct., Nov., 8 times...	Burlington, Iowa	do.....	.....	44 48
9302	do.....	do.....	3,490 00	5 56	Oct., Nov., 6 times...	do.....	Failed to take the mail.....	33 36	.....
9302	do.....	do.....	3,490 00	5 56	November, 4 times...	do.....	Failed to connect	6 00	.....
9303	Montrose to St. Francisville	Alex. Fulton	104 00	1 00	Oct., Nov., 5 times ..	St. Francisville, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 00
9312	Farmington to Bloomfield	J. Benefiel	610 00	1 95	December, 4 times...	Bloomfield, Iowa	do.....	.....	7 80

9413	Bloomfield to Centreville	E. S. Alvord	400 00	1 28	December 20	do.....	.....	1 28
9414	Bloomfield to Knoxville	John G. Sheever	335 00	3 22	Nov., Dec., 3 times ..	do.....	.....	9 66
9414	do.....	do.....	335 00	3 22	Nov. 11, Dec. 2	do.....	.....	6 44
9424	Chariton to Princeton	Baker & Duncan	340 00	3 25	December 24	do.....	.....	3 25
9428	Afton to Adell	M. S. Green	561 00	5 19	Oct., Nov., Dec., 8 times ..	do.....	.....	41 52
9428	do.....	do.....	561 00	5 19	Oct., Nov., Dec., 9 times ..	do.....	.....	46 71
9447	Centreville to Chariton	Joseph Delay	275 00	2 65	December 24, 31	do.....	.....	5 30
9456	Dubuque to Decorah	Samuel Patrick	1,200 00	3 85	Nov. 21, Dec. 10	do.....	.....	7 70
9456	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	3 85	Nov., Dec., 12 times ..	do.....	.....	.....
9461	West Point to Big Mound	James Scott	700 00	1 12	November 17	Failed to arrive in time ..	12 00	.....
9485	Wiscotta to Magnolia	J. J. Maddox	1,030 00	9 90	September	Failed to take the mail ..	1 12	.....
9504	Quincy to Adair	B. J. Strickel	254 00	2 45	December, 3 times	Omitted two trips .....	.....	39 60
67	Bangor to Calais	V. D. Pinkham	5,190 00	8 31	Suspend pay, and refer to contract of- fice, February 6, 1857.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 35
1165	Richmondville to Oneonta	Orson Root	880 00	1 41	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 9 times ..	do.....	.....	.....
7864	Houston to La Grange	James B. Hogan	2,275 00	10 98	Dec., 3 times	Failed to connect	36 00	.....
7905	Shelbyville to Pulaski	J. & J. H. Truit	305 00	2 93	do.....	Failed to arrive	6 00	.....
7914	Gilmer to Mount Pleasant	S. C. Newman	475 00	2 28	December 27	do.....	.....	8 79
8022	San Augustine to Woodville	Jos. F. Palmer	460 00	4 42	December 10, 24	do.....	.....	2 28
13072	Pontiac to Lapeer	Ira S. Pearsall	363 00	58	October 25	do.....	.....	8 84
13077	Lakeville to Almont	C. Carpenter	49 50	47	November 1	do.....	.....	58
13102	Boston to Hastings	M. Ludlow	61 83	59	October 24	do.....	.....	47
13123	Grand Rapids to Grand Haven ..	John Hannah	325 00	1 04	November 7	do.....	.....	59
13123	do.....	do.....	325 00	1 04	December 8	Wet mail	1 50	.....
13123	do.....	do.....	325 00	1 04	December 12	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 04
13181	Clarkston to Hampton	A. J. Boss	520 44	5 00	November 19	Lost the mail	1 00	.....
5038	Waterloo to Orleans	W. T. Weaver	99 00	31	Remit deduction of 31 cents.—(See Appendix.)	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 00
5221	Fork Union to Glenawin	David Humphrey	100 00	32	Remit deduction of 32 cents.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	.....	.....
7684	Aberdeen to Batesville	John D. Adams	20,000 00	96 15	December 28	Failed to arrive .....	.....	96 15
9313	Fairfield to Chariton	E. S. Alvord	2,400 00	7 69	Nov., 12 times	Failed to arrive in time ..	12 00	.....
9314	Fairfield to Bloomfield	Jos. W. Fulton	475 00	1 52	Nov., Dec., 7 times ..	Failed to arrive .....	.....	10 64
9321	Burlington to Fairfield	E. S. Alvord	1,945 00	3 12	December 22	Failed to take the mail ..	3 12	.....
9324	Linton to Iowa City	Henry Helverson	375 75	3 60	Oct. 18, Dec. 27	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 20
9324	do.....	do.....	375 75	3 60	Nov., Dec., 3 times ..	do.....	.....	10 80
9325	Wapello to Washington	James Lourie	250 00	2 40	Oct. 30, Nov. 13	Failed to arrive and depart ..	.....	9 60
9329	Washington to Mount Pleasant ..	A. Leeper	250 00	2 40	December 10	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 40
9330	Lancaster to Montezuma	J. Q. Thompson	200 00	1 92	December	Failed to perform service ..	.....	16 66
9330	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	Suspend pay, and refer to contract of- fice, February 3, 1857.	do.....	.....	.....
9333	Iowa City to Muscatine	E. S. Alvord	936 00	1 50	December 4, 20	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 00
9333	do.....	do.....	936 00	1 50	Dec., 4 times	do.....	.....	6 00
9333	do.....	do.....	936 00	1 50	Nov., Dec., 3 times ..	Failed to connect	1 05	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
9334	Iowa City to Fairfield.	E. S. Alvord	\$3,000 00	\$4 80	December 3, 18.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	Failed to connect.....	\$2 40	.....
9335	Iowa City to Dubuque.....	do.....	3,898 00	6 27	Dec., 3 times.....	do.....	do.....	4 50	.....
9339	Muscataine to Oskaloosa.....	do.....	1,300 00	6 25	Nov., Dec., 5 times...	Muscataine, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$31 25
9339	do.....	do.....	1,300 00	6 25	Nov. 14, Dec. 19.	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 00	.....
9345	Davenport to Walnut Fork	Levi Ellis.....	372 00	3 57	Nov., Dec., 4 times...	Davenport, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	14 28
9346	Tipton to Marion	John Cook.....	590 00	2 83	Nov., Dec., 3 times...	Marion, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	8 49
9347	Tipton to Fulton.....	H. C. Pierce.....	300 00	2 88	December 5, 19.....	Tipton, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	11 52
9356	Andrew to Quasqueton	W. A. Warren	474 00	4 55	November 21.....	Andrew, Iowa.....	Wet mail.....	2 50	.....
9356	do.....	do.....	474 00	4 55	December 19.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 55
9358	Bellevue to De Witt.....	do.....	289 00	2 77	Nov., Dec., 3 times..	De Witt, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	8 31
9358	do.....	do.....	289 00	2 77	Oct., Dec., 3 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 00	.....
9360	Dubuque to Davenport	Millard & Byington.....	1,587 00	5 08	November 21.....	Bellevue, Iowa.....	Wet mail.....	5 00	.....
9360	do.....	do.....	1,587 00	5 08	Dec., 3 times.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	15 24
9365	Dubuque to Maquoketa	B. C. Wright.....	183 00	1 75	October 17.....	do.....	do.....	.....	1 75
9366	Delhi to Independence	E. S. Alvord	300 00	96	November 24.....	Delhi, Iowa.....	One bag mail left.....	1 00	.....
9367	Delhi to Strawberry Point	Cyrus Washburn.....	200 00	1 92	December 23, 31.....	do.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	7 68
9368	Delhi to Garnaville.....	Jos. Holbert.....	219 00	2 00	Oct., Dec., 3 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 00
9393	Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs	E. S. Alvord	3,800 00	12 18	October 9.....	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	12 18
9403	Knoxville to Decatur.....	N. H. Richardson.....	374 00	3 55	December 26.....	Knoxville, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 55
9406	Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,000 00	4 80	November 22.....	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	4 80
9406	do.....	do.....	3,000 00	4 80	Nov., Dec., 14 times..	Red Rock, Iowa.....	Failed to supply.....	4 20	.....
9409	Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs	do.....	5,400 00	17 30	December 22.....	Iraniston, Iowa.....	Failed to deliver mail.....	1 00	.....
9411	Eddyville to Knoxville	Edmund Jones.....	165 00	1 58	Nov., Dec., 3 times...	Eddyville, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 74
9411	do.....	do.....	165 00	1 58	do.....	Knoxville, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	4 74

SUPPLEMENTARY TO WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

7004	Montgomery to Greensboro'.....	Jemison & Ficklin	5,280 00	7 23	January, 8 times.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	57 84
7004	do.....	do.....	5,280 00	7 23	February, 6, 7.....	Greensboro', Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	3 60	.....
7101	Trion to Elyton	R. Jemison.....	976 00	3 13	Jan., Mar., 6 times...	Trion, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	18 78
7101	do.....	do.....	976 00	3 13	Jan., 4 times.....	Elyton, Ala.....	do.....	.....	12 52
7102	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro'	do.....	1,148 00	1 84	Jan., Feb.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	11 00	.....
7102	do.....	do.....	1,148 00	1 84	Jan., Mar., 5 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	9 20
7115	Selma to Greenville.....	Jemison & Ficklin	587 00	2 82	Jan., Feb., Mar., 7 times.	Cahaba, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	4 90	.....
7115	do.....	do.....	309 00	50	Mar. 18.....	do.....	Failed arrive.....	.....	50
7115	do.....	do.....	309 00	50	Jan., Feb., 7 times...	do.....	Failed to connect.....	70	.....
7117	Cahaba to Orrville	do.....	202 00	64	February 21.....	do.....	do.....	16	.....
7117	do.....	do.....	202 00	64	March 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	64
7117	Cahaba to Macon	do.....	286 00	2 75	Feb. 5, 19.....	Orrville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 50
7125	Greensboro' to Columbus.....	do.....	6,248 00	8 56	Feb., Mar., 8 times...	Greensboro', Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	16 00	.....
7126	Greensboro' to Livingston.....	do.....	1,700 00	5 45	March 21.....	do.....	do.....	1 38	.....
7169	Randolph to Tuscaloosa	do.....	500 00	1 60	Jan., Feb., March, 8 times.	Randolph, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	12 80

7169	do.....	do.....	do.....	500 00	1 60	February 28.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	40	.....	.....
7169	do.....	do.....	do.....	500 00	1 60	Jan., Feb., 8 times ..	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	12 80	.....
7169	do.....	do.....	do.....	500 00	1 60	January 16.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	40	.....	.....
7117	do.....	do.....	do.....	286 00	2 75	March, 3 times.....	Macon, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	8 25	.....
7330	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,647 00	2 25	Dec., Jan., Feb., 26 times.	Pocahontas, Miss.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	13 00	.....	.....
7467	Quitman to Columbus.....	do.....	do.....	5,300 00	17 30	Jan., Feb., 5 times.....	Columbus, Miss.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	86 50	.....
9001	Wheeling to Wellsville.....	R. Roberts, jr.....	do.....	1,140 00	1 82	October, 3 times.....	Wellsville, Ohio.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	1 20	.....	.....
9001	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,140 00	1 82	November 14.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	1 82	.....
9012	Steubenville to Bowling Green.....	Joseph Clark.....	do.....	98 00	94	November 12.....	Steubenville, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	.....	94	.....
9121	Oneida Mills to Carrollton.....	President Carroll C. Railroad Co.....	do.....	360 00	57	November 14.....	Oneida Mills, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	.....	57	.....
9194	Sunbury to Mount Gilead.....	James Cook.....	do.....	275 00	1 32	October 18.....	Sunbury, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 32	.....
9207	Darby Creek to Urbana.....	Asoph Allen.....	do.....	208 00	2 00	December 23.....	Darby Creek, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....
9212	Oak Hill to Guyandotte.....	Morrison Mackley.....	do.....	365 00	3 50	November 27.....	Guyandotte, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	80	.....	.....
9255	Bucyrus to Fostoria.....	Henry Courts.....	do.....	140 00	1 34	December 18.....	Fostoria, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	1 34	.....
9268	Van Wert to Willshire.....	D. A. Baker.....	do.....	108 00	1 03	October 10.....	Willshire, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 03	.....
9290	Defiance to Bryan.....	John Hazeltine.....	do.....	198 00	95	Dec. 5, 12.....	Bryan, Ohio.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	40	.....	.....
9352	Lancaster to Athens.....	F. F. Rempel.....	do.....	1,990 00	1 85	November 7.....	Athens, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....
9331	Athens to Marietta.....	H. T. Hoyt.....	do.....	1,000 00	3 20	Oct., Nov., 3 times.....	Federatlon, Ohio.....	Failed to supply.....	.....	75	.....	.....
9391	Tiffin to Sandusky.....	President Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Co.....	do.....	1,140 00	1 82	Oct., Dec., 3 times.....	Tiffin, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	5 46	.....
14512	Franklin to Martinsville.....	President Martinsville Railroad Co.....	do.....	780 00	1 25	December 20.....	Franklin, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....
14512	do.....	do.....	do.....	780 00	1 25	December, 5 times.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....
14512	do.....	do.....	do.....	780 00	1 25	November 4.....	Martinsville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....
14516	New Albany to Michigan City.....	President New Albany and Salem Railroad Company.....	do.....	22,050 00	35 33	Oct., Nov., 5 times.....	Green Castle, Ind.....	Failed to supply.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....
14516	do.....	do.....	do.....	22,050 00	35 33	Oct., Nov., 3 times.....	New Albany, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	105 99	.....
14585	Martinsville to Washington.....	W. T. & T. Wallace.....	do.....	944 00	4 54	Nov., Dec., 4 times ..	Bloomfield, Ind.....	Failed to supply.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....
14585	do.....	do.....	do.....	944 00	4 54	November 21.....	Washington, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	4 54	.....
14596	Belleville to Danville.....	Anthony Bowen.....	do.....	564 00	51	Nov., Dec., 4 times ..	Danville, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	2 04	.....
14606	Carlisle to Bedford.....	Jac. C. Hedges.....	do.....	349 00	3 35	Dec. 3, 10.....	Buck Creek, Ind.....	Failed to supply.....	.....	80	.....	.....
14629	Columbus to Nashville.....	Henry Markle & Co.....	do.....	600 00	98	December 22.....	Nashville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	98	.....
14640	Muncietown to Jay C. H.....	John Connor.....	do.....	395 00	1 96	November 27.....	Muncietown, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 96	.....
14679	Strawtown to Marion.....	Richard Price.....	do.....	210 00	1 02	December 30.....	Marion, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 02	.....
14680	Pendleton to Lebanon.....	Wm V. Shanklin.....	do.....	166 00	1 59	Dec. 16, 23.....	Lebanon, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	3 18	.....
14681	Marion to New Bremen.....	John Connor.....	do.....	400 00	3 84	Dec., 3 times.....	New Bremen, Ind.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....
14681	do.....	do.....	do.....	400 00	3 84	Dec. 6, 20, 27.....	Marion, Ind.....	do.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....
14698	Rochester to Warsaw.....	Peter L. Runyan.....	do.....	399 00	1 91	Sept. 27, 30.....	Rochester, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	3 82	.....
14716	Fort Wayne to Sturgis.....	Joram Pekie.....	do.....	1,990 00	3 19	Oct., Nov., Dec., 36 times.	Sturgis, Ind.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....
14731	Laporte to Valparaiso.....	Hogan & Windlee.....	do.....	650 00	1 04	December 5.....	Valparaiso, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....	1 04	.....
14762	Hagerstown to Windsor.....	E. H. Davidson.....	do.....	450 00	1 90	December 20.....	Hagerstown, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	1 90	.....
14766	Lexington to Paris.....	D. C. Glendy.....	do.....	130 00	1 25	Dec. 6, 20.....	Paris, Ind.....	do.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....
14783	Kokomo to Logansport.....	President Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Co.....	do.....	985 72	1 58	Quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1856.	On route, Ind.....	Failed to perform full service.....	.....	.....	328 64	.....
8456	Nashville to Huntington.....	J. J. Wyley.....	do.....	5,950 00	19 07	December 21.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
8457	Nashville to Waynesboro'.....	Carter, Thomas & Hough.....	do.....	5 75	1 84	November 7.....	Waynesboro', Tenn..	Wet mail.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....
8457	do.....	do.....	do.....	5 75	1 84	December, 11 times.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	.....	4 40	.....	.....
8458	Nashville to Tuscumbia.....	do.....	do.....	1,775 00	5 42	December 31.....	do.....	do.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8464	Lebanon to Carthage	W. C. Tonson	\$350 00	\$0 56	Oct., Dec., 4 times...	Lebanon, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$2 24
8464	do.....	do.....	350 00	56	Oct., Dec., 3 times...	Carthage, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 68
8467	Lafayette to Whitesville.....	L. B. Griffith.....	120 00	1 15	Nov., Dec., 2 times ..	Lafayette, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 30
8472	Lafayette to Hartsville.....	do.....	94 00	90	November 4.....	do.....	do.....	.....	90
8473	Double Spring to Glasgow.....	W. M. Cook.....	290 00	2 78	December 5.....	Glasgow, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 78
8480	Sparta to Albany.....	Sherrod M. Keeton.....	522 00	2 50	December 11.....	Albany, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 50
8480	do.....	do.....	522 00	2 50	December 26.....	Sparta, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$0 50	.....
8481	Sparta to Decherd.....	M. A. Price.....	300 00	96	November 7, 24.....	Decherd, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 92
8483	Sparta to Walnut Grove	do.....	125 00	1 20	December 21.....	Sparta, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 20
8484	Sparta to Nickjack.....	do.....	816 00	3 92	Nov. 26, Dec. 1.....	Spencer, Tenn.....	Failed to supply.....	80	.....
8485	Sparta to Nine Mile.....	do.....	125 00	1 20	December 15, 22.....	Nine Mile, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 40
8487	Crossville to Pikeville.....	Pickell & Reavis.....	110 00	1 05	Oct., Dec., 3 times...	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 15
8487	do.....	do.....	110 00	1 05	Oct. 17, Nov. 1.....	Crossville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 10
8507	Knoxville to Kingston.....	W. P. Lowry.....	225 00	2 16	December 23.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 16
8511	Clinton to Campbell Station.....	Richard Andrews.....	59 00	57	October 18.....	Clinton, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	57
8513	Woodburn to Jacksboro'.....	Wiley Graham.....	172 00	1 65	December 19.....	Woodburn, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 65
8535	Greenville to Dandridge.....	A. W. Howard.....	200 00	1 92	October 3.....	Greenville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 92
8536	Greenville to Ashville.....	V. Ripley.....	1,750 00	5 60	December 27, 30.....	do.....	Failed to connect	2 80	.....
8550	Cleveland to Smith X Roads.....	John B. Abel.....	228 00	1 09	December 29.....	Cleveland, Tenn.....	do.....	25	.....
8557	Pikeville to Athens.....	W. C. Lellard.....	400 00	1 92	Nov. 3, Dec. 22.....	Pikeville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 84
8560	Manchester to War Trace Depot.....	W. H. Schackelford	190 00	91	December 4.....	Manchester, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	91
8560	do.....	do.....	190 00	91	December 5.....	War Trace Depot, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	91
8562	Shelbyville to Huntsville.....	W. H. Moore.....	842 00	2 70	Nov., Dec., 9 times...	Camargo, Tenn.....	Failed to supply.....	2 70	.....
8568	Petersburg to Jordan's Store.....	J. F. Pack	488 00	2 34	Oct. 11 to Dec. 31, 1856	Chapel Hill to Jordan's Store, Tenn.....	Omitted additional trip .....	.....	8 32
8575	Pulaski to West Point.....	W. H. B. Marcum	120 00	1 15	October 2	West Point, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 15
8580a	Blowing Spring to Elkton.. ..	James Wales	16 00	15	December 6.....	Elkton, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	15
8584	Franklin to Perrysville.....	Jas. S. Boyd.....	495 00	4 67	Nov. 26, Dec. 3.....	Perrysville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	9 34
8587	Charlotte to Springfield.....	E. S. Hockersmith.....	230 00	2 23	November 1.....	Charlotte, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 23
8587	do.....	do.....	230 00	2 23	November 9, 16.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
8588	Clarksville to Waverly.....	S. Sullivan	390 00	1 87	December 3.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 87
8588	do.....	do.....	390 00	1 87	December 4, 11.....	Waverly, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 74
8590	Clarksville to Paris.....	J. T. Duncan.....	1,670 00	5 35	December 2.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 35
8590	do.....	do.....	1,670 00	5 35	December, 3 times...	do.....	Failed to take all the mail..	7 50	.....
8590	do.....	do.....	1,670 00	5 35	December 13.....	do.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
8592	Waverly to Linden.....	John L. McCrackin	274 00	2 36	November 15.....	Waverly, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 36
8594	Camden to Decaturville	Curry & Yarbo.....	194 00	1 86	November 17.....	Decaturville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 86
8594	do.....	do.....	194 00	1 86	December, 3 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 20	.....
8598	Huntingdon to Brownsville.....	Wood & Rutherford.....	1,500 00	4 80	December 22.....	Huntingdon, Tenn.....	do.....	1 20	.....
8614	Jackson to Savannah.....	Francis Tidwell.....	224 00	2 15	December 11.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 15
8622	Waynesboro' to Jackson.....	Carter, Thomas & Co....	1,100 00	3 57	Nov. 29, Dec. 4.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 60	.....
8636	Raleigh to Dyersburg.....	John M. Moore	925 00	4 45	Oct. 28.....	Raleigh, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 45
8636	do.....	do.....	925 00	4 45	Dec. 10.....	Portersville, Tenn.....	Wet mail.....	4 00	.....
8640	Bean's Station to Leadville.....	James Baker.....	88 00	1 05	Nov. 29, Dec. 20.....	Bean Station, Tenn....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 10

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.		Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.		On route, Ohio.....		Omitted Sunday trip.....	
9157	Zanesville to Columbus.....	1,495 00	2 05				53 20
9304	Cincinnati to Dayton.....	3,000 00	4 12	do.....	do.....	do.....	107 12
9316	Hamilton to Richmond.....	1,200 00	1 65	do.....	do.....	do.....	42 90
Geo. Manville.....							
E. S. Alvord.....							
W. S. Watt.....							
John Ryon.....							
3285	Elkland to Middlebury Centre...	70 00	67	Middlebury Centre, Pa.	Failed to arrive	.....	67
3366	Clearfield to Clarion.....	1,820 00	2 90	Corsica, Pa.....	do.....	25	.....
13286	Lawrenceville to Greenup.....	312 00	3 00	Greenup, Ill.....	do.....	.....	3 00
13299	Salem to Metropolis City.....	1,748 00	5 60	Metropolis City, Ill.....	do.....	.....	5 60
13306	Shawneetown to Cape Girardeau	1,800 00	5 76	Shawneetown, Ill.....	do.....	.....	5 76
13312	Golconda to Marion.....	348 50	1 67	Golconda, Ill.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	60 12
13312	do.....	348 50	1 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
13318	Jonesboro' to Metropolis City....	144 50	1 38	Metropolis City, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	.....	1 38
13328	Sparta to Red Bird.....	140 63	1 35	Red Bird, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 35
13328	do.....	140 63	1 35	Sparta, Ill.....	Failed to arrive in time	1 00	.....
13331	Bellville to Mt. Hawkins.....	455 00	4 37	Little Muddy, Ill.....	Failed to supply	60	.....
13334	Carlyle to Mt. Vernon.....	350 00	3 37	Mt. Vernon, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	.....	3 37
13343	Jerseyville to Franklin.....	365 00	3 53	Franklin, Ill.....	do.....	.....	3 53
13369	Quincy to Naples.....	3,300 00	5 28	Greengsville, Ill.....	Failed to supply	30	.....
13376	Pulaski to Perry.....	191 00	1 82	Pulaski, Ill.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	3 64
13376	do.....	190 00	1 82	do.....	do.....	.....	3 64
13387	Lewistown to St. Augustine.....	190 00	1 82	Lewistown, Ill.....	do.....	.....	3 64
13388	Farmington to Burlington.....	380 00	3 65	Burlington, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	.....	10 95
13392	Peoria to Galesburg.....	3,500 00	5 60	Galesburg, Ill.....	do.....	.....	5 60
13395	Peoria to Ottawa.....	1,600 00	7 69	Ottawa, Ill.....	do.....	.....	7 69
13407	Monmouth to Hopper's Mills.....	99 00	95	Hopper's Mills, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 90
13407	do.....	99 00	95	do.....	Failed to arrive in time	20	.....
13416	Moline to Sterling.....	2,627 00	8 11	Sterling, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	.....	8 11
13411	Rock Island to Cambridge.....	299 00	1 39	Cambridge, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 39
13420	Mt. Morris to Spring Grove.....	385 33	3 70	Spring Grove, Ill.....	do.....	.....	3 70
13425	Mt. Carroll to Howardsville.....	180 00	1 73	Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	do.....	.....	3 46
13469	Kankakee Depot to Yellow Head Grove.	234 00	75	Yellow Head Grove, Ill.....	do.....	.....	1 50
13475	St. Charles to Cherry Valley.....	385 00	1 85	North Kingston, Ill.....	Failed to supply	7 60	.....
13195	Brookville to Clyde.....	289 65	1 39	Clyde, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	.....	1 39
13497	Eastville to Killbuck.....	697 49	2 23	Killbuck, Ill.....	do.....	.....	6 69
13511	Dunham to Watworth.....	302 16	96	Dunham, Ill.....	do.....	.....	2 88
13522	Lacon to Wyoming.....	225 00	2 16	Wyoming, Ill.....	do.....	.....	8 64
7022	Columbus to Fort Gaines.....	2,300 00	3 69	Columbus, Ala.....	Failed to connect	4 50	.....
7022	do.....	2,300 00	3 69	do.....	Failed to arrive	.....	7 38
7022	do.....	2,300 00	3 69	On route, Ala.....	Inferior service	.....	48 36
7023	Columbus to Chunenuggee.....	992 00	4 77	Chunenuggee, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time	6 00	.....
7023	do.....	992 00	4 77	do.....	Failed to arrive	.....	19 08
7036	Talladega to Loachapoka.....	780 00	3 75	Loachapoka, Ala.....	do.....	.....	7 50
7040	Ashville to Montevallo.....	274 00	2 60	Ashville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 60
7054	Blue Pond to Rome.....	549 00	1 75	Rome, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 25
7074	Decatur to Jasper.....	375 00	3 61	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	7 22

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7085	Chickasaw to Jacinto	Dilworth & Burne.....	\$195 00	\$1 87	October 10	Jacinto, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$1 87
7092	Jasper to Blountsville.....	D. M. Compton.....	189 00	1 61	Nov., Dec.....	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 22
7098	Big Pond to Columbus	Isaac Sanders.....	219 00	2 10	November 18	Big Pond, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 10
7102	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro'	Jemison & Ficklin.....	1,148 00	1 84	November 26, 28	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Failed to connect	\$0 80	.....
7104	Tuscaloosa to Columbus.....	Benj. H. Moody.....	856 00	2 74	December 6	Columbus, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 74
7107	Tuscaloosa to Jasper.....	D. M. Compton	378 00	1 81	Nov., Dec., 4 times..	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	.....	7 24
7107	do.....	do.....	378 00	1 81	do.....	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	7 24
7110	Columbiana to Talladega.....	John Donahoo.....	2,400 00	3 89	December 20	Columbiana, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 89
7111	Cross Roads to Haynesville.....	C. Garrett	600 00	96	November 24	Lowndesboro', Ala...	Wet mail.....	2 00	.....
7115	Selma to Greenville	Jemison & Ficklin	896 00	2 82	October 7, 10	Greenville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 64
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	October 8, 11	Selma, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 64
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	50	December 2, 19	Cahaba, Ala.....	Failed to connect	20	.....
7117	Cahaba to Uniontown.....	do.....	209 00	67	December 31	Orrville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	15	.....
7118	Cahaba to Camden	S. F. Gafford	1,000 00	3 20	October 6	Cahaba, Ala.....	Failed to connect	1 80	3 20
7128	Clinton to Louisville	N. Woodward.....	800 00	3 85	Nov. 4, Dec. 9.....	Louisville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	19 25
7032	Louvina to Court Hill.....	John W. Dean.....	800 00	3 85	Oct., Dec., 5 times..	Clinton, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 99
7129	Gainesville to Livingston.....	Wm. Kirkland.....	350 00	1 12	December 27	Louvina, Ala.....	do.....	.....	.....
7130	Livingston to Eutaw.....	Robert Johnson.....	420 00	2 02	Nov., Dec., 3 times ..	Gainesville, Ala.....	Failed to take the mail.....	3 36	.....
7132	Livingston to Old Washington...	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	Oct. 2, 9.....	Eutaw, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 52
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	Oct., Nov., Dec. 5 times.	Old Washington, Ala..	Failed to depart.....	24 00	.....
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	Nov. 21, 29	do.....	Failed to connect.....	2 40	.....
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	Oct., Nov., Dec., 5 times.	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	24 00
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	April 11, 29	do.....	do.....	.....	9 60
7132	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	4 80	Remove suspension of pay, Feb. 9, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
7135	Nanafalia to Paulding	Henry M. Round.....	660 00	6 34	October 1.....	Nanafalia, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 34
7139	Coffeeville to Mount Vernon.....	W. T. Brunson.....	1,834 00	5 87	November 8.....	Coffeeville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	5 87
7146	Burnt Corn to St. Stephen's	J. W. Portes	1,190 00	5 72	December 18.....	Burnt Corn, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	5 72
7152	Greenville to Troy.....	S. F. Gafford.....	419 00	4 04	Nov., Dec., 7 times ..	Little Oak, Ala.....	do.....	3 50	.....
7153	Troy to Clayton.....	Felix Stevens.....	150 00	72	October 11.....	Troy, Ala.....	do.....	.....	72
7153	do.....	do.....	150 00	72	October 10.....	Clayton, Ala.....	do.....	.....	72
7167	Daleville to Fort Gaines.....	A. B. McCarty	998 00	4 80	Oct., Nov., 4 times..	Daleville, Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	4 80	.....
7167	do.....	do.....	998 00	4 80	Nov., 3 times.....	Fort Gaines, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	14 40
7171	Greensboro' to Stockton.....	Jemison & Ficklin	6,704 00	21 46	Nov., Dec., 4 times ..	Stockton, Ala.....	do.....	10 00	85 84
7171	do.....	do.....	6,704 00	21 46	Nov., Dec., 2 times..	do.....	Failed to connect .....	.....	.....
7177	Centre to Cave Spring.....	Wm. Pearson.....	125 00	1 20	December 30	Cave Spring, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 20
7197	Gadsden to Goshen.....	Benj. F. Savage.....	249 00	2 40	December 30	Gadsden, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 40
7199	Jasper to Elyton.....	Thomas L. Reed.....	198 00	1 91	Oct., Nov., 3 times...	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 73
7199	do.....	do.....	198 00	1 91	Oct., Nov., 3 times...	Elyton, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 73
7203	Daleville to Andalusia.....	J. Hosea.....	700 00	3 36	November 25.....	Andalusia, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 36
6034	Lexington to Spring Grove.....	Robert Wilson.....	355 50	3 40	Remove suspension of pay, Feb. 12, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
7348	Eastport to Aberdeen.....	Jemison & Ficklin	1,450 00	4 65	February 22.....	Aberdeen, Miss.....	Failed to connect.....	1 00	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
13707	Menosha to Keshena.....	Curtis Reed	\$562 85	\$5 41	November 26.....	Keshena, Wis.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$5 41
13711	Green Bay to Menosha.....	C. D. Davis	1,160 00	1 85	October 23, 24.....	Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	.....	3 70
13719	Waupun to Waukau	J. G. Clark.....	156 00	1 50	December 19.....	Waukau, Wis.....	do.....	.....	1 50
13723	Fox Lake to Dekora	Q. H. Barron	350 00	3 36	December 12, 19.	Dekora, Wis.....	do.....	.....	6 72
13723	do.....	do.....	350 00	3 35	November 30.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 36
13730	Madison to Wiota.....	A. J. Weaver	300 00	2 88	December 4.....	Wiota, Wis.....	do.....	.....	2 88
13735	Madison to Beaver Dam	Davis & Moore	875 00	2 77	December 22.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	do.....	.....	2 77
13748	McHenry to Deer Grove.....	M. Brooks	294 00	1 41	Nov. 7, Dec. 19.....	Deer Grove, Wis.....	do.....	.....	2 82
13764	Beetown to Galena.....	M. W. Wood.....	540 00	1 73	Sept. 30 to Dec. 31 ..	Hurricane Grove, Wis.	Failed to supply.....	\$15 90	.....
13764	do.....	do.....	540 00	1 73	December 23.....	Beetown, Wis.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 73
13764	do.....	do.....	540 00	1 73	December 22.....	Galena, Wis.....	do.....	.....	1 73
13776	Black River Falls to Stillwater...	L. W. Nichols.....	3,700 00	17 78	December 7.	Stillwater, Wis.....	do.....	.....	17 78
13776	do.....	do.....	3,700 00	17 78	Oct. 26, Nov. 2.....	Black River Falls, Wis.	do.....	.....	35 56
13780	Superior to Ontonagon.....	J. Austrian.....	747 00	14 40	December 6, 18.....	Superior, Wis.....	do.....	.....	.....
13780	do.....	do.....	747 00	14 40	December 9, 23.....	Ontonagon, Wis.....	do.....	10 00	.....
13793	Portage City to Stevens' Point...	W. Wigginton	442 00	4 25	December 25.....	Stevens' Point, Wis..	do.....	.....	28 80
13818	Trempeleau to Black River Falls.	George Gale	320 00	3 07	do.....	Trempeleau, Wis.....	do.....	.....	4 25
13818	do.....	do.....	320 00	3 07	November 10, 17.....	Black River Falls, Wis	do.....	.....	15 35
13818	do.....	do.....	320 00	3 07	November 25.....	Trempeleau, Wis.....	do.....	.....	6 14
14681	Marion to New Bremen.....	John Connor.....	400 00	3 84	January 27.	Hector, Ind.....	Wet mail	3 00	3 07
8800	Jefferson City to Boonville.	Moore & Walker.....	3,890 00	5 33	December, 6 times...	Jefferson City, Mo....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	31 98
8801	Jefferson City to Warsaw	Kimball & Moore.....	3,986 00	6 38	November, 4 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	8 00	.....
8814	Jefferson City to Fulton	do.....	1,283 00	2 06	December 29.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 06
8827	Jefferson City to Glasgow	do.....	6,077 50	9 74	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	9 74
8827	Boonville to Rocheport.....	do.....	928 00	1 49	December 8, 9.	Boonville, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	.....	5 96
8926	Boonville to Independence.....	Moore & Walker	8,990 00	12 31	Oct., Nov., Dec., 17 times.	Independence, Mo...	Failed to connect.....	51 00	.....
7851	New Orleans to Indianola	Harris and Morgan.....	45,000 00	125 42	Oct., Nov., Dec., 13 times.	New Orleans, from Galveston, Tex.	Failed to arrive. Deduct \$250 84 each, being twice the price of the half trip.	.....	3,260 92
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	November 18.....	New Orleans, Tex....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	125 42
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	Oct., Nov., Dec., 13 times.	Galveston, from New Orleans, Tex.	Failed to arrive. Deduct \$250 84 each, being twice the price of the half trip.	.....	3,260 92
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	125 42	December 16.....	Galveston, Tex.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	125 42
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	43 89	Nov., Dec., 3 times...	Galveston, from Indianola, Tex.	Failed to arrive in time.....	30 00	.....
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	43 89	Nov. 16, Dec. 21.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	87 78
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	43 89	October 6.....	Indianola, from Galveston, Tex.	Failed to arrive in time.....	10 00	.....
7851	do.....	do.....	45,000 00	43 89	Nov. 13, Dec. 18.	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	87 78
6339	Griffin to La Grange.....	R. F. M. Mann.....	1,250 00	4 00	Remove suspension of pay, Febu'y 16, 1857.	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

	Baltimore to Harrisburg	Pres't Northern Central Railroad Company.		5,400 00	8 00	January 31	Harrisburg, Penn.	Failed to take the mails.....	5 00	.....
3193	do.....	do.....		12,450 00	18 00	do.....	Keyterville, Mo.....	Left three bags of mail.....	50 00	.....
3904	Glasgow to Liberty	Moore & Walker		6,394 00	20 49	November, 5 times.....	St. Paul, Min. Ter.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	142 70
8871	St. Paul to Dubuque.....	M. O. Walker... ..		5,481 00	28 54	December, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	20 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		5,481 00	28 54	Nov. 29 to Dec. 2 ...	Cannon River Falls, Min. Ter.	Mail left.....	5 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		5,481 00	28 54	December 16.....	St. Paul, Min. Ter.....	Wet mail.....	5 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	January 3.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	5 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	January 2, 8.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	56 90	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	December 26.....	Dubuque, Min. Ter.....	do.....	28 45	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	January 1, 3.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	10 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	December 27.....	Athens, Min. Ter.....	Mail left.....	5 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	January 1, 10.....	St. Paul, Min. Ter.....	Failed to arrive	20 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	January 7.....	Dubuque, Min. Ter.....	Failed to take all the mail..	15 00	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	December 24, 26, 27..	St. Paul, Min. Ter.....	Failed to arrive	85 85	.....
14008	do.....	do.....		9,218 00	28 45	December 22, 30.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	10 00	.....
14001	St. Paul to Prairie du Chien.....	H. B. Meddaugh		1,475 00	36 19	December 10, 12.....	Warner's Landing, Min. Ter.	Failed to supply.....	2 00	.....
14004	St. Paul to Crow Wing	W. G. Patteson.....		363 33	58	Oct., Nov., Dec., 3 times.	St. Paul, Min. Ter.	Failed to arrive	1 74	.....
14006	Taylor's Falls to Superior.....	G. E. Nettleton		1,462 50	14 06	October, 3 times.....	Superior, Min. Ter.....	do.....	42 18	.....
14006	do.....	do.....		1,462 50	14 06	November, 3 times...	do.....	do.....	42 18	.....
14006	do.....	do.....		1,462 50	14 06	November, 5 times...	Taylor Falls, Min. Ter.	do.....	70 30	.....
14006	do.....	do.....		1,462 50	14 06	October 25.....	do.....	do.....	14 06	.....
14006	do.....	do.....		1,462 50	14 06	October 4, 11, 18.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	6 00	.....
14019	Fort Ripley to St. Joseph.....	J. R. Brown.....		1,404 50	58 54	December 30.....	Fort Ripley, Min. Ter.	Failed to arrive	58 54	.....
14021	Point Douglass to St. Paul.....	A. Stevens.....		300 00	2 88	December 6, 27.....	Point Douglass, Min.	do.....	5 76	.....
14038	Brownsville to Chatfield.....	D. A. J. Baker.....		150 00	1 44	December 4, 18.....	Brownsville, Min. Ter.	do.....	2 88	.....
14038	do.....	do.....		150 00	1 44	November 18.....	Chatfield, Min. Ter.....	do.....	1 44	.....
14038	do.....	do.....		150 00	1 44	October 9, 30.....	Brownsville, Min. Ter.	do.....	2 88	.....
14038	do.....	do.....		150 00	1 44	October 2, 16, 23.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 50	.....
14039	Brownsville to Eliotta.....	do.....		150 00	1 44	December, 4 times...	Eliotta, Min. Ter.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	11 52	.....
14040	Brownsville to Travers des Sioux.	do.....		200 00	1 82	December 20, 27.....	Brownsville, Min. Ter.	Failed to arrive.....	3 64	.....
14046	Redwing to Shakopa.....	do.....		100 00	96	November 18.....	Redwing, Min. Ter.....	do.....	96	.....
14046	do.....	do.....		100 00	96	October 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive and depart.	1 92	.....
14665	Berlin to Tipton.....	W. A. Williamson.....		72 00	69	February 7.....	Tipton, Ind.....	Wet mail	1 50	.....
6069	Georgetown to Mar's Bluff.....	Stuckey & Rogers.....		1,571 00	5 00	February 11, 12.....	Johnsonville, S. C.....	Failed to arrive.....	2 00	.....
6069	do.....	do.....		1,571 00	5 00	February 13.....	do.....	Went without the mail.....	5 00	.....
12900	Santa Fé to San Antonio.....	Geo. H. Giddings.....		33,500 00	1,395 83	Contractor files two statements, under oath, showing that it was impossible to reach San Antonio in schedule time in April and June, 1855: therefore remit \$650 of fine imposed.-(See Appendix.)				

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
12900	Santa Fé to San Antonio	George H. Giddings.	\$33,500 00	\$1,395 83	Remit \$100 of fine, February 25, 1855, for failing to bring mail in time to Santa Fé; see certificate of postmaster at Uzario, October 1, 1856.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.									
5005	Fincastle to Blacksburg.....	M. M. Switzer and A. W. Kessler.	140 00	1 34	Remit fine of 30 cts.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
6515	Chenuba to Colquitt.....	James E. Lee.....	550 00	5 28	Remit deduction of \$10 56, and deduct from Cannon, his predecessor.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
6515	do.....	A. P. Cannon.....	550 00	5 28	November 6, 13.....	Colquitt, Ga.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$10 56
8811	Union to Lebanon.....	Wade H. Burden.....	650 00	6 25	Remove suspension of pay, February 24, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
9194	Sunbury to Mount Gilead.....	James Cook	275 00	1 32	Remit fine of \$1 32.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
13082	Rochester to Romeo	J. S. Pearsall	49 00	47	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.....	.....	Omitted service on portion of route.	.....	3 76
3308	Ebensburg to Butler.....	Phil. Mickling	1,195 00	5 74	December 23	Ebensburg, Penn.....	Failed to connect.....	\$1 40	.....
8638	Nashville to Cairo.....	A. L. Davis.....	7,638 00	24 45	Oct. 1 to Nov. 12, 1856.	On route, Tenn.....	Omitted service.....	.....	891 09
8638	do.....	do.....	7,638 00	24 45	December 1, 22.....	Cairo, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	48 90
8638	Nashville to Memphis.....	do.....	15,000 00	.....	An order was issued on July 30, 1856, to curtail route, saving 240 miles and \$73 62; therefore remit \$513 50 of deduction made Dec. 23.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot....	W. C. Nelson	650 00	3 12	January 4, 11.....	Franklin Depot, Va..	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 00	.....
5216	do.....	do.....	650 00	3 12	January 15, 18.....	do.....	do.....	.....	6 24
5216	do.....	do.....	650 00	3 12	January 16.....	Petersburg, Va.....	do.....	.....	3 12
7059	Chattanooga to Decatur	Jas. Williams, president.	8,357 00	26 78	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856.	On route, Ala.....	Inferior and irregular service.	.....	835 70
7059	do.....	do.....	8,357 00	26 78	Quarter ending December 31, 1856.	do.....	do.....	.....	835 70
8219	Lexington to London	Irwine & Hawkins.....	1,900 00	6 00	Oct. 1 to 20.....	On route, Ky.....	Inferior service .....	.....	22 22
13524	Timber to Cambridge.....	B. Folliott.....	425 00	4 08	Service abandoned January 1; suspend pay March 2, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
3201	Harrisburg to Pittsburg.....	President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	50,000 00	36 50	February 19.....	Harrisburg, Penn.....	Failed to take mail from.....	5 00	.....
14045	Reid's Landing to Jordan.....	Cyrus Hill.....	1,000 00	4 80	Nov. 25 to Dec. 31...	On route, Min. Ter...	Failed to perform service.....	.....	105 60
3365	Bellefonte to Mill Hall.....	Wm. H. Bibb	285 00	96	Jan., Feb., 8 times...	Walker, Penn.....	Failed to arrive in time....	4 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

3278	English Centre to Liberty.....	John Hamlin	114 00	1 09	July 31	Liberty, Penn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 09
3808	Canterbury to Federalburg.....	Barrett P. Conner.....	355 00	1 70	February 2	Federalburg, Penn..	do.....	.....	1 70
3932	Frederick to Gettysburg.....	Mealy & Condy.....	8 90	1 42	January, 6 times.....	Emmettsburg, Md....	Left without the mail.....	1 80	.....
8862	Alexandria to Farmington.....	Hardin, Bennett & Co..	1 54	1 50	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay and refer to contra't office, Mar. 10, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
432	Lyndon Centre to Derby Line....	Hiram Hill.....	2 45	39	Jan., Feb., Mar., 37 times.	Burke, Vt.....	Failed to arrive	5 55	.....
5718	Graham to Summer's Mill	Jos. B. McMurry.....	49 50	48	Nov., Dec., 4 times...	Summer's Mill, N. C.	do.....	.....	1 92
5718	do.....	do.....	49 50	48	do.....	Graham, N. C.....	do.....	.....	1 92
5817	Burnesville to Longmires...	T. D. L. Davis.....	99 00	95	Oct., Nov., 7 times ..	Longmires, N. C.....	do.....	.....	6 65
5817	do.....	do.....	99 00	95	do.....	Burnesville, N. C....	do.....	.....	6 65
8456	Nashville to Huntingdon.....	J. J. Wyley.....	5,950 00	19 07	Remit \$9 50 of fine.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
8595	Huntingdon to Salisbury.....	do.....	4,050 00	12 98	Remit \$25 96 deduction.—(See Appendix.)	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
5718	Graham to Summer's Mill.....	Jos. B. McMurry.....	49 50	48	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay Mar. 13, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

3308	Elmhurst to Butler.....	Phil. Mechling.....	1,195 00	.....	July 1 to Dec. 31, '56.	On route, Pa.....	Inferior service .....	.....	40 00
1142	McComb to Henvelton	Samuel B. Wilson	150 00	72	February 10.....	Macomb, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	72
1153	Adams to Copenhagen.....	Jno. Looker	410 00	65	February 18.....	Adams, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	65
1175a	Oneonta to Cooperstown	Willoughby & Bowen...	750 00	1 20	do.....	Oneonta, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	1 20
1253	Lyons to Sodus Point.....	Adashes Snedaker.....	375 09	1 20	February 20.....	Sodus Point, N. Y....	do.....	.....	1 20

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay - Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct
1276	Perry to East Aurora	Havens & Warner	\$344 00	\$1 10	February 7	East Aurora	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$1 10
1320	Dunkirk to Warren	Porter Pemberton	474 00	75	February 21	Warren, N. Y.	Wet mail	\$1 00	.....
1360	Elmira to Cayuta	Elijah Ruger	85 00	72	February 14	Elmira, N. Y.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	72
1381	Oxford to Mount Upton	J. D. Smith	237 00	75	February 7	Mount Upton, N. Y. ..	do .....	.....	75
1393	Deposit to New Berlin	Peter Packard	334 00	61	February 19	do	do	30	.....
1416	Youngsville to Cohecton	S. W. Jackson	450 00	72	February 20	Cohecton, N. Y.	do .....	.....	72
1488	East Java to Strykersville	Dan'l Steele	72 00	35	February 21	East Java, N. Y.	do .....	.....	35
3128	Foglesville to Lehighton	Jos. Kendall	139 00	1 33	February 14	Lehighton, Pa.	do .....	.....	1 33
3183	Wyalusing to Nichols	Hiram Knapp	649 50	2 08	February 6	Wyalusing, Pa.	do .....	.....	2 08

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

1014	Hicksville to Oyster Bay	J. M. Lammis	350 00	56	February 17	Hicksville, N. Y.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	56
1123	Ausable Forks to Keene	David Judd	165 00	80	February 21	Keene, N. Y.	do .....	.....	80
1189	Cooperstown to Norwich	J. V. P. Gardner	1,070 00	1 55	March 19	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Wet mail	1 50	.....
1331	Cuba to Yorkshire	Johnson & Fuller	189 00	60	February 18, 20	Yorkshire, N. Y.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 20
1332	Cuba to Belfast	Nathan Jewell	130 00	62	February, 5 times	Belfast, N. Y.	Failed to connect	75	.....
7778	Shreveport to Nacogdoches	J. and J. H. Fruit	1,060 00	5 09	Remit deduction of \$10 18.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
7684	Chickasaw to Buzzard Roost	Geo. W. Wilburn	74 00	71	Suspend pay, March 26, 1857.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7891	Nacogdoches to Tyler	Margaret Douglass	1,003 95	4 83	February 25	Tyler, Texas	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 83
7891	do	do	1,003 95	4 83	February 23	Nacogdoches, Texas ..	do .....	.....	4 83
7899	Lynchburg to San Augustine	Jos F. Palmer	1,250 00	12 00	February 20	Lynchburg, Texas	do .....	.....	12 00
7900	La Grange to Matagorda	Herman Tracy	1,000 00	9 62	January 23	La Grange, Texas	do .....	.....	9 62
7900	do	do	1,000 00	9 62	January 10, 24	Matagorda, Texas	do .....	.....	19 24
7901	La Grange to Victoria	Benj. F. Moss	667 00	6 41	January 6	La Grange, Texas	do .....	.....	6 41
7902	Jasper to Swartwout	A. P. Bailey	631 00	6 06	January 22	Swartwout, Texas	do .....	.....	6 06
7910	Tyler to Palestine	Margaret T. Douglass ..	694 88	3 34	February 25	Palestine, Texas	do .....	.....	3 34
7940	Paris to Tarrant	W. H. Wynn	225 00	2 16	February 20	Tarrant, Texas	do .....	.....	2 16
7948	Marlin to Belton	Geo. E. Green	444 50	2 13	January 6, 9	Belton, Texas	do .....	.....	2 16
7957	Gonzales to Richmond	Benj. F. Moss	995 00	9 57	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Petersburg, Texas	do .....	.....	4 26
7980	Saluria to Corpus Christi	Johnson & Brown	1,380 00	13 27	January 9	Corpus Christi, Texas ..	Failed to supply	2 25	.....
7988	Alton to Gainesville	B. P. Ticknor	245 00	2 35	February 24	Gainesville, Texas	Failed to arrive .....	.....	13 27
8019	Tyler to Athens	Margaret T. Douglass ..	243 60	2 33	February 8	Tyler, Texas	do .....	.....	2 35

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

3108	Hamlington to Waymart	W. R. McLarry	174 00	56	February, 3 times	Hamlington, Pa.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 68
3168	Scottsville to Dushore	Wm. Colley	94 00	90	February 7, 28	Scottsville, Pa.	do .....	.....	1 80
3351	Brownsville to Uniontown	John McCallister	265 00	2 54	February 11, 21	Redstone and Uniontown, Pa.	do .....	.....	5 08

3387	Franklin to Warren.....	Hill & Webber.....	2,500 00	8 00	February 20	Warren, Pa.....	Wet mail	2 50	.....
5089	Sacramento City to Nevada City ..	James Birch	10,000 00	.....	Remit fine of \$100.— (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
8844	Hannibal to Paris	Webb & Kunkel.....	457 50	2 20	Remit deduction of \$114 37, & remove suspension of pay, March 31, 1857 — (See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

2879	Abscon to Somers' Point.....	Uriah Norcross.....	400 00	2 56	Feb. 23, March 2.....	Bargainstown, N. J....	Failed to call for mail.....	1 00	.....
3163	St. Joseph's to Binghampton.....	Robert Winters.....	680 00	1 08	March, 3 times.....	Brackney, Pa.....	Failed to arrive	60	.....
3221	Hanover to Gettysburg	Nicholas Weaver	200 00	32	March 2.....	Gettysburg, Pa.....	do.....	.....	32
3311	Greensburg to Indiana.....	James Johnson, jr.....	590 00	3 78	March 21	Indiana, Pa.....	do.....	.....	3 78
3974	Denton to Federalburg.....	Robert Fish	375 00	1 20	March 14	Denton, Md.....	do.....	.....	1 20
3473	Cowdersport to Sinnamahoning.....	G. Fuller	207 00	2 00	February 10.....	First Fork, Pa.....	do.....	50	.....
277	Wells' River to Littleton	Pres't White Mountain Railroad Company.....	1,050 00	.....	Suspend pay April 6, 1857.....	.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
4973	Norfolk to Baltimore	Pres't Baltimore Steam Packet Company.....	16,500 00	26 44	March, 8 times.....	Norfolk, Va.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	211 52
4973	do.....	do.....	16 500 00	26 44	do.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	211 52
8	Augusta to North Anson.....	V. D. Pinkham.....	360 00	1 05	February, 3 times	North Anson, Me.....	do.....	.....	3 15
92	Danville to Waterville	President Androscoggin Railroad Company.....	5,500 00	8 81	Jan. 1 to March 31....	On route, Me.	Omitting to run one of the trips.....	.....	233 75
93	North Livermore to Livermore Falls.....	Irvin Gammond.....	100 00	16	February 19.....	Livermore Falls, Me.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	16
97	Portland to Augusta.....	Pres't Kennebeck and Portland Railroad Co.....	7,300 00	5 84	Jan. 29 to March 8 ...	On route, Me.....	Omitting to run one of the trips.....	.....	134 44
97	Portland to Skowhegan.....	do.....	11,200 00	.....	March 9 to March 31..	do.....	do.....	.....	121 64
125	Buckfield to Canton Mills.....	Gideon Ellis, jr.....	198 00	63	Quarter end'g Mar. 31	do.....	Inferior service .....	.....	9 90
232	Union to Tuftonboro'	Cyrus K. Drake.....	125 00	1 20	January, 3 times	Union, N. H.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 60
232	do.....	do.....	125 00	1 20	February, 4 times	Tuftonboro', N. H....	do.....	.....	4 80
255	Paper Mill Village to Newport ..	J. A. Crosset.....	160 00	51	Jan. 1 to March 31...	On route, N. H.....	Inferior service .....	.....	8 00
432	Lynden Centre to Derby Line.....	Hiram Hill.....	245 00	39	do.....	On route, Vt.....	do.....	.....	10 20
455	Windsor to Bethel.....	Wm. Billings	464 00	74	Feb., March, 3 times ..	Bethel, Vt.....	Failed to connect.....	54	.....
479	Swanton to Richford.....	Nelson Bullard.....	580 00	76	December 31.....	East Franklin, Vt....	Failed to deliver mail	50	.....
693	Springfield to Chickopee Falls.....	Pres't Connecticut River Railroad Company.....	300 00	48	Jan 5, 21.....	Chickopee Falls, Mass	do.....	.....	96
951	Winchester to Lee	L. Skinner	906 00	1 45	February 26	Otis, Conn.....	do.....	1 00	.....
1057	Tivoli to Livingston	James Methuen.....	330 00	52	January, 3 times	Upper Red Hook, N. Y.	Failed to supply.....	60	.....
1153	Adams to Copenhagen	John Looker	410 00	65	March 26.....	Copenhagen, N. N....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	65
1167	Richmondville to Davenport.....	Orson Root	369 00	59	March 24	Davenport, N. Y....	Failed to arrive in time.....	20	.....
1174	Fonda to Charleston.....	George W. Morgan....	140 83	45	February 10, 19.....	Glenn, from Fulton- ville, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	90
1174	do.....	do.....	32 85	31	Jan. 24, Feb. 21.....	Charleston, from Glenn, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	62
1174	do.....	do.....	32 85	31	February 21	Glenn, from Charles- ton, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	31
1178	Canajoharie to Gardnersville.....	Martin Letts	163 00	52	March 23	Gardnersville, N. Y...	do.....	.....	52
1185	Herkimer to Cooperstown.....	John Bailey.....	361 00	57	March 27	Herkimer, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	57
1203	Rome to Watertown.....	M. L. Kenyon	1,749 00	2 80	February 21.....	Constableville, N. Y..	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
1203	do.....	do.....	1,749 00	2 80	Feb. 21, March 10....	Turin, N. Y.....	do.....	1 00	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
1226	Amber to Syracuse.....	E. Adams.....	\$320 00	\$0 51	March 20, 21.....	Amber, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$0 30	....
1226	do.....	do.....	320 00	51	March 24.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	....	\$0 51
1246	Lodi to Watkins.....	Jesse D. Smith.....	174 00	83	March 10, 24.....	Lodi, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	....
1331	Cuba to Yorkshire.....	Johnson & Fuller.....	189 00	60	March 2.....	Yorkshire, N. Y.....	do.....	25	....
1344	Canister to Addison.....	H. S. Williams.....	275 00	44	March 20.....	Jasper, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	29	....
1351	Bath to Watkins.....	N. M. Harris.....	394 00	1 89	March 3.....	Bath, N. Y.....	do.....	....	1 89
7038	Talladega to Crosswell.....	W. F. Roberts.....	100 00	96	Contractor refuses to supply; suspend pay April 11, 1857.	.....	.....	....	....
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.									
421	North Craftsbury to Derby Line..	W. F. Stone.....	490 00	78	Dec., Jan., March, 38 times.	Albany, Vt.....	Failed to supply.....	7 60	....
918	West Willington to West Woodstock.	Child & Martin.....	920 00	70	February 3.....	West Willington, Conn.	Failed to arrive.....	....	70
3425	New Brighton to New Castle.....	McKewace & Truesdale	450 00	1 44	March, 5 times.....	New Brighton, Pa.....	Failed to connect.....	1 80	....
6826	Homosassa to Long Pond.....	John E. Allen.....	600 00	5 76	Remove suspension of pay, April 14, 1857.	.....	.....	....	....
13369	Quincy to Naples.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,300 00	5 28	January, 16 times.....	Quincy, Ill.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	16 00	....
13369	do.....	do.....	3,300 00	5 28	March 7.....	Liberty, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	1 00	....
13369	do.....	do.....	3,300 00	5 28	March 20.....	Quincy, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	....	5 28
14781	Hartford City to Warren.....	A. Van Cleve.....	100 00	96	Remove suspension of pay, April 13, 1857.	.....	.....	....	....
4898	Keysville to Boydton.....	Robert H. Thackston.....	549 00	1 76	February 4, 11.....	Boydton, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	80	....
4898	do.....	do.....	549 00	1 76	February 6, 13.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	....	3 52
4898	do.....	do.....	549 00	1 76	February 12.....	Keyesville, Va.....	do.....	....	1 76
4932	Kanawha C. H. to Glennville.....	Peter C. Hammack.....	903 25	1 95	Jan. 31, Feb. 7.....	Glennville, Va.....	do.....	....	3 90
4946	Richmond to Norfolk.....	R. Haskins.....	4,000 00	6 41	Jan., Feb., March, 30 times.	Richmond, Va.....	do.....	96 00	....
4946	do.....	do.....	4,000 00	6 41	Jan., Feb., March, 32 times.	Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	99 20	....
5090	Wheeling to Ryerson's Station...	Samuel Humes.....	220 00	2 11	January 30.....	Ryerson's Station, Va.	do.....	....	2 11
5216	Petersburg to Franklin Depot....	W. O. Nelson.....	650 00	3 12	Feb., March, 9 times.	Franklin Depot, Va....	Failed to arrive in time.....	9 00	....
5237	New California to Ravenswood..	Hiram Chaney.....	180 00	1 73	January 8.....	New California, Va....	Failed to arrive.....	....	1 73
5694	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown...	Blocker & Love.....	345 00	3 31	February 8.....	Elizabethtown, N. C..	do.....	....	3 31
5718	Graham to Summers' Mills.....	Joseph B. McMurray.....	49 50	48	January 3, 10.....	Graham, N. C.....	do.....	....	96
5718	do.....	do.....	49 50	48	do.....	Summers' Mill, N. C..	do.....	....	96
5742	Charlotte to Dallas.....	T. B. Capps.....	180 00	1 68	March 18.....	Dallas, N. C.....	Failed to connect.....	40	....
5742	do.....	do.....	180 00	1 68	March 24, 31.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Failed to arrive.....	....	3 36
5742	do.....	do.....	180 00	1 68	March 25.....	Dallas, N. C.....	do.....	....	1 68
5746	Monroe to Wolfsville.....	Harmon King.....	55 00	53	January 22.....	Wolfsville, N. C.....	do.....	....	53
5757	Wadesboro' to Pekin.....	Reuben Henry.....	229 50	2 20	Jan. 16, March 27.....	Pekin, N. C.....	do.....	....	4 40
5802	Rutherfordton to Greenville C. H.	Garland Dickerson.....	175 50	1 68	January 23.....	Greenville C. H., N. C.	do.....	....	1 68

5802	do.....	do.....	175 50	1 68	January 24.....	Rutherfordton, N. C..	do.....	.....	1 68
5817	Burnesville to Longmires.....	John Edwards.....	99 00	95	March 10.....	Burnesville, N. C.....	do.....	.....	95
5817	do.....	do.....	99 00	95	March 11.....	Longmires, N. C.....	do.....	.....	95
412	Burlington to Vergennes.....	Col. Smith.....	370 00	1 25	March 25.....	Vergennes, Vt.....	do.....	.....	1 25
929	New London to Stonington.....	Pres't Citizens' Steam-boat Company.....	600 00	96	Jan., Feb., March, 54 times.....	On route, Conn.....	do.....	.....	103 68
9073	Millbrook to Mooreland.....	Samuel S. Moore.....	49 00	23	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1856	On route, Ohio.....	Failed to perform full service	.....	11 96
5059	Tetterman to Parkersburg.....	James C. Achison.....	2,640 32	8 46	February 12.....	Parkersburg, Va.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
13299	Salem to Metropolis City.....	C. Musgrave.....	1,417 00	4 54	January 8, 22.....	Mount Vernon, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	9 08
13299	do.....	do.....	1,417 00	4 54	Feb., March, 23 times	do.....	do.....	.....	104 42
13299	do.....	do.....	1,417 00	4 54	Suspend pay and refer to the contract of- fice, April 16, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
26	North Anson to Strong.....	Robert T. Judkins.....	225 00	72	Jan. 1 to March 31...	Strong to New Port-land, Me.	Inferior service.....	.....	4 50
3328	Stoyestown to Johnson's.....	James Parsons.....	247 00	79	April 4.....	Stoyestown, Pa.....	Failed to take the mail.....	.....	39

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

1104	New York to Stonington.....	New Jersey Steam Navigation Company.....	7,000 00	11 21	January, 29 times.....	Stonington, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	72 50	.....
1104	do.....	do.....	7,000 00	11 21	January, 30 times.....	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	75 00	.....
1005	New York to Norwich.....	Norwich and New London Steamboat Co.....	1,200 00	1 92	Jan. 18 to Feb. 21.....	On route, N. Y.....	Failed to perform service.....	.....	18 30
1050	Catskill to Prattville.....	Horace Foster.....	198 00	62	Feb., March, 3 times.	Catskill, N. Y.....	Failed to connect.....	45	.....
1060	do.....	do.....	198 00	62	February, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 48
1078	Albany to Cherry Valley.....	J. H. Webster.....	970 00	3 10	do.....	Cherry Valley, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	12 40
1148	Watertown to Smithville.....	W. Buckley.....	80 00	76	March 21.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	76
1148	do.....	do.....	80 00	75	March 21, 28.....	Smithville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	1 52
1109	Whitehall to Keesville.....	Jno. B. Tufts.....	1,000 00	1 60	March 30.....	Whitehall, N. Y.....	Mail-bag damaged by fire.....	1 00	.....
7093	Fayette to Pickinsville.....	L. Bobo.....	265 00	2 54	Contractor abandon'd service. Suspend pay April 20, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
8456	Nashville to Huntingdon.....	J. J. Wyley.....	5,950 00	19 07	January 4.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	4 75	.....
8456	do.....	do.....	5,950 00	19 07	January 21, 25.....	Huntingdon, Tenn.....	do.....	9 50	.....
8454	Lebanon to Carthage.....	W. C. Tonson.....	350 00	56	January 19.....	Lebanon, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	56
8468	Lafayette to Celena.....	W. K. Carr.....	150 00	1 44	January 21, 28.....	Celena, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 88
8471	Carthage to Clementsville.....	Cook & King.....	246 00	2 36	January 2.....	Clementsville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	50	.....
8472	Lafayette to Hartsville.....	L. B. Griffith.....	94 00	90	January 27.....	Hartsville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	90
8474	Gainesboro' to Jamestown.....	Brown & Workman.....	275 00	2 64	February 1.....	Jamestown, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	2 64
8483	Sparta to Walnut Grove.....	M. A. Price.....	125 00	1 20	February 21.....	Sparta, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 20
8484	Sparta to Nickjack.....	do.....	816 00	3 92	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 92
8484	do.....	do.....	816 00	3 92	January 28.....	Spence, Tenn.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
8485	Sparta to Nine Mile.....	do.....	125 00	1 20	February 16.....	Nine Mile, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 20
8486	Crossville to Jamestown.....	Jesse Atkins.....	115 00	1 10	January 17.....	Crossville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 10
8487	Crossville to Pikeville.....	Pichel & Keavis.....	110 00	1 05	Jan., Feb., 3 times...	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 15
8488	Crossville to Sweetwater.....	S. Renfrom.....	166 00	1 60	January 22, 29.....	Crossville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 20
8489	Post Oak Spring to Washington.....	Jas. T. Nauny.....	237 00	1 14	February 13.....	Washington, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 14
8509	Clinton to Morgan C. H.....	R. Andrews.....	99 00	85	January 30.....	Clinton, Tenn.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
8517	Rutledge to Dandridge.....	Jno. Chesney.....	149 00	1 43	March 6, 20.....	Dandridge, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 86
8518	Rogersville to Taze-well.....	J. H. Russell.....	149 00	1 43	March 13.....	Rogersville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	30	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	all trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8524	Blountsville to Bay Mount.....	O. McFarland.....	\$177 00	\$1 70	January 23.....	Blountsville, Tenn....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$1 70
8531	Jonesboro' to Abingdon	Jno. Edwards.....	104 00	1 00	January 5.....	Abingdon, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 00
8536	Greenville to Ashville	Valentine Ripley	1,750 00	58	Feb., March, 6 times	Greenville, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	\$0 84	.....
8539	Sevier C. H. to Cashier's Valley..	Philip Leaton.....	353 00	3 39	Jan., Feb., March, 3 times.	Casher's Valley, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....	.....	10 17
8540	Trundle's X Roads to Marysville.	Sesler & Barnes	83 00	80	January 31.....	Maysville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	80
8544	Tellico Plains to Clarksville	Vaughn & Hyatt.....	800 00	3 85	March 26, 28.....	Tellico Plains, Tenn..	do.....	.....	7 70
8544	do.....	do.....	800 00	3 85	January 29.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 85
8555	Jasper to Pikesville.....	S. C. Norwood.....	360 00	1 75	January 19.....	Jasper, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 75
8557	Pikeville to Athens	W. C. Lellard.....	400 00	1 92	January 26, 30.....	Pikeville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	3 84
8560	Manchester to War Trace Depot.	W. H. Shackelford.....	190 00	91	January 30.....	War Trace Depot, Tenn	do.....	.....	91
8574	Fayetteville to Selma.....	Jno. H. Timmons.	180 00	1 73	do.....	Selma, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 73
8581	Columbia to Centerville.....	Elias Rumbo.....	397 00	1 28	Jan., Feb., 4 times.	Centerville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 12
8590	Clarksville to Paris.....	J. T. Duncan.....	1,670 00	3 35	February, 3 times	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to take all the mail.....	4 50	.....
8592	Waverly to Linden.....	Jno. L. McCracken.....	274 00	2 63	February 27.....	Linden, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 63
8592	do.....	do.....	274 00	2 63	January 19.....	Lobelville, Tenn.....	Failed to supply.....	50	.....
8594	Camden to Decaturville.....	Curry & Yarbo.....	194 00	1 86	Jan. 26; March 16..	Camden, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 72
8594	do.....	do.....	194 00	1 86	Jan., March, 3 times	Decaturville, Tenn....	do.....	.....	5 58
8598	Huntingdon to Brownsville.....	Wood & Rutherford....	1,500 00	4 80	February 22, 29.....	Huntingdon, Tenn.....	Failed to connect.....	2 40	.....
8613	Jackson to Somerville.....	Jos. J. Wyley.....	900 00	2 56	Jan., Feb., March, 7 times.	Jackson, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	2 80	.....
8629	Boliver to Wesley.....	Price & Hicks.....	297 00	2 85	Jan. 9; Feb. 12....	Boliver, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	5 70
8633	Somerville to Brownsville.....	Jno. B. Fortune.....	1,600 00	1 50	January 23.....	Brownsville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 50
8636	Raleigh to Dyersburg	Jno. M. Moore	925 00	4 45	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Dyersburg, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	13 35
8636	do.....	do.....	925 00	4 45	do.....	Raleigh, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	13 35
8646	Huntsville to Jamestown.....	Isaac N. Carlock.....	171 00	1 63	January 27.....	Jamestown, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	1 63
8653	Concord to Marysville.....	Bichnell, Fagg & Sesler.	343 00	55	January 28.....	Concord, Tenn.....	Wet mail.....	1 50	.....
6514	Blakely to Bainbridge.....	A. H. McLaws.....	800 00	3 84	March 13.....	Bainbridge, Ga.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 84
13252a	Terre Haute to St. Louis.....	President Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co.	19,550 00	15 66	March 2.....	Moro, Ill.....	Failed to supply.....	3 00	.....
7054	Blue Pond to Rome	S. Clayton.....	549 00	1 75	January 13.....	Blue Pond, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 75
7054	do.....	do.....	549 00	1 75	January 19.....	Rome, Ala.....	do.....	.....	1 75
7068	Huntsville to Gunterville	John H. Derrick.....	220 00	2 05	January 2.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	do.....	.....	2 05
7074	Decatur to Jasper.....	Joel Burnum.....	375 00	3 61	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	10 83
7093	Fayetteville to Pikesville.....	L. Babe.....	265 00	2 54	March, 3 times.....	Pekensville, Ala.....	Failed to depart.....	.....	15 24
7094	Fayetteville to Columbus.....	do.....	278 00	2 67	do.....	Columbus, Ala.....	Left mail bag.....	2 50	.....
7101	Trion to Elyton.....	R. Jemison.....	976 00	3 13	January 3, March 7..	Elyton, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 24
7102	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro'.....	Jemison & Ficklin....	1,148 00	1 84	March 26.....	Greensboro', Ala.....	Failed to connect.....	46	.....
7102	do.....	do.....	1,148 00	1 84	January 11, 23.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	92	.....
7104	Tuscaloosa to Columbus.....	Benjamin H. Moody....	856 00	2 74	Jan., Feb., 5 times.	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	5 00	.....
7104	do.....	do.....	856 00	2 74	Jan., Feb., 6 times	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	16 44
7107	Tuscaloosa to Jasper.....	D. M. Compton.....	378 00	1 81	January 28, 30.....	Columbus, Ala.....	do.....	.....	5 48
7107	do.....	do.....	378 00	1 81	January 5, March 16..	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	.....	3 62
7107	do.....	do.....	378 00	1 81	January 4.....	Jasper, Ala.....	do.....	.....	1 81
7108	Tuscaloosa to Centerville.....	Samuel Frazer.....	245 00	2 35	Jan., March, 3 times	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	do.....	.....	7 05

7108	do.....	do.....	245 00	2 36	January, March.....	Centreville, Ala.....	do.....	do.....	7 09
7110	Columbiana to Talladega	John Donahoo.....	2,400 00	3 89	January, 3 times	Columbiana, Ala.....	do ..	do ..	11 67
7115	Selma to Greenville	Jemison & Ficklin.....	896 00	2 82	Jan., Feb., March, 6 times.....	Greenville, Ala.....	do.....	do.....	16 93
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	Jan. 24, Feb. 11	Selma, Ala.....	do.....	do.....	5 64
7115	do.....	do.....	896 00	2 82	January 21	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	70	.....
7118	Cohaba to Camden ..	S. F. Gafford.....	1,000 00	3 20	Jan., March, 8 times	Cahaba, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	25 60
7118	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	3 20	January 15	Camden, Ala.....	do .....	.....	3 20
7122	Marion to Centreville.....	Samuel A. Wood.....	300 00	2 88	January 23	Centreville, Ala.....	do .....	.....	2 88
7126	Greensboro' to Livingston.....	Jemison & Ficklin.....	1,700 00	5 45	January 20, 24.....	Greensboro', Ala.....	do .....	.....	10 90
7128	Clinton to Louisville	N. Woodward.....	800 00	3 85	January, 3 times.....	Clinton, Ala.....	do .....	.....	11 55
7130	Livingston to Eutaw	Robert Johnson.....	420 00	2 00	January 1, 8.....	Eutaw, Ala.....	do .....	.....	4 00
7136	Nanafalia, to Paulding.....	Henry M. Round.....	660 00	6 34	Jan. 21, Feb. 18.....	Nanafalia, Ala.....	do .....	.....	12 68
7136	do.....	do.....	660 00	6 34	January 23	Paulding, Ala.....	do	1 00	.....
7136	do.....	do.....	660 00	6 34	Feb. 13, March 14.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	.....	.....
7139	Coffeeville to Mount Vernon.....	Wm. T. Benson.....	1,834 00	5 87	January 22	Mount Vernon, Ala.....	do .....	.....	12 68
7155	Troy to Geneva.....	R. H. Johnson.....	967 00	4 61	March 25.....	Geneva, Ala.....	do .....	.....	5 87
7167	Daleville to Fort Gaines.....	A. B. McCarty.....	998 00	4 80	March 2.....	Daleville, Ala.....	do .....	.....	4 61
7167	do.....	do.....	998 00	4 80	January, 3 times	Fort Gaines, Ala.....	do .....	.....	4 80
7170	Tuscaloosa to Frankfort	J. D. McCloskey.....	240 00	77	January 19, 23.....	Tuscumbia, Ala.....	do .....	.....	14 40
7181	Columbus to Oswichee	Alfred Holt	150 00	2 44	Jan., Feb., March, 5 times.....	Oswichee, Ala.....	do .....	.....	1 54
7199	Jasper to Elyton	Thomas L. Reed.....	198 00	1 91	February 24	Elyton, Ala.....	do .....	.....	12 20
7199	do.....	do.....	198 00	1 91	February 25	Jasper, Ala.....	do .....	.....	1 91
7005	Montgomery to Prattsville.....	Green T. Hill.....	796 00	1 28	Oct., Nov., 9 times.....	Prattsville, Ala.....	do .....	.....	11 52
7005	do.....	do.....	796 00	1 28	October, November.....	On route, Ala.....	Inferior service .....	.....	6 58
7005	do.....	do.....	796 00	1 28	January, 3 times.....	Prattsville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 84
7005	Montgomery to Burnsville	do.....	796 00	1 28	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	do .....	.....	3 84
7007	Montgomery to Monticello	B. J. West	740 00	3 55	January 23	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
7016	Tuskegee to Eufaula	R. H. Powell.....	900 00	2 88	February, 6 times.....	Cotton Valley, Ala.....	Failed to supply	3 00	.....
7022	Columbus to Fort Gaines	W. M. Lee	2,300 00	3 69	Jan., Feb., 2 times.....	Columbus, Ala.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 38
7037	Talladega to Wedowee.....	Charles W. Robey.....	250 00	2 40	January 30	Wedowee, Ala.....	do .....	.....	2 40
7038	Talladega to Crosswell	W. F. Roberts.....	100 00	96	January, 3 times.....	Crosswell, Ala.....	do .....	.....	2 88
3043	Phenixville to Lancaster	John Crawford.....	675 00	2 16	March, 13 times	Phenixville, Penn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	3 25	.....
3351	Uniontown to Brownsville.....	John McCollister.....	265 00	1 27	March 31.....	Uniontown, Penn.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 27
3415	Pittsburg to Steubenville.....	Andrew B. McFarland.....	1,600 00	2 56	April 1	Steubenville, Penn.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
5614	Goldsboro' to Hookstown.....	Blocker & Love.....	499 00	2 40	Remit fine of \$5 50 — (See Appendix.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5614	do.....	do.....	499 00	2 40	Remit fine of \$15 60. — (See Appendix.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1857.

7301	Natchez to Gallatin	Terry & Kilpatrick	2,395 00	7 66	January 18, 30	Natchez, Miss.	F filed to arrive	15 32
7307	Raymond to Grand Gulf	J. S. Aceeff	1,000 00	3 20	January 20, 29	Raymond, Miss.	do	6 40
7314	New Albany to Harrisburg	L. Jarvis, jr	149 00	1 43	January 2, 16	Harrisburg, Miss	do	2 86
7321	Lexington to Shiloh	Jos. Walton	318 03	1 02	January 16	Shiloh, Miss.	do	1 02
7322	Carrington to Panola	L. and J. A. Simms	1,140 00	3 65	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Panola, Miss.	do	10 95
7322	do	do	1,140 00	3 65	Jan., Mar., 5 times	Carrollton, Miss	do	18 25
7328	Grenada to Greensboro'	W. A. Swift	600 00	2 88	January, 4 times	Grenada, Miss	do	11 52
7328	do	do	600 00	2 88	Jan., Feb., 6 times	Greensboro', Miss	do	17 28

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7333	Panola to Coffeeville	J. A. Tully	\$712 00	\$2 28	January 21, 23	Panola, Miss.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$4 56
7333	do.	do.	712 00	2 28	Mar., April, 3 times	Mt. Nebo, Miss.	Failed to supply	\$1 50	.....
7336	Oxford to Panola	A. M. Rayburn	800 00	3 85	Jan., Mar., 2 times	Oxford, Miss.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 70
7342	Holly Springs to Panola	D. G. Brinkley	1,175 00	3 76	Jan. 22, Feb. 24	Panola, Miss.	do. ....	.....	7 52
7347	Ripley to Cotton Gin Port	S. C. Spight	1,295 00	4 15	Jan., Feb., 12 times	Cotton Gin Port, Miss.	do. ....	.....	49 80
7348	Eastport to Aberdeen	Jemison & Ficklin	1,450 00	4 65	February, 3 times	Aberdeen, Miss.	Failed to connect	3 30	.....
7354	Pontotoc to Jacinto	Samuel G. Champion ..	1,000 00	3 20	February 26	Pontotoc, Miss.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 20
7355	Pontotoc to Fulton	A. Moulding	294 00	2 83	February 9	Fulton, Miss.	do. ....	.....	2 83
7360	Cotton Gin Port to Jacinto	John M. Whitley	400 00	3 85	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Cotton Gin Port, Miss.	do. ....	.....	11 55
7366	Columbus to Greensboro'	B. Swearing	1,500 00	4 81	December 4	Greensboro', Miss.	do. ....	.....	4 81
7372	Greensboro' to Pontotoc	Jas. C. Holladay	897 00	2 87	March 2	do.	do. ....	.....	2 87
7375	Louisville to Union	John Wright	578 00	2 77	Jan., Feb., 8 times	Union, Miss.	do. ....	.....	22 16
7376	Macon to Pickensville	N. Woodward	904 00	2 89	January 31	Macon, Miss.	do. ....	.....	2 89
7377	De Kalb to Macon	A. M. Wood	550 00	1 77	Jan., Feb., 3 times	do.	do. ....	.....	5 31
7381 ₀	Paulding to De Soto	W. H. Edmondson	350 00	1 10	February 2	Paulding, Miss.	do. ....	.....	1 10
7381	Union to Paulding	D. S. McIntosh	790 00	2 53	January, 3 times	Union, Miss.	do. ....	.....	7 59
7381	do.	do.	790 00	2 53	do.	Paulding, Miss.	do. ....	.....	7 59
7386	Herbert to Greensboro'	Jemison & Ficklin	2,192 00	7 02	Jan., Feb., 4 times	Greensboro', Miss.	do. ....	.....	20 08
7330	Coffeeville to Houston	John Kelly	1,20 00	3 84	do.	Houston, Miss.	do. ....	.....	15 36
7387	Gallatin to Covington	W. W. Cook	1,780 00	2 58	Jan., Feb., Mar., 3 times	Covington, Miss.	do. ....	.....	7 74
7390	Westville to Raleigh	Jac. Gruber	374 00	1 80	March 12	Raleigh, Miss.	Failed to connect	40	.....
7390	do.	do.	374 00	1 80	Jan., Mar., 3 times	do.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 40
7391	Raleigh to Augusta	Thomas Wellborne	1,363 00	6 55	Jan., Feb., 4 times	do.	do. ....	.....	26 20
7391	do.	do.	1,363 00	6 55	January, 4 times	Augusta, Ga.	do. ....	.....	26 20
7395	Paulding to Dalesville	E. Dansby	626 00	3 03	February 22	Paulding, Miss.	do. ....	.....	3 03
7395	do.	do.	626 00	3 03	February 21	Daleville, Miss.	do. ....	.....	3 03
7400	Columbia to Pass Christian	G. Williams	1,549 00	7 45	January, 7 times	Fordsville, Miss.	Failed to supply	3 50	.....
7400	do.	do.	1,549 00	7 45	January 11, 25	Columbia, Miss.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	14 90
7402	Columbia to Monticello	A. Stamps	350 00	1 63	January 20	Monticello, Miss.	do. ....	.....	1 63
7402	do.	do.	350 00	1 63	January 19	do.	do. ....	.....	1 63
7407	Holmesville to Columbia	R. Willoughby	295 00	2 84	January 22	Columbia, Miss.	do. ....	.....	2 84
7412	Natchez to Woodville	H. J. Deford	1,700 00	4 45	Jan. 30, Feb. 16	Woodville, Miss.	Failed to arrive in time	2 20	.....
7413	Natchez to Liberty	B. Fugate	1,400 00	6 73	March 7	Natchez, Miss.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	6 73
7415	Laurence to Ripley	D. P. Lawson	1,174 00	3 76	March 8	Ripley, Miss.	do. ....	.....	3 76
7415	do.	do.	1,174 00	3 76	March 13, 20	Laurence, Miss.	do. ....	.....	7 52
7417	Daleville to Gainsville	Elijah Dansby	375 00	3 10	January 29	Daleville, Miss.	do. ....	.....	3 10
7417	do.	do.	375 00	3 10	Jan. 30, Feb. 6	Gainesville, Miss.	do. ....	.....	6 20
7424	Monticello to Newtown	A. Stamps	690 00	3 32	March 3	Monticello, Miss.	do. ....	.....	3 32
7426	Williamsburg to Raleigh	Thomas D. Bridges	280 00	2 70	Feb. 12, Mar. 12	Raleigh, Miss.	do. ....	.....	5 40
7434	Napoleon to Glencoe	James McGuire	300 00	2 38	March 1	Napoleon, Miss.	do. ....	.....	2 38
7435	Jackson O. H. to Pascagoula	James Goff, sr	349 00	1 68	March 13	Pascagoula, Miss.	do. ....	.....	1 68
7437	Westville to Monticello	J. Gruber	195 00	1 87	February 25	Monticello, Miss.	do. ....	.....	1 87
7437	do.	do.	195 00	1 87	March 12	do.	do. ....	.....	1 87
7454	Columbus to Choctaw Agency	B. Swearing	400 00	1 92	January 28	Choctaw Agency, Miss.	do. ....	.....	1 92

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1857.

7486	Tateville to Grenada	McAlexander & Odell..	1,899 00	3 04	February, 6 times.....	Grenada, Miss.....	do.....	.....	18 24
7082	Tuscumbia to Aberdeen	Jemison & Ficklin	1,900 00	3 89	March 7.....	Tuscumbia, Ala.....	Failed to connect	97	.....
7333	Pontotoc to Aberdeen	do.....	1,392 00	4 46	January, 3 times.....	Pontotoc, Miss.....	do.....	3 00	.....
7353	do.....	do.....	1,392 00	4 46	Jan. 4, Mar. 1	Aberdeen, Miss.....	do.....	2 00	.....
432	Lyndon Centre to Derby Line ..	Hiram Hill	245 00	39	March, April, 25 times	Burke, Vt.....	Failed to arrive	3 75	.....
421	North Craftsbury to Derby Line ..	W. F. Stone	490 00	65	February, 6 times.....	Warburg, Vt.....	Failed to arrive and depart..	3 00	.....
7443	Louisville to Crawfordsville	B. Richardson.....	299 00	2 38	March 24.....	Louisville, Miss.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 38
5648	Nixonton to Elizabeth City.....	Jos. J. Burgess	175 00	58	Oct., Nov., 13 times	New Bigon Creek, N.C.....	do.....	.....	7 28
5648	do.....	do.....	175 00	58	Oct., Nov., 10 times	Elizabeth City, N C.....	do.....	.....	5 60
929	New London to Stonington	Pres. Citiz. Steambr't Co.	600 00	96	Remit \$1 92 of de- duction made April 16, 1857.—(See ap- pendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

7504	Little Rock to Batesville.....	Peter Hagen.....	3,750 00	12 00	Feb. 18, Mar. 6.....	Batesville, Ark.....	Wet mail.....	6 00	.....
7509	Little Rock to Searceys.....	W. A. Purdon	465 00	4 47	January 21.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	1 00	.....
7512	Napoleon to Memphis	Robert C. Brinkley.....	10,000 00	48 08	Jan. 21, 7 times.....	Helena, Ark.....	do.....	10 50	.....
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	Jan., Feb., Mar., 6 times.	White River, Ark.....	Failed to deliver mail.....	9 00	.....
7512	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 08	March 9.....	Blues Point, Ark.....	Failed to arrive	1 50	.....
7514	Fair Play to Hot Springs.....	Aylett to Peay	100 00	58	March 2, 11.....	Council Bend, Ark.....	do.....	3 00	.....
7516	Clarendon to Surrounded Hill.....	D. D. Snellgrove	175 00	1 68	February 21.....	Hot Springs, Ala.....	do.....	.....	58
7524	Taylor's Creek to Batesville	Dan'l M. Martin.....	1,500 00	4 82	Dec., Jan., Feb., 5 times.	Surrounded Hill, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 40
7525	Taylor's Creek to Gainesville.....	James Davidson.....	909 00	4 37	February 24.....	Taylor's Creek, Ark.....	do.....	.....	4 82
7527	Batesville to North Fork	W. H. Grigsby.....	690 00	3 32	January 13, 17.....	Gainesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 74
7529	Batesville to Pilot Hill.....	S. D. Bryant.....	193 00	1 86	Jan., Feb., 3 times	Big Spring, Ark.....	do.....	90	.....
7530	Gainesville to Bloomfield.....	Wm. Evans.....	450 00	4 33	January 6, 13.....	Gainesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 66
7530	do.....	do.....	450 00	4 33	January 22.....	Bloomfield, Ark.....	do.....	.....	4 33
7531	Gainesville to Pocahontas	Wm. Tiner.....	175 00	1 68	January 5, 12.....	Gainesville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	3 36
7537	Smithville to Mount Olive	M. L. Hopson	239 00	2 30	January 17.....	Smithville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 30
7537	do.....	do.....	239 00	2 30	Jan. 16, Feb. 20	Mount Olive, Ark.....	do.....	.....	4 60
7538	Smithville to Pilot Hill.....	Gilbert Wells.....	193 00	1 86	January 2, 23.....	Smithville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	3 72
7538	do.....	do.....	193 00	1 86	do.....	Pilot Hill, Ark.....	do.....	.....	3 72
7544	Yellville to Forsyth.....	Geo. W. Wood	197 00	1 89	February 2.....	Forsyth, Ark.....	do.....	.....	1 89
7547	Carrollton to Fayetteville.....	Richard Phelan.....	590 00	2 81	March 25.....	Carrollton, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 83
7550	Van Buren to Fayetteville.....	Amos Outzen.....	1,545 00	5 08	January 10.....	Van Buren, Ark.....	do.....	.....	5 04
7553	Fort Smith to Doaksville	McDonald & Smith.....	845 00	8 12	January 22, 29.....	Doaksville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	16 24
7553	do.....	do.....	845 00	8 12	February 2.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....	.....	8 12
7559	Danville to Fort Smith	John B. Howell.....	999 00	3 20	February 15.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 20
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	John P. Smith.....	3,345 55	10 72	Dec., Jan., Feb., 4 times.	do.....	do.....	.....	42 88
7566	do.....	Seth J. Howell.....	594 00	2 85	February 10, 13.....	do.....	do.....	.....	5 70
7569	Clarksville to Carrollton.....	O. Basham.....	339 00	3 26	March 13.....	Carrollton, Ark.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	75	.....
7569	do.....	do.....	339 00	3 26	Jan. 30, Feb. 6.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 52
7610	Rockport to Murfreesboro'.....	E. L. Haynes.....	488 00	4 70	January 21.....	Murfreesboro', Ark.....	do.....	.....	4 70
7617	Clarksville to St. Paul.....	James Carlisle	265 00	2 55	March 18.....	Clarksville, Ark.....	do.....	.....	2 55

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7617	Clarksville to St. Paul.	James Carlisle	\$265 00	\$2 85	March 19	Clarksville, Ark.	Failed to arrive		\$2 55
7625	Batesville to Smithville.	M. L. Hopson	264 00	2 54	February 9, 23	Batesville, Ark.	do		5 08
7626	Powhatan to Batesville.	do	297 50	2 86	February 24	do	do		2 86
7644	Carrollton to Rockbridge.	W. J. Wood	449 00	4 32	do	Rockbridge, Ark.	do		4 32
7673	Augusta to Wittsburg.	Thos. J. Mellon	580 00	5 58	February, 4 times	Wittsburg, Ark.	do		22 32
7733	Red River Landing to Fort Adams	David J. Lawson	550 00	1 76	March 5	Fort Adams, La.	do		1 76
7734	Alexandria to Burr's Ferry	J. N. Huddleston	542 00	5 20	February 4	Alexandria, La.	do		5 20
7738	Harrisonburg to Natchez.	Thos. M. Morris	3,900 00	6 25	February 15, 22	Harrisonburg, La.	do		12 50
7738	do	do	3,900 00	6 25	March, 5 times	do	do	\$7 50	
7738	do	do	3,900 00	6 25	January 10, 21	Natchez, La.	do		12 56
7764	Greenwood to Keatchie.	John H. Alley	378 00	1 82	do	Greenwood, La.	do		1 82
7766	Manny to Burr's Ferry.	Burr & Burr	280 00	2 69	Jan., Feb., 4 times	Manny, La.	do		10 76
7769	Natchitoches to Monroe.	W. W. Shelby	950 00	9 13	January 10	Natchitoches, La.	do		9 13
7792	Grand Lake to St. Joseph's	S. D. Oliver	1,500 00	14 42	March 4	Grand Lake, La.	do		7 21
7815	Natchitoches to Shreveport.	Reeside, Snead & McG.	7,645 00	24 50	February 15	Natchitoches, La.	do		24 50
15006	Glenwood to Bellevue	J. Shinn	198 00	1 90	Jan., Feb., Mar., 5 times	Bellevue, Neb. Ter.	do		9 50
15213	Westport to Fort Scott	Jno. Yelton	1,340 00	12 88	February 7	Westport, Kan. Ter.	do		12 88
15213	do	do	1,340 00	12 88	March 4	Fort Scott, Kan. Ter.	do		12 88
15213	do	do	1,340 00	12 88	March 5, 6	Paoli, Kan. Ter.	do	2 00	
15214	Osawattamie to Sac & Fox Ag'y.	do	300 00	2 88	March 26	Sac & Fox Ag'y, K. T.	do		2 88
15214	do	do	300 00	2 88	February 10, 17	Osawattamie, K. T.	do		5 76
15219	Fort Scott to West Point	Wm. Margrove	400 00	3 85	Dec., Jan., 3 times	Fort Scott, Kan. Ter.	do		11 55
15220	Fort Scott to Neosho	Alfred Hornbeck	1,438 00	13 82	December 16	do	do		13 82
15233	Leavenworth City to Fort Scott	Chas. B. Norris	1,100 00	10 57	Jan., Feb., Mar.	On route, Kan. Ter.	25 miles omitted service		55 00
15233	do	do	1,100 00	10 57	February 27	Osawattamie, K. T.	Failed to arrive		8 00
15238	Oregon to Nemaha Agency	Geo. E. Glass	300 00	2 88	March, 3 times	Nemaha Agency, K. T.	do		8 64
15239	Leavenworth City to Leocompton.	Chas. B. Norris	1,143 00	3 66	March 9, 11	Lecompton, K. T.	do		7 32
15241	Fort Scott to Crawford Seminary.	Alfred Hornbeck	648 00	6 23	January 18, 25	Crawford's Sem'y, K. T.	do		12 46
15244	Fort Reilly to Marysville	C. B. Norris	1,184 00	11 38	January 31	Fort Reilly, Kan. Ter.	do		11 38
3183	Wyalusing to Nichols	Hiram Knapp	649 50	2 08	March, 6 times	East Herrick, Pa.	do	1 50	
3183	do	do	649 50	2 08	March 21, 28	Wyalusing and Sugar Run, Pa.	do	50	

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

7397	Winchester to Miltonville	W. Johnson	152 00	1 46	Nov., Dec	On route, Miss.	Failed to perform service		23 36
7397	do	do	152 00	1 46	Remove suspension of pay April 28, '57.	do	do		
					Theodore Shaw having commenced service January 1, 1857.	do	do		
7340	Lamar to Burnsville	Jno. J. Gallaher	2,173 00	6 93	April, 3 times	Cartersville, Miss.	Failed to supply	1 50	
8201	Louisville to Cincinnati	Sherlock & Shirley	9,000 00	12 33	Jan., Feb., 42 times	Louisville, Ky.	Failed to arrive and depart		258 7

8218	Lexington to Mount Sterling.....	Irwine & Hawkins.....	667 00	1 07	February 26	Mt. Sterling, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive.....	.....	1 07
8220	Lexington to Glasgow	do.....	1,554 00	4 98	January 30	Glasgow, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	4 98
8253	Maysville to Falmouth.....	W. A. Galbraith.....	395 00	1 27	January, 3 times	Falmouth, Ky., ...	Failed to connect	90	.....
8254	Maysville to Catlettsburg	R. J. A. Harrison.....	1,198 00	5 75	January, 7 times	Catlettsburg, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive .....	.....	40 25
8255	Maysville to Paris	Hughes & Whitehurst ..	3,632 00	5 82	February 19	Paris, Ky., ...	Failed to connect.....	1 40	.....
8260	Grayson C. H. to Louisa ..	J. C. Ball.....	137 50	1 32	Jan., Feb., 6 times	Louisa, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive .....	.....	7 92
8264	West Liberty to Louisa	Stephen M. Farrish	300 00	2 90	January 30	do.....	do.....	.....	2 90
8268	Piketon to Osborn Ford	S. W. Robertson	325 00	3 12	January 16, 23	Piketon, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	6 24
8270	Piketon to Richland	H. D. Aston	273 00	2 62	January 13, 20, 27	do.....	do.....	.....	7 86
8272	Hazard to Manchester.....	Thomas Roberts.....	174 00	1 67	January 16, 30	Manchester, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	3 34
8275	Cumberland Ford to Jonesville ..	W. S. Howard.....	149 50	1 43	Jan., Feb., 6 times	Jonesville, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	8 58
8281	Boonville to Hazle Green.....	J. C. Hinsley.....	147 00	1 41	Jan., Feb., March, 6 times.	Boonville, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	8 46
8286	Richmond to Irvine	Thomas Moore.....	280 00	2 69	January 28, 30	Richmond, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	5 38
8292	Somerset to Whitley, C. H.....	Cook & King.....	225 00	2 06	Jan., Feb., 7 times	Somerset, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	14 42
8296	Danville to London.....	Robertson & Thomas.....	965 00	3 09	February 18	Crab Orchard, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	3 09
8299	Harrodsburg to Beardstown	do.....	1,165 00	3 29	Jan., Feb., 4 times	Harrodsburg, Ky., ...	Failed to connect	3 00	.....
8212	Columbia to Burksville	E. K. Ousley.....	250 00	1 20	Jan., March, 2 times	Columbia, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 40
8313	Columbia to Albany	J. S. Chilton	298 00	1 35	Jan. 26, March 2	do.....	do.....	.....	2 70
8314	Columbia to Monticello.....	John L. Sallee	289 00	1 39	February 7 times.....	Monticello, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	9 73
8314	do.....	do.....	289 00	1 39	Jan., Feb., March, 11 times.	Columbia, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	15 29
8317	Tompkinsville to Livingston	W. J. Roberts	165 00	1 58	Jan., Feb., March, 4 times.	Tompkinsville, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	7 32
8262	Catlettsburg to Piketon	J. H. Ford	500 00	4 56	January 15, 22	Piketon, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	9 12
8320	Glasgow to Hardinsburg.....	Bedford Gardner	885 00	2 82	January, 8 times	Glasgow, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	8 46
8320	do.....	do.....	885 00	2 82	Jan., Feb., March, 10 times.	Hardinsburg, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	28 20
8323	Glasgow to Columbia.....	Harlan & Huffman.....	179 00	1 72	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apl., 20 times.	Rockland, Ky., ...	Failed to supply	6 00	.....
8325	Bowling Green to Columbus	N. E. Grey	5,980 00	9 58	January 28	Columbus, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive.....	.....	19 16
8336	Hardinsburg to Rome.....	E. Beard.....	100 00	92	February 7	Hardinsburg, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	92
8339	Hawesville to Cannelton	John Crammond	140 00	19	Jan., Feb., 5 times	Cannelton, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	95
8341	Owensboro' to Madisonville	W. Wicks	195 00	1 85	Jan. 19, Feb. 9	Madisonville, Ky., ...	Failed to take mail	2 00	.....
8342	Owensboro' to Elkton	F. A. Wittingham	1,984 00	6 36	February 17	Elkton, Ky., ...	Failed to arrive.....	.....	6 36
8347	Hopkinsville to Springfield	M. O. Hockersmith.....	440 00	2 10	January 20, 23	Hopkinsville, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	4 20
8350	Murray to Pine Bluff	Jas. McKnight	75 00	72	March 11	Murray, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	72
8353	Princeton to Providence.....	F. H. Skinner.....	174 00	1 67	Jan., Feb., 6 times	Providence, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	10 02
8364	Compromise to New Madrid	W. S. Muller.....	68 00	60	Jan., Feb., 3 times	New Madrid, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	1 80
8373	Grayson to Paintsville.....	Hiram F. Strong.....	225 00	2 15	January 30	Paintsville, Ky., ...	do.....	.....	2 15
8812	St. Louis to Keokuk	J. S. McCune Brest	15,000 00	31 78	March 1, 2	Keokuk, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	63 56
8812	do.....	do.....	15,000 00	31 78	March 3 times	St. Louis, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	95 34
8834	Mexico to Danville	James Hays.....	140 00	1 35	February 18, 25	Danville, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	2 70
8835	Mexico to New London	Absalom Williams.....	209 00	2 01	January, 3 times	New London, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	6 03
8840	Paris to Kirkville	Wm. Hargrove.....	330 00	3 00	February, March	Paris, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	9 00
8853	La Grange to Emerson	Gatewood & Smith.....	133 00	1 25	February 7	Emerson, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	1 25
8854	La Grange to Newark	J. Moore & D. Ruger.....	184 00	1 75	March 21	Newark, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	1 75
8948	Tuscumbia to Waynesville	Hardin B. Roberts	168 40	.....	Quarter ending Mar. 31.	On route, Mo., ...	Failed to perform service ..	.....	42 10
8949	Tuscumbia to Lebanon	Emily Golden.....	211 00	2 05	January 12	Tuscumbia, Mo., ...	Failed to arrive.....	.....	2 05
8949	do.....	do.....	211 00	2 05	Jan., Feb., 4 times	Lebanon, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	8 20
8938	Fairview to Wall's Store.....	Jesse M. Pemberton.....	130 00	1 20	January 22	Wall's Store, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	1 20
8955	Lebanon to Springfield.....	W. L. Harrington	250 00	2 40	February 18	Lebanon, Mo., ...	do.....	.....	2 40

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay.—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
8981	Springfield to Neosho.....	Stephen D. Sutton.....	\$673 00	\$3 23	February 3.....	Springfield, Mo.....	Failed to take one sack.....	\$5 00	.....
8981	do.....	do.....	1,010 00	3 23	Jan., Feb., 4 times.....	Neosho, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$12 92
8983	Springfield to Rockbridge.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	371 00	3 60	January 3.....	Springfield, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 60
8901	St. Joseph to Council Bluff.....	P. S. Frost.....	4,453 00	14 27	March 4.....	Oregon, Mo.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
8901	do.....	do.....	4,453 00	14 27	March 3.....	do.....	Lost mail 4 miles from Oregon.....	5 00	.....
8962	Fremont to Fort Scott.....	A. H. Kennedy.....	363 00	3 50	Jan., Feb., 3 times.....	Fremont, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	10 50
8962	Fremont to Fort Scott.....	do.....	363 00	3 50	do.....	Fort Scott, Mo.....	do.....	.....	10 50
8964	Osceola to Carthage.....	George Neece.....	325 00	3 15	January 9, 23.....	Osceola, Mo.....	do.....	.....	6 30
8965	Osceola to Fort Scott.....	Henry Pollard.....	322 00	3 09	Jan. 29, Feb. 4.....	Fort Scott, Mo.....	do.....	.....	6 18
8971	Sarcozie to Cassville.....	A. J. Lee.....	128 90	1 25	January 12, 19.....	Sarcozie, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 50
8972	Neosho to Boonsboro.....	Pleasant McGhee.....	398 00	3 85	Jan. 7, Feb. 4, 18.....	Neosho, Mo.....	do.....	.....	11 55
8839	Frankport to Florida.....	T. J. Gillaspay.....	157 00	1 50	March 28.....	Florida, Mo.....	do.....	.....	1 50
9300	Keokuk to Bloomfield.....	E. S. Alvord.....	2,250 00	3 40	Feb., March, 9 times.....	Bloomfield, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	32 40
9303	Knoxville to Decatur.....	N. H. Richardson.....	374 00	3 65	February 25.....	Decatur, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 65
9312	Farmington to Bloomfield.....	John Benefiel.....	610 00	1 95	January 22.....	Bloomfield, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	1 95
9312	do.....	do.....	610 00	1 95	January 19, 21.....	Farmington, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 90
9313	Fairfield to Chariton.....	E. S. Alvord.....	2,400 00	7 69	February 24.....	Chariton, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	7 69
9314	Fairfield to Bloomfield.....	do.....	475 00	1 52	Feb., March, 5 times.....	Bloomfield, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	7 60
9315	Fairfield to Sigourney.....	Jac. Shoemaker.....	316 00	3 00	March, 4 times.....	Sigourney, Iowa.....	do.....	3 00	.....
9320	Burlington to Muscatine.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,990 00	6 39	March 21, 25.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	12 78
9320	do.....	do.....	3,990 00	6 39	Feb., March, 10 times.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	63 90
9322	Burlington to Keosauqua.....	do.....	900 00	2 88	February 16.....	Keosauqua, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	2 88
9323	Burlington to Muscatine.....	J. B. Swauk.....	750 00	3 80	March 7.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 80
9333	Iowa City to Muscatine.....	E. S. Alvord.....	936 00	1 50	Jan. 15, Feb. 26.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 00
9333	do.....	do.....	936 00	1 50	January, 3 times.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	4 50
9335	Iowa City to Dubuque.....	do.....	3,898 00	6 27	Jan., Feb., March, 8 times.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	50 16
9335	do.....	do.....	3,898 00	6 27	Jan., Feb., 3 times.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	Failed to connect.....	4 50	.....
9343	Davenport to Iowa City.....	do.....	1,080 00	5 19	February, 3 times.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	15 57
9345	Davenport to Walnut Fork.....	Levi Ellis.....	372 00	3 57	Jan. 7, Feb. 25.....	do.....	do.....	.....	7 14
9345	do.....	do.....	372 00	3 57	Jan. 9, Feb. 28.....	Walnut Fork, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	7 14
9348	Tipton to Garnaville.....	do.....	604 00	5 80	February 20, 27.....	Garnaville, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	11 60
9350	Dubuque to Davenport.....	Millard & Byington.....	1,587 00	5 08	Feb., March, 15 times.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	do.....	106 68	.....
9353	Dubuque to Muscatine.....	Johnson & Harrison.....	406 00	1 95	January 17.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	1 95
9355	Dubuque to Maquoketa.....	B. C. Wright.....	183 00	1 75	Feb. 20, March 27.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	3 50
9358	Delhi to Garnaville.....	James Holbert.....	210 00	2 00	February 4.....	Delhi, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	2 00
9358	Quasqueton to Vinton.....	H. B. Hatch.....	135 00	1 25	Jan., Feb., March, 7 times.....	Vinton, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	8 75
9404	Knoxville to Fort des Moines.....	Edmund Jones.....	190 00	1 82	March 3.....	Knoxville, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	1 82
9404	do.....	do.....	190 00	1 82	March 4.....	Fort des Moines, Iowa.....	do.....	.....	1 82
9409	Oskaloosa to Council Bluff.....	E. S. Alvord.....	5,400 00	17 30	February 16.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	Wet mail.....	3 00	.....
9411	Eddyville to Albion.....	Edmund Jones.....	165 00	1 58	February, 4 times.....	Eddyville, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....	.....	12 64
9414	Bloomfield to Knoxville.....	John G. Shreerer.....	335 00	3 22	Jan., Feb., March, 5 times.....	Bloomfield, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	16 10

9414	do.....	do.....	335 00	3 22	Jan., Feb., March, 3 times.	Knoxville, Iowa.....	do.....	9 66
9415	Bloomfield to Ottumna.....	E. S. Alvord.....	440 00	2 12	Feb., March, 5 times.	Bloomfield, Iowa.....	do.....	10 60
9426	Quincy to Sidney.....	Edwin Curtis.....	464 00	4 46	Jan., Feb., March, 4 times.	Quincy, Iowa.....	do.....	17 84
9428	Afton to Adell.....	M. S. Green.....	561 00	5 19	Jan., Feb., March, 7 times.	Adell, Iowa.....	do.....	36 33
9429	Afton to Iraniston.....	W. M. Lock.....	664 00	6 50	Jan., Feb., 9 times.	Iraniston, Iowa.....	do.....	58 50
9451	Clayton to Lancaster.....	Wm. Sheldon.....	250 00	2 40	March 26.....	Lancaster, Iowa.....	do.....	2 40
9456	Dubuque to Decorrah.....	Samuel Patrick.....	1,200 00	3 85	March 27.....	West Union, Iowa.....	Left three bags of mail	20 00
9482	Elkador to Independence.....	Wm. Dana.....	312 00	3 00	Jan., Feb., 6 times.	Elkador, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.	18 00
9494	Independence to Austin.....	Seymour Ayres.....	945 00	9 08	Jan., March, 3 times.	Austin, Iowa.....	do.....	27 24
9504	Quincy to Fontanelle.....	Benj. Tillery.....	254 00	2 45	Feb., March, 6 times.	Quincy, Iowa.....	do.....	14 30
6089	Yorkville to Cross Anchor.....	Geo. S. Daster.....	700 00	3 40	March, 3 times.	Cross Anchor, S. C.....	do.....	10 20
6339	Griffin to La Grange.....	Richard M. Mann.....	1,250 00	4 00	January 9.....	La Grange, Ga.....	do.....	4 00
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	February 13.....	do.....	do.....	4 00
6339	do.....	do.....	1,250 00	4 00	March 1 to 15.....	On route, Ga.....	Inferior service	10 45

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

13258	Mt. Pulaski to Santa Anna.....	John Smith.....	256 00	2 46	January, 3 times.	Mt. Pulaski, Ill.....	Omitted service 3 weeks.	3 00
13258	do.....	do.....	256 00	2 46	Feb., March, 8 times.	do.....	do.....	16 00
13258	do.....	do.....	256 00	2 46	January 8.....	Santa Anna, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	2 46
13267	Petersburg to Canton.....	H. J. Sanders.....	297 40	2 85	March, 4 times	Petersburg, Ill.....	do.....	11 40
13270	Clinton to Lytle-ville.....	John Warner.....	200 00	1 92	February 9.....	Lytle-ville, Ill.....	do.....	1 92
13276	Charleston to York.....	Samuel S. Miller.....	225 00	2 16	January 30.....	York, Ill.....	do.....	2 16
13289	Louisville to Vandalia.....	Isaac Edwards.....	199 00	1 91	Feb. 26, March 26.....	Louisville, Ill.....	do.....	3 82
13293	Mount Carmel to Fairfield.....	Alex. Mordau.....	425 00	1 36	January 2.....	Mt. Carmel, Ill.....	do.....	1 36
13294	Mount Carmel to Noble.....	Geo. W. Rigg.....	240 00	2 30	January 14.....	Noble, Ill.....	do.....	2 30
13301	Carmi to Salem.....	S. Patterson.....	833 00	2 66	February 19.....	Salem, Ill.....	do.....	2 66
13301	do.....	do.....	833 00	2 66	January 16.....	Carmi, Ill.....	do.....	.....
13306	Shawneetown to Cape Girardeau.....	Samuel Copeland.....	1,425 25	4 56	Feb., March, 3 times.	Shawneetown, Ill.....	do.....	13 68
13306	do.....	do.....	749 50	1 20	Feb., March, 11 times.	Cape Girardeau, Ill.....	do.....	13 20
13308	Shawneetown to Mt. Vernon.....	A. D. Hay.....	2,760 00	4 44	Jan. 1 to March 31.....	On route, Ill.....	Inferior service.	138 00
13308	do.....	do.....	2,760 00	4 44	March 23.....	Shawneetown, Ill.....	Failed to arrive	4 44
13310	Equality to Marion.....	J. M. Redbird.....	220 00	2 16	Jan. 20, Feb. 3.....	Equality, Ill.....	do.....	4 32
13311	Golconda to Vienna.....	W. Roe.....	375 00	1 20	Feb. 10, 19.....	Vienna, Ill.....	do.....	2 40
13313	Metropolis City to Paducah.....	J. P. Bowler.....	285 00	91	March 2, 13.....	Metropolis City, Ill.....	do.....	1 82
13317	Cairo to Clear Creek Landing.....	Wm. McRaven.....	239 00	2 29	February 27.....	Clear Creek Land'g, Ill.....	do.....	2 29
13318	Jonesboro' to Metropolis City.....	C. Musgrave.....	144 56	1 38	January 9, 30.....	Metropolis City, Ill.....	Failed to arrive in time.	60
13327	Sparta to Murphysboro.....	Wm. McCormick.....	200 00	1 92	February 21, 27.....	Sparta, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.	3 84
13327	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	January 10, 24.....	do.....	do.....	3 84
13327	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	January 2, 23.....	Murphysboro, Ill.....	do.....	3 84
13328	Sparta to Red Bird.....	do.....	140 63	1 35	January 27.....	Red Bird, Ill.....	do.....	1 35
13328	do.....	do.....	140 63	1 35	February 10.....	Sparta, Ill.....	do.....	1 35
13337	Alton to Greenville.....	G. W. Hood.....	290 00	2 78	February 20.....	Greenville, Ill.....	do.....	2 78
13340	Brighton to Jacksonville.....	Benj. Neilson.....	800 00	3 84	Oct. 1, 1856, to Mar. 31, 1857, 52 times.....	Fayette, Ill.....	Failed to supply	52 00
13341	Hillsboro' to Woodburn.....	M. T. Davis.....	341 46	1 64	January 19.....	Woodburn, Ill.....	Failed to arrive.	1 64
13356	Jacksonville to Carlinville.....	J. H. Finch.....	550 00	2 64	January 23.....	Carlinville, Ill.....	do.....	2 64
13356	do.....	do.....	550 00	2 64	March 17, 27.....	do.....	do.....	5 28
13369	Quincy to Naples.....	E. S. Alvord.....	3,300 00	5 28	April 4.....	Naples, Ill.....	do.....	5 28

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
13371	Quincy to Pleasantvale	A. Smith.	\$550 00	\$2 64	Feb., March, 11 times	Richfield, Ill.	Failed to supply	\$3 30	.....
13388	Farmington to Burlington.	B. Folliott	380 00	3 65	March, 3 times	Burlington, Ill.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$10 95
13400	Pekin to Atlanta	P. E. Davis	350 00	3 36	January 5, 26	Pekin, Ill.	do .....	.....	6 72
13402	Knoxville to Farmington	W. H. Holcomb	166 00	1 59	February 12	Farmington, Ill.	do .....	.....	1 59
13403	Galesburg to Green River	do	398 00	3 82	January 8, 15	Green River, Ill.	do .....	.....	7 64
13404	Knoxville to Tishkila	do	860 00	4 13	March 3, 24	Tishkila, Ill.	do .....	.....	8 26
13409	Buffalo Prairie to New Boston ..	C. L. Ellsworth	160 00	76	March 4, 28	Buffalo Prairie, Ill.	do .....	.....	1 52
13411	Rockland to Cambridge	A. H. Showers.	299 00	1 39	March, 4 times	Cambridge, Ill.	do .....	.....	5 56
13415	Galena to Moline	M. D. Walker.	5,057 43	16 20	February 18	Galena, Ill.	do .....	.....	16 20
13420	Mt. Morris to Spring Grove	do	385 33	3 70	January 7	Mt. Morris, Ill.	do .....	.....	3 70
13433	Waukegan to Richmond	F. Shumway	168 50	1 61	February 16, 23	Richmond, Ill.	do .....	.....	3 22
13434	Woodstock to Waukegan	R. Richardson	750 00	2 40	March 26	Woodstock, Ill.	do .....	.....	2 40
13462	West Wheeling Station to Delavan ..	J. B. Bowen	1,070 00	3 42	Feb., March, 4 times ..	Lake Zurich, Ill.	Failed to supply .....	.....	13 68
13462	do	do	1,070 00	3 42	February, 3 times	Delavan, Ill.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	10 26
13475	St. Charles to Cherry Valley	N. D. Lord	385 00	1 85	Jan., March, 12 times ..	North Kingston, Ill.	Failed to supply	3 00	.....
13475	do	do	385 00	1 85	February, 3 times	Cherry Valley, Ill.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 55
13488	Palo to Galena	M. D. Walker	2,456 95	7 87	February 24	Galena, Ill.	do .....	.....	7 87
13497	Earlville to Killbuck	Peter Bumer	697 49	2 23	January 23	Killbuck, Ill.	do .....	.....	2 23
13503	Middleport to Danville	N. Wilson	500 00	4 80	March 27	Danville, Ill.	do .....	.....	4 80
13504	Wilmington to Mazon	Henry Hudson	81 52	78	March 25	Mazon, Ill.	do .....	.....	78
13506	Kappa to Peoria.	G. J. Taggart	800 00	3 84	March 24	Kappa, Ill.	do .....	.....	3 84
13510	Marengo to Somonauk	F. D. Love	868 22	4 17	February, 3 times	Somonauk, Ill.	do .....	.....	12 51
13517	Danville to Ten-Mile Grove	N. G. Porter	450 00	2 16	January 16	Ten-Mile Grove, Ill.	do .....	.....	2 16
13520	Havana to Delavan	George Wright	230 00	2 21	January 30	Delavan, Ill.	do .....	.....	2 21
13520	do	do	230 00	2 21	February, 4 times	Havana, Ill.	do .....	.....	8 84
13560	Washington to Havana	J. A. Williams	600 00	5 76	Feb., March, 7 times ..	do	do .....	.....	40 32
13059	Lansing to Byron	Humphrey & Hibbard ..	380 69	1 24	Feb., Mar., 12 times ..	Halwellville, Mich.	Failed to supply	3 00	.....
13068	Pontiac to Howell	James Ogle	700 00	2 24	March 5	Howell, Mich.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 24
13089	Almont to Farmer's Creek	J. Keyes	78 62	75	Jan., Feb., Mar., 5 times.	Pool, Mich.	Failed to supply	1 25	.....
13101	Owasso to Lyons	A. J. Boss	294 00	2 82	March, 5 times	Lyons, Mich.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	14 10
13103	Ionia to Grand Rapids	J. L. Covert	459 00	73	January 13	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do .....	.....	73
7110	Columbiana to Talladega	W. D. Hutchinson	Per trip.	10 00	December 20	Columbiana, Ala.	do .....	.....	10 00
7110	do	do	20 00	10 00	January, 3 times	do	do .....	.....	30 00
7110	do	John Donahue	2,400 00	3 89	Remit deduction of \$15 56 for failures Dec. 20, Jan. 22, 30, 31, charged to W. O. Hutchinson. (See Appendix.)	do	do .....	.....	.....
7856	Galveston to Swartwout	Lucy Wiggins	990 00	9 52	March 1	Galveston, Texas	Failed to arrive in time	2 50	.....
7856	do	do	990 00	9 52	January 22	Swartwout, Texas	Failed to arrive .....	.....	9 52
7856	do	do	990 00	9 52	January 23	Johns and Swartwout, Texas.	Omitted service .....	.....	5 00

	Galveston to Sabine City	Joseph Atkins	800 00	7 69	Jan., Feb., Mar., 12 times.	Galveston, Texas.	Failed to arrive in time.	24 00	
7859	Houston to La Grange	James B. Hogan	2,275 00	10 98	Jan. 19; Mar. 2	La Grange, Texas	Failed to connect	5 00	
7864	do	do	2,275 00	10 98	Jan. 5; Mar. 2, 12	Houston, Texas	Failed to arrive in time	6 00	
7875	Huntsville to Marion	G. A. Hancock	749 00	7 20	January 8, 22	Huntsville, Texas	Failed to arrive	14 40	
7875	do	do	749 00	7 20	December 8	Marion, Texas	Failed to arrive in time	1 80	
7875	do	do	749 00	7 20	December, 3 times	do	Failed to arrive	21 60	
7880	Madison to Bushville	W. Myers	650 00	6 25	February 1	Bushville, Texas	do	6 25	
7880	do	do	650 00	6 25	February 3	Madison, Texas	do	6 25	
7881	Madison to Sabine City	H. B. Force	575 00	5 52	March 26	Sabine City, Texas	Failed to connect	1 30	
7907	Rusk to Dallas	James Loden, admr	685 85	6 75	Jan., Feb, Mar., 11 times.	Dallas, Texas	Failed to arrive	74 25	
7911	Henderson to Crockett	Austin Jones	998 00	4 80	Jan., Feb, Mar., 25 times.	San Cosmo, Texas	Failed to supply	12 50	
7912	Henderson to Grand Bluff	Bennett Bogges	350 00	3 36	Jan., Feb., Mar., 12 times.	Grand Bluff, Texas	Failed to arrive in time	13 00	
7929	Daingerfield to Clarksville	J. G. Harris	1,485 00	4 75	January 27	Clarksville, Texas	Failed to arrive	4 75	
7929	do	do	1,485 00	4 75	Jan., Feb., Mar., 3 times.	do	Failed to arrive in time	3 75	
7937	Tarrant to Toes	W. B. Stout	858 00	8 25	February 24	Tarrant, Texas	Failed to arrive	8 25	
7943	Bonham to Dallas	N. A. Burney	2,444 00	7 83	January 8	Dallas, Texas	do	7 83	
7944	do	Reeves & Butridge	687 00	6 60	Dec., Jan., 3 times	Louisville, Texas	do	1 50	
7944	do	do	687 00	6 60	Jan. 7; Feb. 4	Bonham, Texas	do	13 20	
7944	do	do	687 00	6 60	January 10	Dallas, Texas	do	6 60	
7944	do	do	687 00	6 60	January 17	do	Failed to arrive in time	1 50	
7946	Corsicana to Leona	Micajah Bateman	694 00	6 67	March 26	Corsicana, Texas	Failed to arrive	6 67	
7946	do	do	694 00	6 67	March 15	Leona, Texas	do	6 67	
7946	do	do	694 00	6 67	March, 3 times	do	Failed to arrive in time	4 50	
7952	Nashville to Leona	Matthew Tayler	385 00	3 70	Feb. 3; March 10	Nashville, Texas	Failed to arrive	7 40	
7957	Gonzales to Columbus	Benj. F. Moss	584 00	5 61	March 11	Gonzales, Texas	do	1 50	
7979	Indianola to Matagorda	Thomas Collins	490 00	4 71	January 9	Matagorda, Texas	Failed to arrive in time	2 50	
7986	Brownsville to Laredo	F. M. Campbell	2,000 00	19 23	March, 4 times	Laredo, Texas	do	8 00	
7998	Liberty to Nacogdoches	Joseph F. Palmer	1,250 00	12 00	February 1	Liberty, Texas	do	3 00	
7998	do	do	1,250 00	12 00	Jan., Feb., 4 times	do	Failed to arrive	48 00	
8014	Beaumont to Town Bluff	S. White	475 00	4 57	do	Beaumont, Texas	do	18 00	
8024	Buena Vista to Mount Enterprise	J. C. Parker	200 00	1 92	March 6, 27	Mt. Enterprise, Texas	do	3 84	
8066	Gonzales to La Grange	John Goss	450 00	4 32	March 9	La Grange, Texas	Failed to connect	1 08	
8068	Seguin to Fredericksburg	W. Sattler	700 00	6 73	March 11	Fredericksburg, Tex.	Failed to arrive	6 73	
4881	Christiansburg to Floyd C. H.	John P. Carter	320 00	51	May 2	Christiansburg, Va	wet mail	1 00	

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

	Columbia to Edgefield C. H.	Derick & Holsonbah	1,974 00	6 33	January 19	Columbia, S. C.	Failed to arrive		6 33
6003	Marion C. H. to Gilopolis	Stuckey & Rogers	200 00	1 93	March 13	Marion C. H., S. C.	Wet mail	2 00	
6034	Lexington to Spring Grove	N. Harman	373 00	3 60	March 23	Spring Grove, S. C.	Failed to arrive		3 60
6043	Charleston to Georgetown	W. A. C. Whitehead	3,800 00	6 10	March 7	Charleston, S. C.	do		6 10
6043	do	do	3,800 00	6 10	Jan., Feb., March, 8 times.	Georgetown, S. C.	do		48 80
6047	Ridgeville to Vance's Ferry	A. R. & J. M. Bradham	337 00	1 62	January 6	Vance's Ferry, S. C.	do		1 62
6069	Georgetown to Mar's Bluff	Stuckey & Rogers	1,571 00	5 00	January 1	Georgetown, S. C.	do		5 00
6082	Chester C. H. to Pinkneyville	James Orr	119 00	1 15	February 28	Pinkneyville, S. C.	do		1 15
6082	do	do	119 00	1 15	January 9	do	do		1 15

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
6090	Yorkville to Camden	Absalom Atkins	\$990 00	\$4 75	Jan. 12, 15.	Camden, S. C.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$9 50
6091	Yorkville to Charlotte	Joseph R. Howe	325 00	1 60	January 17.	Yorkville, S. C.	do. ....	.....	1 60
6110	Jonesville to Spartanburg	R. C. Poole	99 00	1 00	March 23.	Jonesville, S. C.	do. ....	.....	1 00
6119	Laurens to Glenn Springs	Ward & Harvey	467 00	1 50	February 2.	Laurens, S. C.	do. ....	.....	1 50
6141	Gr enville to Spartanburg O. H.	John C. Coon	266 00	1 30	January 17.	Spartanburg, O. H., S. C.	do. ....	.....	1 30
6305	Americus to Tallahassee	Wright, Griffin & Co.	6,685 00	15 00	January 3.	Americus, Ga.	do. ....	.....	15 00
6307	Savannah to Pilatka	John Cunningham	10,000 00	48 00	February 2, 12.	Middleburg, Ga.	Failed to supply	\$6 00	.....
6307	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	48 00	February 9, 26.	Hibernia, Ga.	do.	6 00	.....
6313	Halcyondale to Waynesboro'	Mobley Pond	10,000 00	3 84	March 18, 21.	Halcyondale, Ga.	Failed to connect	1 80	.....
6324	Milledgeville to Covington	E. T. White	595 00	2 90	March 5, 14.	Milledgeville and C., Ga.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 80
6340	Griffin to Greenville.	R. F. M. Mann	624 00	2 00	January 12, 14.	Griffin, Ga.	do.	4 00	.....
6340	do.....	do.....	624 00	2 00	January 9, 16, 19.	do.	Failed to connect	1 50	.....
6340	do.....	do.....	624 00	2 00	January 13.	Greenville, Ga.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 00
6341	Griffin to Unionville.	W. W. English	130 00	65	January 10.	Griffin, Ga.	Driver drunk .....	.....	65
6342	Griffin to Willow Dell.	Wm. Morgan	90 00	90	January 19.	do.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	90
6352	Hawkinsville to Darien	Alex. T. Dopson	2,500 00	12 00	January 7.	Hawkinsville, Ga.	do. ....	.....	12 00
6355	Brunswick to Jeffersonston.	S. A. Hooker	975 00	4 67	March 12.	Jeffersonston, Ga.	Failed to arrive in time	2 00	.....
6358	Pendarvis' Store to Holmesville.	James M. Harris	245 00	2 36	March 12, 3 times	Pendarvis' Store, Ga.	do.	3 00	.....
6364	Waresboro' to Feronia	James A. Sweat	400 00	3 84	March 13.	Feronia Ga.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 84
6378	Oglethorpe to Lumpkin	Burke & Martin	559 00	1 8	February, 16 times	Hamburg, Ga.	Failed to supply	8 00	.....
6397	Thompson to Raysville.	Overton H. Walton	400 00	1 30	February 14.	Raysville, Ga.	Failed to arrive in time	40	.....
6404	Madison to Eatonton	Wm. M. Moore	799 00	1 30	January 3.	Madison, Ga.	Wet mail	1 50	.....
6412	Covington to Forsyth	John Hutchings	590 00	2 85	January 21.	Forsyth, Ga.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	2 85
6451	Morgantown to Cassville	Henry H. Walker	1,094 00	5 25	March 14, 18.	Morgantown, Ga.	do. ....	.....	10 50
6451	do.....	do.....	980 00	2 00	January 21.	Ellejay, Ga.	do. ....	.....	2 00
6464	Cassville to Spring Place	Wm. Carter	185 00	1 80	January 23.	Cassville, Ga.	do. ....	.....	1 80
6501	Chattahoochee to Fort Gaines	Daniel M. Bruner	1,235 00	4 00	March, 3 times	Chattahoochee, Ga.	do. ....	.....	12 00
6501	do.....	do.....	1,235 00	4 00	January, 6 times	do.	do. ....	.....	24 00
6514	Blakely to Bainbridge	Abm. H. McLaws.	400 00	3 84	Remit deduction of \$11 52.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
6802	Alligator to Tallahassee	P. A. Stockton	2,744 00	13 20	January 1.	Alligator, Fla.	Failed to connect	3 30	.....
6802	do.....	do.....	2,744 00	13 20	March 26, 30.	do.	do.	6 60	.....
6802	do.....	do.....	2,744 00	13 20	February, 3 times	do.	do.	9 90	.....
6813	Newnansville to Atsena Otie.	Geo. A. Stanaland	580 00	5 58	March 7.	Atsena Otie, Fla.	Failed to arrive in time	1 00	.....
6813	do.....	do.....	580 00	5 58	February, 4 times	do.	do.	5 20	.....
6820	Orange Springs to Wachahoota	John W. Pierson	500 00	2 90	February, 9, 16.	Wachahoota, Fla.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 80
6820	do.....	do.....	500 00	2 90	January 16.	Orange Springs, Fla.	do. ....	.....	2 90
6842	Bainbridge to Apalachicola	Geo. Bucknam	8,750 00	32 71	January, 7 times	Bainbridge and Chattahoochee, Fla.	Inferior service .....	.....	14 31
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	February, 10 times	On route, Fla.	do. ....	.....	20 45
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	March, 10 times	do.	do. ....	.....	20 45
6842	do.....	do.....	8,750 00	32 71	January 5.	Bainbridge, Fla.	Failed to arrive .....	.....	32 71
6843	Chattahoochee to Milton	W. T. Stockton	3,275 00	15 55	January 6.	Milton, Fla.	do. ....	.....	15 55

OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

6843	Jacksonville to Alligator.	P. A. Stockton.	3,275 00	15 55	January 16	do.	Failed to connect	3 80
6859	do.	do.	2,985 00	14 35	January 1, 5.	Alligator, Fla.	do.	7 60
6859	do.	do.	2,985 00	14 35	March 23, 30	do.	do.	7 16
6859	do.	do.	2,985 00	14 35	March 27	Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	3 50
6859	do.	do.	2,985 00	14 35	February 17, 20	do.	do.	7 00
6859	do.	do.	2,985 00	14 35	March 26	Newburg, Fla.	Failed to supply	1 00
3322	Indiana to Curwinstown	James Johnson	2,590 00	2 83	March 28	New Washington, Pa.	do.	40
3365	Bellefonte to Mill Hall	Kunes & Cummings	285 00	91	March, 3 times	Walker, Pa.	do.	45
14504a	Indianapolis to Terre Haute.	E. S. Alvord.	11,100 00	17 79	Feb., Mar., 11 times	Green Castle, Ind.	do.	5 50
14504	do.	do.	11,100 00	17 79	February 20.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Failed to connect	4 40
14513	Edinburg to Shelbyville	President Jeffersonville Railroad Company.	728 58	1 16	Jan., Feb., Mar., 9 times.	Edinburg, Ind.	Failed to arrive	10 44
14513	do.	do.	728 58	1 16	February, March	Shelbyville, Ind.	Failed to connect.	2 50
14515	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.	do.	8,925 00	7 15	January 28.	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Failed to arrive	7 15
14556	Leavenworth to Rockport.	Jac. McKey.	1,423 50	4 56	Jan., Feb., 9 times	Leopold, Ind.	Failed to supply	4 50
1456	Brownstone to Nashville.	S. Manville.	197 50	1 90	March 21.	Nashville, Ind.	Failed to arrive	1 90
14580	Sullivan to Terre Haute	Jno. Poston to H. French	818 00	2 62	March 30	Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	2 62
14581	Vincennes to Worthington.	E. M. Jones	327 00	3 14	November 4.	Worthington, Ind.	do.	3 14
14584	Gosport to Terre Haute	Absalom Hall.	520 00	.....	February 21.	Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	1 15
14584	do.	do.	520 00	.....	December 20	Bowling Green, Ind.	Failed to arrive in time.	25
14585	Martinsville to Washington	W. T. & T. Wallace	944 00	4 54	March 9.	Bloomfield, Ind.	Failed to supply	50
14585	do.	do.	944 00	4 54	February 27.	Martinsville, Ind.	Failed to arrive.	4 54
14585	do.	do.	944 00	4 54	Jan., Feb., 4 times	Washington, Ind.	do.	18 16
14585	do.	do.	944 00	4 54	Jan., Mar., 2 times	Newberry, Ind.	Failed to supply	1 00
14589	Terre Haute to Springfield.	M. McElroy	540 00	5 19	Dec. 24, Feb. 4	Hobbierville, Ind.	do.	10 38
14609	Bowling Green to Sullivan.	Absalom Hall.	186 00	1 79	October 7.	Bowling Green, Ind.	Failed to arrive	1 79
14618	Dublin to New Castle.	Samuel Hoover	275 00	88	March 21, 26	Dublin, Ind.	do.	1 76
14629	Columbus to Nashville.	Henry Markle & Co.	275 00	88	March 24, 28	New Castle, Ind.	do.	1 76
14640	Muncietown to New Corydon.	John Connor	600 00	98	December 23.	Columbus, Ind.	do.	98
14640	do.	do.	395 00	1 96	Jan. 31, Feb. 10	New Corydon, Ind.	do.	1 82
14640	do.	do.	395 00	1 96	Nov. 28, Jan. 2	Albany, Ind.	do.	3 92
14640	do.	do.	395 00	1 96	January 1	Muncietown, Ind.	do.	1 96
14643	Bluffton to Winchester	Engle Starr	294 00	1 41	March 4.	Bluffton, Ind.	Failed to arrive in time.	30
14681	Marion to New Bremen	John Connor.	400 00	3 84	Jan., Feb., March, 4 times.	New Bremen, Ind.	Failed to arrive.	15 36
14681	do.	do.	400 00	3 84	February 26.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 00
14681	do.	do.	400 00	3 84	Feb. Mar., 3 times	Marion, Ind.	do.	3 00
14681	do.	do.	400 00	3 84	Feb. 14, 28.	do.	Failed to arrive	7 68
14698	Rochester to Warsaw.	Peter L. Runyan.	399 00	1 91	October, 3 times.	Warsaw, Ind.	do.	5 73
14709	Fort Wayne to Goshen.	Matthias Glynn	799 00	3 4	February 10, 21	Fort Wayne, Ind.	do.	7 68
14709	do.	do.	799 00	3 84	Feb., Mar., 5 times	Goshen, Ind.	do.	19 20
14710	Fort Wayne to Winchester	George W. Templer.	690 00	.....	February 21.	Decatut, Ind.	Failed to supply	50
14712	Fort Wayne to Marion	Wm. M. Austin.	338 00	3 25	Jan., Feb., March, 3 times.	Marion, Ind.	Failed to arrive.	9 75
14731	Laportre to Valparaiso	Hogan & Windle.	650 00	1 04	January 31, Feb. 21.	Laporte, Ind.	do.	2 08
14732a	Laportre to Plymouth	President of Cincinnati, Peru, and Chicago Railroad Company.	900 00	1 44	December 30	do.	do.	1 44
14734	Crown Point to Coffee Creek.	John Sheehan	395 00	3 79	February 19.	Crown Point, Ind.	do.	3 79
14735	Michigan City to Laporte.	B. Humphrey	324 00	52	March 21	Laporte, Ind.	do.	52
14750	Brownsville to Lebanon.	Enoch W. King	200 00	1 92	February 20.	Lebanon, Ind.	do.	1 92
14771	Mount Vernon to Raleigh.	Franklin Collins	400 00	3 84	January, February, 5 times.	Raleigh, Ind.	do.	19 20

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
14783	Kokomo to Logansport.....	President of Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company.	\$985 72	\$1 58	January, February, 25 times.	On route, Ind.....	Failed to perform full service.	.....	\$79 00
14787	Morgantown to Unionville.....	John Worshing	84 50	81	December 13.....	Unionville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	81
14516	New Albany to Michigan City....	President New Albany and Salem Railroad Company.	22,050 00	35 33	March 17	9 towns on route, Ind.	Failed to supply	\$18 00	.....
14517	New Albany to Corydon.....	Willison Hisey	750 00	1 20	February 26.....	New Albany, Ind.....	Failed to connect.....	25	.....
14534	Greensburg to Cincinnati	Griffith & Rubel.....	1,798 00	5 76	Feb., Mar., 16 times.	Cave Spring, Ind.....	Failed to supply	4 00	.....
6340	Griffin to Greenville.....	Richard F. M. Mann...	624 00	2 00	February, 11 times....	Griffin, Ga.....	Failed to connect.....	5 50	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY TO WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

8856	Canton to Lancaster	Wm. Eagen.....	620 00	2 98	February 10, 17	Lancaster, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	5 96
8858	La Grange to Trenton.....	S. R. Scott	633 00	6 08	Jan. 1, Feb. 26.....	Trenton, Mo.....	do.....	.....	12 16
8858	do.....	do.....	633 00	6 08	March, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time	6 00	.....
8873	Glasgow to Marshall	A. A. Pugh.....	450 00	1 08	March, 3 times.....	Miami, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 24
8876	Brunswick to Chillicothe.....	Louis M. Clark.....	600 00	2 88	February, 3 times.....	Brunswick, Mo.....	do.....	.....	8 64
8877	Brunswick to Linneus.....	Hardin, Bennett & Co..	388 00	1 86	February 6, 24.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 72
8899	Gentry C. H. to Linden.....	John C. Williams.....	374 00	3 59	January 1.....	Linden, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 59
8899	do.....	do.....	374 00	3 59	Feb., Mar., 4 times ..	Gentry C. H., Mo.....	do.....	.....	14 36
8913	Independence to Harrisonville...	J. D. Sage	420 00	2 02	February, 3 times.....	Harrisonville, Mo.....	do.....	.....	6 06
8914	Independence to Columbus.....	James Flagg.....	212 00	2 00	January 10.....	Independence, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 00
8917	Westport to Harrisonville.....	Caleb Kerr.....	200 00	1 92	March 20	Westport, Mo.....	do.....	.....	1 92
8917	do.....	do.....	200 00	1 92	March 12, 19.....	Harrisonville, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 84
8924	Miami to Brunswick.....	Edward Stevenson	120 00	1 15	Jan., Feb., 3 times....	Brunswick, Mo.....	do.....	.....	3 45
8925	Arrow Rock to Georgetown.....	Aaron Jenkins.....	225 00	2 16	February 26	Arrow Rock, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 16
8932	Versailles to Georgetown.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	144 90	.....	Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1857.	On route, Mo.....	Failed to perform service....	.....	36 22
8935	Georgetown to Clinton.....	Gatewood, Gatewood & S.	719 00	2 30	January 17, 20.....	Clinton, Mo.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	4 60
8987	Forsyth to Cassville.....	Thomas Martindale.....	229 00	2 20	Jan., Feb., 8 times....	Forsyth, Mo.....	do.....	.....	17 60
8987	do.....	do.....	229 00	2 20	Jan., Feb., 6 times....	Cassville, Mo.....	do.....	.....	13 20
8990	Hartsville to Rockbridge.....	Isaac W. Sumner.....	273 00	2 63	February 28	Rockbridge, Mo.....	do.....	.....	2 63
9004	Short Bend to Eminence.....	Jac. Humble.....	175 60	1 60	January 20.....	Eminence, Mo.....	do.....	.....	1 60
9007	Sulphur Springs to Jackson.....	Jac. Tobler.....	2,152 00	6 89	January 1, 17	Jackson, Mo.....	do.....	.....	13 78
9007	do.....	do.....	2,152 00	6 89	January 19, 30.....	Sulphur Springs, Mo..	Mail left.....	.....	27 56
9007	do.....	do.....	2,152 00	6 89	January, 3 times	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	20 67
9016	Fredericktown to Jackson.....	D. W. Shaver.....	1,040 00	5 00	Feb., Mar., 3 times....	Jackson, Mo.....	do.....	.....	15 00
9025	Birdville to Cairo	Jac. B. Wood.....	100 00	32	February 28	Cairo, Mo.....	do.....	.....	32
9026	Birdville to Columbus	Wm. Myers ..	190 00	1 82	January, 3 times.....	Columbus, Mo.....	do.....	.....	5 46
9038	Linn to Forsyth.....	John Cummings.....	466 00	4 44	February 19	Forsyth, Mo.....	do.....	.....	4 44
9067	Bloomfield to Poplar Bluff	B. B. Hickman.....	173 00	1 66	Jan., Feb., 5 times....	Bloomfield, Mo.....	do.....	.....	8 30

13653	Kenosha to Allen Grove.	Wheeler & Nichols.	1,553 00	4 97	March, 3 times.	Kenosha, Wis.	do.	14 91
13654	Kenosha to Burlington.	John Riley.	925 00	2 16	March 20.	Burlington, Wis.	do.	2 16
13667	Milwaukee to Sheboygan.	Davis & Moore.	3,420 00	5 48	February 20.	Sheboygan, Wis.	Failed to supply.	50
13673	Waukesha to Jefferson.	S. Moulton.	238 67	1 05	January 23.	Waukesha, Wis.	Failed to arrive and depart.	2 10
13688	West Bend to Sheboygan Falls.	M. Thuller.	140 00	1 31	February 25.	West Bend, Wis.	Failed to arrive in time.	3 00
13699	Fond du Lac to Menasha.	Davis & Moore.	2,388 00	3 82	March 26.	Oshkosh, Wis.	Failed to bring the mail.	3 00
13699	do.	do.	2,388 00	3 82	March 20.	Friendship, Wis.	Failed to supply.	50
13723	Fox Lake to Dekorra.	Q. R. Barron.	350 00	3 36	January 23.	Dekorra, Wis.	Failed to arrive.	3 36
13730	Madison to Wiot.	A. J. Weaver.	300 00	2 88	January 22.	Wiot, Wis.	do.	2 88
13731	Madison to Galena.	Davis & Moore.	4,900 00	7 85	March, 11 times.	Ridgeway, Wis.	Failed to supply.	5 50
13736	Madison to Portage City.	D. S. Moore.	1,600 00	2 56	January 6.	Portage City, Wis.	Failed to arrive.	2 56
13742	Janesville to Beloit.	Davis & Moore.	545 00	87	February, 4 times.	Beloit, Wis.	do.	3 48
13742	do.	do.	545 00	87	do.	Jonesville, Wis.	do.	3 48
13744	Janesville to Mineral Point.	S. F. Nichols.	378 00	1 21	February 7.	do.	do.	1 21
13748	McHenry to Deer Grove.	M. Brooks.	294 00	1 41	Jan., Feb., 5 times.	Gilmer, Wis.	Failed to supply.	2 50
13761	Potosi to Muscoda.	Lescum Archer.	325 00	3 12	Feb. 18, Mar. 25.	Muscoda, Wis.	Failed to arrive.	6 24
13768	Patch Grove to Cassville.	J. M. Dickinson.	160 00	1 53	March 27.	Cassville, Wis.	do.	1 53
13769	Platteville to Muscoda.	Jam's Durby.	950 00	4 56	February 18.	Platteville, Wis.	do.	4 56
13769	do.	do.	950 00	4 56	January 23.	Muscoda, Wis.	do.	4 56
13772	Prairie du Chien to Platteville.	Peter Barrett, jr.	650 00	2 08	February 16.	Platteville, Wis.	do.	2 08
13775	Prairie du Chien to Black River Falls.	Wheeler & Nichols.	1,600 00	7 69	February 18.	Black River Falls, Wis.	do.	7 69
13785	Baraboo to La Crosse.	Davis & Moore.	534 00	5 13	April 7 to April 27.	Seven Mile Creek, Wis.	Failed to supply.	2 50
13785	do.	do.	534 00	5 13	Dec. 1 to Mar. 31, 1857.	Angello, Wis.	do.	8 50
13793	Portage City to Stevens' Point.	W. Wigginton.	442 00	4 25	February 12.	Stevens' Point, Wis.	Failed to arrive in time.	75
13794	do.	do.	245 00	2 35	Jan., Mar., 5 times.	do.	Failed to arrive.	11 75
13799	Nashkorra to Waupaca.	J. Markham.	173 00	1 66	Jan., Feb., Mar., 10 times.	Nashkorra, Wis.	do.	16 60
13802	Berlin to Waupaca.	C. D. Davis.	594 00	1 90	Mar. 23 to 28, 3 times.	Poyissippi, Wis.	Failed to supply.	90
13802	do.	do.	594 00	1 90	Feb. 9 to 14, 3 times.	do.	do.	1 50
13804	Rosendale to Winneconne.	C. T. Wilkerson.	175 00	1 68	February 7.	Winneconne, Wis.	Failed to arrive.	1 68
13828	Dubuque to Darlington.	Herman & Brother.	917 91	2 94	February 17, 24.	Darlington, Wis.	do.	5 88
13828	do.	do.	917 91	2 94	January 22.	do.	do.	2 94
13832	Orton to Black River Falls.	Graham & Hopkins.	849 00	8 16	March 9, 23.	Orton, Wis.	do.	16 32
13832	do.	do.	849 00	8 16	March 26.	Black River Falls, Wis.	do.	8 16
13832	Muscoda to Quincy.	do.	350 00	3 36	March, 4 times.	Quincy, Wis.	do.	13 44
13833	New York to New Haven.	President New York and New Haven Railroad Company.	19,500 00	9 86	Feb., Mar., 52 times.	On route, Conn.	Failed to connect.	125 46
9013	Wellsville to Salem.	Simon Stough.	760 00	1 21	February, 3 times.	Salem, Ohio.	do.	1 50
9018	Baruesville to Woodsfield.	Jesse Hildebrand.	420 00	2 01	March 17.	Barnesville, Ohio.	Failed to arrive.	2 01
9018	do.	do.	420 00	2 01	January 24.	Woodfield, Ohio.	do.	2 01
9030	Smithfield to Alexandria Station.	W. D. Quillen.	250 00	40	Jan., Feb., 4 times.	Smithfield, Ohio.	do.	1 60
9073	Millbrook to Moorland.	Sam'l S. Moore.	49 00	23	Jan. 1 to March 31.	On route, Ohio.	Failed to perform full service.	5 52
9118	Ravenna to Newton's Falls.	Wm. Ward.	500 00	29	February 24, 25.	Newton Falls, Ohio.	Failed to connect.	58
9157	Zanesville to Columbus.	Geo. Manville.	1,495 00	2 05	Quarter end'g Mar. 31.	On route, Ohio.	Failed to perform full service.	53 30
9234	Ironton to Gallipolis.	Ralph Leete.	300 00	2 88	January 21.	Gallipolis, Ohio.	Failed to arrive.	2 88
9234	do.	do.	300 00	2 88	Jan. 23, Feb. 5.	Ironton, Ohio.	Failed to arrive in time.	1 00
9268	Van Wert to Wilshire.	D. A. Baker.	108 00	1 03	Jan. 16, Feb. 20.	Wilshire, Ohio.	do.	2 06
9270	Finley to Lima.	do.	274 00	2 63	Feb. 23.	Lima, Ohio.	do.	2 63
9290	Defiance to Bryan.	Jno. Hazeltine.	198 00	95	January 16, 23.	Bryan, Ohio.	Failed to connect.	40
9294	Antwerp to De Kalb.	Isaac Woodcox.	195 00	1 87	March 17.	De Kalb, Ohio.	Failed to arrive.	1 87

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
9294	Antwerp to De Kalb.....	Isaac Woodcox.....	\$195 00	\$1 87	March 11.....	Antwerp, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$1 87
9312	Seven Mile to Greenville.....	Jno. R. Thomas.....	1,500 00	7 21	February 6.....	Greenville, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$1 80	.....
9352	Lancaster to Athens.....	Ferdinand F. Rempel.....	1,990 00	.....	Dec., Jan., 3 times.....	Middleport, Ohio.....	Failed to supply.....	90	.....
9361	Athens to Marietta.....	H. T. Hoyt.....	1,000 00	3 20	February 10.....	Athens, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 20
9361	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	3 20	February 16, 18.....	do.....	Failed to take all the mail.....	4 00	.....
9388	St. Mary's to Celina.....	Oliver Ellis.....	701 00	4 56	February 8, 15.....	Huntington, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	9 12
9389	Paulding to Dixon.....	Sam'l Fisher.....	150 00	1 44	Feb., Mar., 3 times.....	Dixon, Ohio.....	do.....	.....	4 32
8801	Jefferson City to Warsaw.....	Moore & Walker.....	3,986 00	6 38	February 27.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	do.....	.....	6 38
8814	St. Charles to Fulton.....	do.....	2,623 00	8 40	January 6.....	St. Charles, Mo.....	do.....	.....	8 40
8814	do.....	do.....	2,623 00	8 40	Jan., Mar., 7 times.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	14 70	.....
8814	do.....	do.....	2,623 00	8 40	Jan. 6, Feb. 5.....	Fulton, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	16 80
8814	St. Louis to St. Charles.....	do.....	1,237 00	1 70	Jan., Feb., Mar., 15 times.....	St. Charles, Mo.....	do.....	.....	25 50
8814	do.....	do.....	1,237 00	1 70	Jan., Feb., Mar., 13 times.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	.....	22 10
8827	Boonville to Rockport.....	do.....	928 00	1 49	Jan., Mar., 11 times.....	Boonville, Mo.....	do.....	.....	16 39
8827	Jefferson City to Glasgow.....	do.....	6,077 50	9 74	Feb., Mar., 5 times.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	do.....	.....	48 70
8907	Liberty to Weston.....	do.....	1,350 00	4 32	Feb., Mar., 9 times.....	Weston, Mo.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	9 00	.....
8907	do.....	do.....	1,350 00	4 32	February, 4 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	17 28
8909	Independence to Weston.....	do.....	4,610 00	14 77	Jan., Feb., 5 times.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	17 50	.....
8909	Independence to St. Joseph.....	do.....	6,210 00	8 50	Feb. 26, Mar. 2.....	Independence, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	17 00
8925	Boonville to Independence.....	do.....	7,997 00	10 95	Jan., Feb., Mar., 15 times.....	Boonville, Mo.....	do.....	.....	164 25
8926	do.....	do.....	7,997 00	10 95	Jan., Feb., Mar., 12 times.....	Independence, Mo.....	do.....	.....	131 40
8944	Warsaw to Springfield.....	do.....	4,986 00	7 99	Feb., Mar., 10 times.....	Springfield, Mo.....	do.....	.....	79 90
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.									
9276	Toledo to Bryan.....	Pres't Northern Indiana Air Line R. Co.	2,750 00	4 40	December 15, 29.....	Bryan, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	8 80
14513	Edinburg to Rushville.....	President Jeffersonville Railroad Company.	1,585 72	2 54	Oct., Nov., Dec., 14 times.....	Rushville, Ind.....	do.....	.....	35 56
14513	do.....	do.....	1,585 72	2 54	Oct., Nov., Dec., 10 times.....	Edinburg, Ind.....	do.....	.....	25 40
14513	do.....	do.....	1,585 72	2 54	Nov., Dec., 6 times.....	do.....	do.....	.....	12 70
14515	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.....	do.....	8,925 00	7 15	Quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, '56, 158 times.....	On route, Ind.....	Failed to perform full service, 6 times instead of 12 per week.....	.....	2,259 40
14515	do.....	do.....	8,925 00	7 15	Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1857, 77 times.....	do.....	Failed to perform full service, 6 times instead of 12 per week.....	.....	1,101 10
9304	Cincinnati to Dayton.....	Arthur S. Voorhes.....	3,000 00	4 12	Jan., Feb., 8 times.....	On route, Ohio.....	Omitted service on Sunday.....	.....	65 92

W316	Hamilton to Richmond	Wm. S. Watt.....	1,200 00	1 65	Jan., Feb., Mar., 9 times.	do.....	do.....	29 70
9456	Dubuque to Decorah.. ..	Samuel Patrick.....	1,200 00	3 85	March 28	Eldorado, Iowa	Left 8 bags of mail.....	10 00
7330	Coffeeville to Houston.	John Kelly.....	1,200 00	3 84	Jan., Feb., Mar.....	On route, Miss.....	Inferior service.....	75 00
7330	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	3 84	Contractor having abandoned service, suspend pay, and refer to contract office, May 14, '57.	.....	.....	.....
7965	San Antonio to Indianola.....	B. A. Risher.....	6,147 00	19 70	January 30.....	Indianola, Texas.....	Left 2 sacks of paper mail...	10 00
8946	Knoxville to Dalton.....	Pres't East Tennessee & Georgia R. R. Co.	16,500 00	11 30	Jan. Feb., Mar.....	Dalton, Tenn.....	Omitted one of the Sunday trips.	146 90
8946	do.....	do.....	16,500 00	11 30	do.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	do.....	146 90

SUPPLEMENTARY TO WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

7809	New Orleans to Cairo.....	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 3 times.	Grand Lake from New Orleans, La.	Failed to arrive.....	90 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 10 times.	Grand Lake from Cairo, La.	do.....	300 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	Napoleon from Cairo, La.	do.....	300 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 5 times.	Pt. Worthington from Cairo, La.	do.....	150 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 6 times.	Natchez from Cairo, La.	do.....	180 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 10 times.	Lake Providence from Cairo, La.	do.....	300 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 3 times.	Memphis from Cairo, La.	do.....	90 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 7 times.	Helena from Cairo, La.	do.....	210 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 1 time.	Helena from New Or- leans, La.	do.....	30 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 6 times.	New Madrid from New Orleans, La.	do.....	180 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 3 times.	Columbia from New Orleans, La.	do.....	90 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 14 times.	Columbia from Cairo, La.	do.....	420 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 11 times.	Vicksburg from Cairo, La.	do.....	330 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	Jan., Feb., Mar., 5 times.	Vicksburg from New Orleans, La.	do.....	150 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 9.....	New Orleans, La	do.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 10.....	do.....	do.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 11.....	do.....	do.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 13.....	do.....	do.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 14.....	do.....	do.....	65 00
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 15.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 16.....	do.....	Failed to arrive	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	100 00

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
7809	New Orleans to Cairo	Eastham, Gaines & Woodburn.	\$329,000 00	\$450 68	February 3, 4.....	New Orleans, La.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$901 36
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 5.....	do.....	Failed to connect, and behind time.	\$231 27	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 7.....	Cairo, La.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 12.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	164 06	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 14.....	do.....	Interior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 15.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	January 16.....	do.....	do.....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 3.....	do.....	do.....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 4.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	49 21	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 5.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 7, 8.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	901 36
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 9.....	do.....	do.....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 10.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 11.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	18 75	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 13.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 14.....	do.....	do.....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 20.....	do.....	Inferior service.....	.....	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 22.....	do.....	Failed to connect	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 23.....	do.....	Failed to arrive	20 31	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	do.....	12 50	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 25.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	14 06	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 28.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	March 2.....	do.....	Failed to connect.....	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	29 68	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	March 3.....	do.....	do.....	17 18	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	March 4.....	do.....	do.....	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	104 68	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	March 5.....	do.....	do.....	60 93	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 6.....	New Orleans, La.....	Inferior service	100 00	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	do.....	do.....	Failed to connect and arrive in time.	208 27	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 8.....	do.....	Failed to connect	112 37	.....
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 9.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	450 68
7809	do.....	do.....	329,000 00	450 68	February 12.....	do.....	do.....	.....	450 68

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	February 13.	do.	Failed to connect and arrive in time.	134 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	February 22.	do.	Failed to arrive.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	February 24.	do.	Inferior service.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	February 25.	do.	Failed to arrive.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	February 28.	do.	Inferior service.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 1.	do.	do.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 3.	do.	Failed to arrive.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 5.	do.	do.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 9.	do.	Inferior service.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 11.	do.	Failed to arrive.	218 27	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 12.	do.	Failed to connect and arrive in time.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 12.	do.	Inferior service.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 13.	do.	Failed to arrive.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 17.	do.	do.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 26.	do.	do.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 29.	do.	do.	450 68	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 30.	do.	Inferior service.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 2.	do.	Failed to connect and arrive in time.	127 73	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 5.	do.	Inferior service.	100 00	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 7.	Cairo, La.	Failed to connect and arrive in time.	148 30	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 14.	do.	Failed to arrive.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 21.	do.	Failed to connect.	42 18	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 21.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	17 18	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 22.	do.	do.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 22.	do.	Failed to connect.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	March 28.	do.	do.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 1.	do.	do.	70 31	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 1.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	17 18	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 2.	do.	do.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 5.	do.	Failed to connect.	112 37	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 5.	do.	do.	164 06	450 68
7809	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	April 5.	do.	Failed to arrive in time.	164 06	450 68
8496	Knoxville to Dalton.	President East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Co.	16,500 00	11 30	Remit deduction of \$146 90—(See Appendix.)	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
8496	do.	President East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Co.	16,500 00	11 30	Remit deduction of \$146 90—(See Appendix.)	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
8835	Mexico to New London.	Absalom Williams.	209 00	2 01	April 28.	Mexico, Mo.	Mail lost. Driver drunk.	10 00	10 00	10 00
3812	Seaford to Princess Ann.	H. B. Kirkpatrick.	1,570 00	2 50	May 1 to 14, 26 times.	Upper Trapp, Del.	Failed to supply.	10 40	10 40	10 40
14001	St. Paul to Prairie du Chien.	H. B. Middaugh.	1,475 00	36 19	January 11, 18.	Prairie du Chien, Min.	do.	20 00	20 00	20 00
14001	do.	do.	1,475 00	36 19	April 2 to 19.	Homer, Min.	do.	3 00	3 00	3 00
14001	do.	do.	1,475 00	36 19	March 29.	do.	Failed to take the mail.	3 00	3 00	3 00

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
14004	St. Paul to Crow Wing.....	Wm. G. Pattison.....	\$1,676 00	\$8 05	Jan. 13 to April 23, 36 times.	Royalton, Min.....	Failed to supply.....	\$18 00	.....
14005	St. Paul to Lansing.....	H. B. Middaugh.....	2,600 00	30 95	March 20	Lansing, Min.....	Failed to arrive. ....	.....	\$30 95
14011	St. Paul to South Bend.....	G. H. Marsh	673 79	1 07	January 17.....	St. Paul, Min.....	Failed to take the mail	1 00	.....
14011	do.....	do.....	673 79	1 07	February 7.....	do.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 07
14022	Point Douglass to Stillwater.....	David Hone.....	250 00	2 40	March 24.....	Stillwater, Min..	Failed to connect.....	60	.....
14037	Beaver Bay to Portage.....	Thos. Clark, Jr.....	600 00	25 00	do.....	Beaver Bay, Min..	Failed to arrive .....	.....	25 00
14038	Brownsville to Chatfield.....	D. A. J. Baker	800 00	7 69	January 6, 13.....	Chatfield, Min.....	do.....	.....	15 38
14038	do.....	do.....	800 00	7 69	March 26.....	Brownsville, Min.	do.....	.....	7 69
14039	Brownsville to Elliotia.....	do.....	150 00	1 44	Jan., Mar., 5 times....	Elliotia, Min.....	do.....	.....	7 20
14040	Brownsville to Traverse des Sioux.	do.....	200 00	1 82	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 13 times.	Traverse des Sioux, Min.	do.....	23 66	.....
14045	Reed's Landing to Jordan.....	Cyrus Hill.....	1,000 00	4 80	Jan., Feb., 13 times.	Jordan, Min.....	do.....	.....	62 40
14046	Redwing to Shakapee.....	D. A. J. Baker	100 00	96	April, 5 times....	Shakapee, Min.....	do.....	.....	4 80
14046	do.....	do.....	100 00	96	February 12, 26.....	Redwing, Min.....	do.....	.....	96
14046	do.....	do.....	100 00	96	April, 3 times....	do.....	do.....	.....	2 88
14048	St. Paul to Sioux City.....	Babcock & Marsh.....	1,199 00	24 97	November.	Sioux City, Min.....	do.....	.....	24 97
14048	do.....	do.....	1,199 00	24 97	September.....	do.....	do.....	.....	24 97
14048	do.....	do.....	1,199 00	24 97	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 5 times.	do.....	do.....	.....	124 85
14051	Winona to Chatfield.....	D. A. J. Banks.....	300 00	96	March, 3 times.....	Winona, Min.....	do.....	.....	2 88
8911	Independence to Salt Lake City..	Wm. F. Magraw.....	36,001 00	1,500 00	During the years of 1855 and 1856.	On route, Mo.....	Failed to deliver 7 brass lock mail pouches.	100 00	.....
8589	Clarksville to Nashville.....	Foster & Clinton.....	1,000 00	3 20	December 2.....	Clarksville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	3 20
8589	do.....	G. A. Woodson	800 00	2 56	October, 9 times....	Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	.....	23 04
8589	do.....	do.....	800 00	2 56	Oct., Nov., 10 times..	Clarksville, Tenn	do.....	.....	25 60
8589	do.....	do.....	800 00	2 56	Contract given to Fos- ter & Clinton. Re- move suspension of pay, May 22, 1857.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
1318	Dunkirk to Jamestown	B. W. Cotton.....	147 50	23	May 4.....	Jamestown, N. Y.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
8983	Springfield to Rockbridge.....	Hardin & Bennett.....	371 00	3 56	Suspend pay, and re- fer to the contract office, May 22, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
8985	Springfield to Greenfield.....	do.....	173 00	1 66	Suspend pay, and re- fer to the contract office, May 22, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
8991	Waynesville to Springfield.....	do.....	412 00	3 96	Suspend pay, and re- fer to the contract office, May 22, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
9110	Cleveland to Toledo.....	President Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Co.	22,000 00	.....	February, 36 whole trips.	Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio.	Omitted service. Pro rata, \$15 06 each trip.	.....	542 16
6822	Adamsville to Fort Butler.....	Elison H. Crow	350 00	3 36	Remove suspension of pay, May 23, '57.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

8935	Georgetown to Clinton	Gatewood, Gatewood & S.	719 00	2 30	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, May 27, 1857.			
9057	Oceola to Harrisonville	Henry Pollard	349 00	3 40	January 28	Harrisonville, Mo.	Failed to arrive and depart.	6 80
14501	Indianapolis to Dayton	John Lister	12,990 00	20 81	May 4	Richmond, Indiana.	Wet mail	5 00
3113	Easton to Haminton	Jac. Ely	1,187 00	3 80	April 2	Haminton, Penn.	Failed to arrive	3 80
3147	Hornsedale to Lackawaxen	Bronson & Allen	525 00	83	April 14	Lackawaxen, Penn.	do	83
3165	Smiley to Stockport Station	Jarvis & Truesdale	245 00	2 35	April 11	Rock Lake, Penn.	Failed to supply	50
3183	Wyalusing to Nichols	Hiram Knapp	649 50	.....	April, 4 times	Sugar Run, Penn.	Failed to arrive	1 00
3239	Northumberland to Wilkesbarre	Benjamin F. Wells	2,300 00	4 48	April 6	Bloomsburg, Penn.	do	50
3305	Martinsburg to Harrisonville	R. H. McOieve	320 00	6 15	April 14	Martinsburg, Penn.	do	6 15
3322	Indiana to Curwainsville	James Johnston, jr.	590 00	2 83	April 11	Curwainsville, Penn.	do	2 83
3422	Brownington to Franklin	W. H. H. Piper	1,500 00	2 40	April, 12 times	Franklin, Penn.	Failed to connect	6 00
3463	Girard to New Castle	Wright, Battles & Mabie	2,184 00	3 50	April, 5 times	Girard, Penn.	do	2 50
3811	Georgetown to Eastville	H. B. Kirkpatrick	1,949 00	6 25	April, 3 times	Berlin, Del.	do	4 50
13487	Dixon to Beloit	Wm. Moore	943 32	3 02	March, 13 times	Dixon, Ill.	Failed to arrive	39 26

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

9332	Marengo to Marietta	R. B. Groff	375 00	3 60	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, June 1, 1857.			
9435	Marengo to Toledo	do	240 00	2 30	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, June 1, 1857.			
12710	Portland to Lafayette	John Sherwood	970 00	9 33	January 7.	Portland, O. T.	Total failure	18 65
14515	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis	President Jeffersonville Railroad Company.	8,925 00	7 15	Remit deduction of \$2,259 40. — (See Appendix.)			
14515	do	President Jeffersonville Railroad Company.	8,925 00	7 15	Remit deduction of \$1,101 10. — (See Appendix.)			
8254	Maysville to Catlettsburg	R. J. A. Harrison	1,198 00	5 75	Remit deduction of \$34 50.—(See Appendix.)			
7386	Brandon to Clinton	Jemison & Ficklin	7,800 00	12 50	Jan., Feb., 6 times	Brandon, Miss.	Failed to arrive	75 00
7386	do	do	7,800 00	12 50	Jan., Feb., March, 3 times.	do	Failed to connect	9 00
6069	Georgetown to Mars Bluff	Stuckey & Rogers	1,571 00	5 00	[The above were specially reported June 2, 1857.] Remit \$1 of fine for failure at Johnsonville on the 11th, 12th of Feb.—(See Appendix.)			

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay—Continued.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	Fines.	Deduct.
3302	Tyrone to Clearfield.....	Charles R. Foster.....	\$340 00	\$1 08	May 5.....	Tyrone, Penn.....	Wet mail.....	\$1 00	.....
3322	Indiana to Curwinstville.....	James Johnson, jr.....	590 00	2 86	May 15.....	Curwinstville, Penn.....	do.....	1 50	.....
3366	Clearfield to Clarion.....	Hills & Evans.....	1,820 00	2 96	May 4.....	do.....	do.....	1 50	.....
3366	do.....	do.....	1,820 00	2 96	May 1.....	Clarion, Penn.....	do.....	1 50	.....
3426	New Castle to New Brighton.....	Nicholas Sippy.....	450 00	1 44	April, 7 times.....	New Brighton, Penn.....	Failed to connect.....	2 52	.....
3427	Kittanning to Clarion.....	Lightcap & Piper.....	795 00	1 27	May 1.....	Clarion, Penn.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
7565	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	John P. Smith.....	3,599 00	10 72	Contractor abandoned service; suspend pay, and refer to contract office, June 8, 1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

14571	St. Omer to Columbus.....	S. Manville.....	190 00	1 82	June 12.....	Winterwood, Ia.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
1060	Catskill to Prattsville.....	Horace Foster.....	198 00	63	May 20.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	\$0 62
1062	Coxsackie to Oak Hill.....	Richard Griffin.....	148 00	47	May, 7 times.....	South Waterlool, N. Y.....	Failed to supply.....	70	.....
1140	Canton to Gouverneur.....	Horace Barnes.....	508 00	78	April 6.....	Russell, N. Y.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
1145	Evans' Mills to Alexandria.....	Davis & Crossman.....	448 00	71	April 2.....	Alexandria, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	71
1150	Sackett's Harbor to Pillar Point..	Horatio Sprague.....	100 00	32	April 16, 25.....	Pillar Point, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	64
1226	Syracuse to Amber.....	E. Adams.....	320 00	51	May 1.....	Amber, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	51
1230	Lamson's to Plainville.....	Jesse D. Smith.....	119 00	38	June 11.....	Plainville, N. Y.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	.....
6339	Griffin to La Grange.....	Richard F. M. Mann.....	1,250 00	4 00	Suspend pay, and refer to contract office, June 20, 1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

1329	Cattaraugus to Eddyville.....	E. S. Pierce.....	75 00	10	June 12.....	Otto, N. Y.....	Wet mail.....	50	.....
1351	Bath to Watkins.....	N. & M. Harris.....	394 00	1 89	April 6, 7.....	Townsend, N. Y.....	Failed to supply.....	25	.....
1356	Savona to Rock Stream.....	H. Newcomb.....	4 4 00	1 55	May 20.....	Savona, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	30	.....
1380	De Ruyter to Norwich.....	P. W. Clark.....	99 00	48	May 2.....	Plymouth, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	48
1405	Gilboa to Middleburg.....	Chas. S. Best.....	157 00	75	May 4.....	Gilboa, N. Y.....	do.....	15	.....
1417	Cochecton to Middle-town.....	John White.....	1,295 00	2 07	June 8.....	Middletown, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	2 07
1455	Heuvelton to Hermon.....	E. Burnham & Co.....	300 00	48	April 14.....	Hermon, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	48
1473	Homer to Borodino.....	R. D. Corwell.....	320 00	51	April 1.....	Borodino, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	51
6069	Georgetown to Mars Bluff.....	Stuckey & Rogers.....	1,571 00	5 00	Remit deduction of \$5.—(See Appendix.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
8552	Cleveland to Chattanooga.....	S. Eldridge.....	327 00	1 04	Jan., Feb., March, 4 times.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	4 16

8552	do.....	do.....	327 00	1 04	January 21, 24.....	do.....	Failed to take all the mail...	1 00	.....
8552	do.....	do.....	327 00	1 04	Jan., Feb., 8 times...	do.....	Failed to arrive.....	.....	8 32
5817	Burnersville to Longmires.....	T. D. L. Davis.....	99 00	95	Remove suspension of pay, June 25, 1857.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7559	Danville to For. Smith.....	John B. Howell.....	999 00	3 20	Remit deduction of \$3 20.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....
1145	Evans' Mills to Alexandria.....	Davis & Crossman.....	448 00	71	Remit deduction of 71 cents.—(See Ap- pendix.)	do.....	.....	.....	.....

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

Appendix to the report of fines, deductions, &c., made from the pay of contractors, for the year commencing July 1, 1856, and ending June 30, 1857.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Remarks.
7309	New Orleans to Vicksburg.....	Holmes & Leathers	\$40,000 00	\$128 20	Postmaster at Natchez certifies, under date March 31, 1856, that at the time these fines were imposed it was impossible for the boat to touch at Hurricane. Captain Leather and H. Turner corroborate the statement of insufficient navigation on the river at Hurricane, and that the community are satisfied with the service S. P. Cram and D. P. Blair, special agent, certify, from their personal knowledge, that it was impossible at times to supply the office, and that the supply from Ashland is sufficient; therefore remit fine of \$60. Reported July 5, 1856.
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$230. Reported July 5, 1856.
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$160. Reported July 5, 1856.
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$108. Reported July 5, 1856.
7309	do.....	do.....	40,000 00	128 20	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$52. Reported July 5, 1856.
92	Railroad Junction at Danville to Waverille.	President Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Co.	5,500 00	.....	In making the deduction for omitted trips for quarter ending March 31, 1856, this sum was overcharged; therefore remit deduction of \$1 49. Reported July 12, 1856.
9014	Iron Mountain to Eminence	Jesse R. Pratt.....	350 00	3 40	Postmaster at Arcadia states that June 26 he mailed excuses for failures; trips could not be performed; contractor used all diligence; therefore remit deduction of \$6 80. Reported July 12, 1856.
7949	Dallas to Waco Village.....	A. G. Compton	3,992 00	12 80	Contractor, under oath, certifies that failure at Dallas was caused by high water, and that the whole trip was performed with the exception of 40 miles; therefore remit deduction of \$12 80. Reported July 12, 1856.
8251	Owingsville to Catlettsburg	Edmund Wells.....	289 00	2 77	Contractor forwards affidavits that excuses were sent to the department soon after the failures, excusing each one; therefore remit deduction of \$13 25. Reported July 19, 1856.
8251	do.....	do.....	289 00	2 77	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$8 31. Reported July 19, 1856.
6807	New Smyrna to Indian River	W. F. Russell	450 00	9 37	It appearing, upon a re-examination of this case, that, although the contractor did not arrive in schedule time, the trips were made; therefore remit deduction of \$18 74. Reported July 19, 1856.
7002	Montgomery to Mobile.....	Powell & Ellsworth.....	60,000 00	82 19	Postmaster at Montgomery states the cause of the failures in Jan., 1856, was in consequence of the rain, high water, excessive bad roads, and washing away of bridges; therefore remit deduction of \$410 95. Reported July 26, 1856.
9379	Danville to Washingtonville.....	Sheriff & Cummings.....	76 00	12	Contractors report, and confirmed by postmaster, that they have carried the mails at least three times per week; therefore remit \$9 50 of deduction. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	Montgomery to Mobile	Powell & Metcalf.....	36,000 00	49 45	Captain H. Sampson declares, on oath, that the failure of Oct. 24, 1853, was caused by heavy storms, which detained the boat six hours at Blakely; therefore remit fine of \$12. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	83 20	W. Wilkins makes oath that the failure of Feb. 16, 1854, was caused by the breaking of the pole in the second coach, causing detention; therefore remit fine of \$8. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	83 20	Contractors state that excuses were forwarded; letter answered, but did not reach the files. W. Wilkins makes oath that Jan. 4, 1854, he left Montgomery with two through passengers, and on the 6th with none; he carried as much mail as he thought would be safe, in view of making connexion at Mobile; therefore remit fine of \$60. Reported July 29, 1856.

5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	83 20	W. L. Simms makes oath that the cause of failures was bridges and plank road washed away; therefore remit fine of \$10. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	83 20	W. Wilkins makes oath that, Jan. 8, 1854, he carried as much mail as he could go through with; no passengers; on the 16th he did the same, and sent paper mail by boats; therefore remit fine of \$20. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	Montgomery to Mobile.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	W. Wilkins makes oath that the failures of the 4th and 5th February, 1854, were caused by the impassable condition of the roads; no passengers taken; statement corroborated by the postmaster at Montgomery; therefore remit fine of \$60. Reported July 29, 1856.
5502	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Henry Weeks makes oath that the failure of February 26, 1854, was caused by high water of Sherdevant's creek, rendering it impossible to cross said creek; therefore remit fine of \$82 20. Reported July 29, 1856.
7002	do.....	do.....	60,000 00	82 20	Postmasters at Montgomery and Mobile certify that these apparent failures to carry all the mail may have been caused by errors in counting at their respective offices, and that the service has been well performed; therefore remit \$360 of the fine of \$739 71. Reported July 29, 1856.
7002	do.....	Powell & Ellsworth.....	60,000 00	82 20	J. H. Clute makes oath that the mail sacks were left on the road May 28, 1855, because the coach turned over; arrived at Pine Flat four hours behind time, and found it impossible to make connexion otherwise; therefore remit \$40 of the deduction of \$82 10. Reported July 29, 1856.
7412	Natchez to St. Francisville.....	H. J. Deford.....	1,700 00	5 45	Postmaster at Natchez certifies that he did receive an excuse from the contractor, under oath of the mail driver, which he forwarded at the time of the failure, that it was caused by high water on the Buffalo; therefore remit deduction of \$10 90. Reported August 2, 1856.
8269	Piketon to Logan C. H.....	John Dills, jr.....	250 00	2 40	Postmasters at Logan C. H. and Landville certify that the failures were caused by high waters in Tug river; therefore remit deduction of \$14 40. Rep. Aug. 9, 1856.
7566	Pittsburg to Fort Smith.....	Seth J. Howell.....	594 00	2 85	Excuses received after the case was passed show that the failures of January 12 and 26, and February 28, 1856, were caused by ice and high water; therefore remit deduction of \$8 55. Reported August 9, 1856.
7566	do.....	do.....	594 00	2 85	Excuses received after the case was passed show that failures in December and January, 1856, were caused by ice and high water; therefore remit deduction of \$8 55. Reported August 9, 1856.
7577	Rockport to Camden.....	Durham & Amiss.....	2,439 00	7 82	Excuses were sent in time for failures in Jan., 1856, but were not received until the case was passed upon; therefore remit deduction of \$15 64. Rep. Aug. 9, 1856.
6802	Jacksonville to Tallahassee.....	P. A. Stockton.....	4,250 00	20 45	Postmaster at Jacksonville states that the failures were caused by storms and heavy rains, injuring the road, and rendering it impossible to carry the mails; therefore remit fine of \$43. Reported August 16, 1856.
6802	do.....	do.....	4,250 00	20 45	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$30. Reported Aug. 16, 1856.
7189	Opelika to Jacksonville..	M. Young.....	3,733 00	11 96	Deductions for failures in quarter ending March 31, 1856, were charged twice by mistake; therefore remit deduction of \$47 84. Reported August 16, 1856.
7144	Burnt Corn to Andalusia.....	A. J. Fletcher.....	545 00	2 62	Deductions for failures in April, 1856, were charged twice by mistake; therefore remit deduction of \$5 24. Reported August 16, 1856.
6004	Columbia to Calk's Ferry.....	Jas. W. T. Hays.....	165 00	1 60	Contractor makes oath that the failures were caused by high water; that the excuses were forwarded at the time, certified by the postmaster at Calk's Ferry and the ferryman; therefore remit deduction of \$3 20. Reported August 16, 1856.
4068	Fort Wayne to Cold Water.....	J. H. McMaken.....	640 00	3 07	Postmaster at Crooked creek says that his office was removed in last quarter of 1849 2½ miles from its original site, and continued in its new location until September, 1856, when it was carried back to the old site; and as the dates for proposals for carrying the mail, and execution of contract, are within the period during which the post office occupied the said new location—and the failures of contractor occurred since its removal to old location—and no order made allowing him a pro rata compensation for the supply of said post office; therefore remit fine of \$47 50. Reported August 16, 1856.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS

APPENDIX—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Remarks.
1448	Panama to Westfield.....	Polley & Farnsworth.....	\$90 00	\$0 28	Postmaster at Panama certifies that the failures were caused by heavy snows, and that the contractor made every effort to perform the trips; therefore remit fine of 60 cents. Reported August 23, 1856.
8324	Scottsville to Bowling Green.....	Paul Thacton.....	120 00	1 10	Postmaster at Scottsville certifies that the failure was caused by high waters, and that excuses were duly forwarded at the time, if not received; therefore remit deduction of \$1 10. Reported August 23, 1856.
6337	Maconto to Longstreet.....	W. M. Varnum.....	447 00	2 15	Postmaster at Traversville certifies that the failures were caused by high water; and contractor makes oath, the reason why excuses were not forwarded was absence from the State; therefore remit deduction of \$4 30. Reported Aug. 23, 1856.
6337	do.	do.	447 00	2 15	Reasons similar to the above, therefore remit deduction of \$6 45. Reported Aug. 23, 1856.
7857	Galveston to Matagorda.....	J. A. Durant.....	1,500 00	14 42	W. J. Jones makes oath that the mail was detained by heavy wind; boat remained at anchor during afternoon and night, mail delivered following morning; therefore remit deduction of \$14 42. Reported September 6, 1856.
7002	Montgomery to Mobile.....	Powell & Ellsworth.....	60,000 00	82 19	Samuel Spear makes oath that on March 13, 1856, his coach was so much out of order that six horses made but three miles in eight hours; that his lead horses fell through a bridge, detaining him one hour; thereby breaking connexion at Mobile; therefore remit deduction of \$82 19. Reported September 27, 1856.
8347	Hopkinsville to Springfield.....	E. S. Hockersmith.....	440 00	2 10	Postmaster states that the small-pox was in Hopkinsville at the time of the failures, and carrier was forbidden to go there and return; therefore remit deduction of \$24 12. Reported September 27, 1856.
8849	Keokuk to Hannibal.....	Dudding & Anderson.....	2,490 00	7 98	Postmaster certifies that the failures were caused by high water, and that he omitted stating so; therefore remit deduction of \$15 96. Reported September 27, 1856.
8477	Double Spring to Crossville.....	Adkins & Patton.....	245 00	2 37	Postmaster at Crossville gave wrong number of route; should have been No. 7488, instead of No. 8477; therefore remit deduction of \$4 74. Reported October 4, 1856.
7	Augusta to Phillips.....	Wm. Palmer.....	590 00	1 85	Contractor failing to perform service, F. V. Stewart was employed to carry the mail, who doing the best he could under the circumstances, and no complaint being made, therefore remit fine of \$4 50. Reported October 25, 1856.
5160	Pittsylvania C. H. to Martinsville.....	W. H. Taylor.....	171 00	1 64	Contract has been annulled by contract office, September 5, 1856; therefore remit \$6 56 of deduction of \$18 04. Reported October 25, 1856.
5160	do.	do.	171 00	1 64	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit \$6 56 of deduction of \$18 04. Reported October 25, 1856.
912	Vernon Depot to Tolland.....	F. D. Johnson.....	175 00	28	Contractor supposed that when the change of schedule was made increasing speed extra compensation would be allowed; that was not done; and he continued to run agreeably to original schedule; fines were imposed; contract office restored the original schedule; therefore remit fine of \$3 30. Reported November 1, 1856.
912	do.	do.	175 00	28	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$3 60. Reported Nov. 1, 1856.
6119	Laurens C. H. to Glenn Springs.....	Ward & Harvey.....	700 00	2 25	The contract office having rearranged the schedules on this route, and ordered a reduction of one weekly trip, to take effect from June 11, 1856, therefore remit deduction of \$160 38. Reported November 1, 1856.
6119	do.	do.	700 00	2 25	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$96 22. Reported November 1, 1856.

7385	Brandon to Paulding	M. S. Alexander	1,200 00	5 77	Contractor makes oath that the failures were caused by high water and bridge washing away, and that excuses were forwarded to department in legal time, duly authenticated, last of December or first of January, 1856; therefore remit deduction of \$57 70. Reported November 1, 1856.
6845	Mariana to Uchee Anna.....	Jac. Edge.....	485 00	4 66	Contractor forwards a note from postmaster at Mariana, stating that he carried all the mail the bag would hold on the 7th and 30th April, 1856; therefore remit fine of \$4. Reported November 1, 1856.
12900	Santa Fé to San Antonio.....	Geo. H. Giddings	33,500 00	1,395 60	Postmaster at Elizario certifies that the mails were sent on pack mules in February, 1855, and that carriages could not travel on account of snows, and bad weather caused the delay; therefore remit fine of \$100. Reported November 8, 1856.
12900	do.	do.	33,500 00	1,395 00	Reasons similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$100. Reported November 8, 1856.
7416	Brandon to Carthage	R. J. Edwards.....	380 00	3 65	Contractor makes oath that the failure was caused by his carrier leaving him, and could not procure another in time; would have carried it himself, but could not, on account of illness; therefore remit deduction of \$3 65. Reported December 6, 1856.
7416	do.	do.	380 00	3 65	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$3 65. Reported December 6, 1856.
9265	Vaughnsville to Delphos.....	D. A. Baker.....	108 00	1 04	Postmaster at Vaughnsville certifies that the failure was caused by a misunderstanding as to the day of the week on which the mail was to depart; therefore remit deduction of \$1 04. Reported December 6, 1856.
7851	New Orleans to Indianola.....	Harris & Morgan.....	45,000 00	.....	It appears from the contract that the company are not obliged to perform but twice a week service between New Orleans and Galveston in the months of July, August, and September; there ore remit deduction of \$3,260 92. Reported December 13, 1856.
7851	do.	do.	45,000 00	.....	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$3,260 92. Reported December 13, 1856.
6803	St. Augustine to Picolata.....	M. J. Sanchez.....	740 00	1 80	Failure was caused by the late arrival of the steamer Savannah, connecting boat; contract office changed schedule, allowing more time; therefore remit deduction of \$1 80. Reported December 27, 1856.
7751	Monroe to St. Joseph's.....	R. A. Phelps	880 00	8 46	Postmaster certifies that the failures were caused by high waters; contractor and carrier make oath that the excuses were forwarded to the department in due time; therefore remit deduction of \$59 22. Reported January 3, 1857.
7784	Pecan Grove to Monroe.....	do.....	717 60	6 90	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$42 90. Reported January 3, 1857.
12721	Canyonville to Yreka.....	J. M. Forrest.....	2,600 00	50 00	Contractor furnishes the certificates of postmasters, stating that the failure in October was caused by Indian hostilities, not safe to convey the mail; failure in December caused by high water and Indian hostilities; therefore remit deduction of \$176 92. Reported January 3, 1857.
7879	Anderson to Crockett.....	John Gaung.....	696 00	6 69	Postmaster at Anderson certifies that he reported by mistake the failures of contractor; therefore remit deduction of \$13 38. Reported January 10, 1857.
9177	Columbus to Xenia.....	President Columbus & Xenia Railroad Company.	12,375 00	9 15	John Keys, local agent, makes oath that the company ran a train regularly every Sunday during quarter ending September, 1856, carrying through mails and all mail matter offered; postmaster at Columbus confirms the statement; therefore remit the deduction of \$237 90. Reported January 21, 1857.
14533	Cincinnati to Seymour.....	President Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company.	11,125 00	8 91	The company having performed as much service as the connexions required during six months, July 1 to December 31, 1856; therefore remit deduction of \$1,112 50. Reported January 21, 1857.
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	520 00	5 00	Contractor makes oath that he was fully prepared for the service, but was prevented by the impassable condition of the roads during the months of January and February, 1856; therefore remit deduction of \$40. Reported January 24, 1857.

APPENDIX—Continued.

No.	Termini.	Contractors.	Pay.	Half trip.	Remarks.
7875	Huntsville to Marion.....	H. M. Black.....	\$520 00	\$5 00	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$35. Reported January 24, 1857.
6033	Lexington to Williamson's Mills.....	Nathaniel Harmon.....	148 00	1 42	Schedule on this route was changed and no notice given by contract office to inspection office, so the fine was made by mistake; therefore remit fine of \$1 25. Reported January 31, 1857.
6003	Columbia to Edgefield C. H.....	D. Holsonbah.....	1,974 00	6 33	Postmaster at Lexington and mail carrier certify that the failure occurred on account of the creeks being dangerous and impassable from heavy rains; therefore remit deduction of \$6 33. Reported January 21, 1857.
13252a	Terre Haute to St. Louis.....	President Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad Company.	19,550 00	15 66	President Railroad Company certifies that both daily trains, each way, in first class cars, were running and ready to convey the mails and render full service if the postmaster had made them up; therefore remit deduction of \$698. Reported January 21, 1857.
5669	Morrisville to Salisbury.....	H. S. Robard.....	806 82	2 58	It appearing from satisfactory evidence on file, that the legal excuses for failures were detained on road by severe weather; therefore remit fine of \$2 50. Reported January 21, 1857.
7555	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson.....	Legal representatives of Geo. W. Knox.	693 00	3 33	It appearing that the failures were caused by high water in the Arkansas river; therefore remit deduction of \$6 66. Reported January 21, 1857.
6334	Mount Vernon to Reidsville.....	Charles McCrimmon.....	255 00	2 45	Contractor makes oath that he was unable to cross river; ferryboat sunk, and no other conveyance; therefore remit fine of \$4 90. Reported January 21, 1857.
5038	Waterloo to Orleans.....	W. T. Weaver.....	99 00	31	Postmaster at Orleans certifies that he was mistaken about the failure; therefore remit deduction of 31 cents. Reported February 7, 1857.
5221	Fort Union to Glenawin.....	David Humphrey.....	100 00	32	Postmaster at Brems Bluff certifies that the contractor was not to blame for failure, having waited at his office for Richmond mails; therefore remit deduction of 32 cents. Reported February 7, 1857.
12900	Santa Fé to San Antonio.....	Geo. H. Giddings.....	33,500 00	1,395 83	Contractor makes oath that it was impossible to reach San Antonio in schedule time in April and June, 1855; every effort was made; cannot make the trip in less than thirty days in rainy weather; statement corroborated by Thomas S. Rogers; therefore remit fine of \$650. Reported February 21, 1857.
12900	do.....	do.....	33,500 00	1,395 83	Postmaster at San Elizario certifies that the detention of the mails was caused by severe snow-storm; roads impassable, preventing the arrival of mails in schedule time; therefore remit fine of \$100. Reported February 21, 1857.
5005	Fincastle to Blacksburg.....	Switzer & Kessler.....	140 00	1 24	Contractor files certificates of postmasters on the route that the failure was caused by heavy rains, bad roads, and sickness of carrier; therefore remit fine of 30 cents. Reported February 28, 1857.
6515	Chenuba to Colquitt.....	James E. Lee.....	550 00	5 28	The deductions should have been made from his predecessor, A. P. Cannon, contractor; therefore remit deduction of \$10 56. Reported February 28, 1857.
9194	Sunbury to Mt. Gilcad.....	James Cook.....	275 00	1 32	Postmaster at Sunbury certifies that there was a mistake in reporting failure of October 18, 1856; therefore remit fine of \$1 32. Reported February 28, 1857.
8638	Nashville to Memphis.....	A. L. Davis.....	15,000 00	.....	An order was made to curtail the route on July 30, 1856, saving 240 miles and \$7,362. Deduction of \$1,250 for month of September, 1856, was an error, it should have been \$636 50; therefore remit \$613 50 of deduction of \$1,250. Reported February 28, 1857.
8456	Nashville to Huntingdon.....	J. J. Wyley.....	5,950 00	19 07	Postmaster at Nashville excuses the failures on account of high water and failure of the cars to arrive; therefore remit fine of \$9 50. Reported March 14, 1857.

8505	Huntingdon to Salisbury.....	do.....	4,050 00	12 98	It appears that Jackson is an intermediate point, and not the end of the route; therefore remit deduction of \$25 96. Reported March 14, 1857.
7778	Shreveport to Nacodoches.....	J. and J. H. Truit.....	1,060 00	5 09	It appearing, under order October 30, that the route was curtailed, ending at Keatchie (saving 20 miles) in lieu of Shreveport, therefore remit deduction of \$10 18. Reported March 28, 1857.
5089	Sacramento City to Nevada City.....	James Birch.....	10,000 00	.....	Postmaster at San Francisco certifies that it was impossible, during 1851, to prevent carrying mail matter outside the mails, and all fines should be remitted, especially against J. Birch, who, at all times, showed a disposition to aid officers in enforcing the law, when practicable; therefore remit fine of \$100. Reported April 4, 1857.
8844	Hannibal to Paris.....	Webb & Kunkel.....	457 50	2 20	Contractor certifies that the way offices upon the route were all supplied; no complaint from postmasters on the route; that the building of the railroad caused the irregularity of the mail at Paris; therefore remit deduction of \$114 37. Reported April 4, 1857.
5614	Goldsboro' to Hookerstown.....	Blocker & Love.....	499 00	2 40	Increased distance being recognized by order of Postmaster General of January 30, 1857, and the failures occurring at Bull's Head in August and September, 1856; therefore remit fine of \$5 50. Reported April 18, 1857.
5614 929	do.....	do.....	499 00	2 40	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit fine of \$15 60. Reported April 18, 1857.
7110	New London to Stouington.....	President Citizens' Steamboat Company.	600 00	96	Service was performed March 12, 1857. Reported, by mistake, as a failure; therefore remit \$1 92 of deduction of \$103 68. Reported April 25, 1857.
	Columbiana to Talladega.....	Jno. Donahoe.....	2,400 00	3 89	Jno. Donahoe not having executed his bond May 5, 1857, the failures occurred during his predecessor's contract; therefore remit deduction of \$15 56. Reported May 2, 1857.
6514	Blakely to Bainbridge.....	A. H. McLaws.....	400 00	3 84	Jno. Johnson, mail carrier, makes oath that the failures occurred on account of high water and washing away of the bridge. Postmaster at Blakely confirms his statement; therefore remit deduction of \$11 52. Reported May 9, 1857.
8496	Knoxville to Dalton.....	President East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company.	16,500 00	11 30	It appearing that the service on this route has not suffered any detriment by the failure to perform twice daily service on Sunday, therefore remit deduction of \$146 90. Reported May 23, 1857.
8496	do.....	do.....	16,500 00	11 30	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$146 90. Reported May 23, 1857.
14515	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.....	President Jeffersonville Railroad Company.	8,925 00	7 15	It appearing that the Jeffersonville Railroad Company have and do now carry a way and a through mail, the first passing between Jeffersonville and Indianapolis under the charge of the route agent; the latter from Louisville to the northeast and west, and to Louisville from those points, and, being under charge of local agents at the several points, do not go into either the Jeffersonville or Indianapolis offices; therefore remit deduction of \$2,259 40. Reported June 6, 1857.
14515	do.....	do.....	8,925 00	7 15	Reason similar to the above; therefore remit deduction of \$1,101 10. Reported June 6, 1857.
8254	Maysville to Catlettsburg.....	R. J. A. Harrison.....	1,198 00	5 75	Contractor was at the Post Office Department; stated that his excuses for failures had been stolen from him; produced certificates from postmasters on route stating that the failures were caused by high water; therefore remit deduction of \$34 50. Reported June 6, 1857.
6069	Georgetown to Mars Bluff.....	Stuckey & Rogers.....	1,571 00	5 00	Henry Lang makes oath that his horse died, causing the failures; therefore remit \$1 of the fine. Reported June 6, 1857.
6069	do.....	do.....	1,571 00	5 00	Postmaster at Georgetown says that the failure to arrive on Jan. 1, 1857, was unavoidable; arrived next day; therefore remit deduction of \$5. Reported June 27, 1857.
7559	Danville to Fort Smith.....	Jno. B. Howell.....	999 00	3 20	W. Harris makes oath that the failure of February 15, 1857, was caused by high water, and that he forwarded said oath at the time to inspection office; therefore remit deduction of \$3 20. Reported June 27, 1857.
1145	Evans' Mills to Alexandria.....	Davis & Crossman.....	448 00	71	Agent of Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company makes oath that no mail was delivered to the contractor April 2, 1857, the route agent having failed to do so; therefore remit deduction of 71 cents. Reported June 27, 1857.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

Statement of the contingent expenses of the Navy Department.

MARCH 19, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 13, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with requirements of the twentieth section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Navy Department and its several bureaus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the bureaus of the Navy Department,
for the year ending June 30, 1857.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856. July 7	N. Y. & Washington Print. Tel. Co.	Office of the Secretary of the Navy. Message to J. C. Long, Philadelphia, 19 words from J. C. Long, Philadelphia, 20 words to T. R. Ware, Philadelphia, 15 words from T. R. Ware, Philadelphia, 4 words to H. G. S. Key, Baltimore, 2 words	\$0 50 50 50 50 30	\$2 30 50
8 12	Adams' Express Co David Campbell	Freight on package Shaking and beating 2 carpets, and putting up the same with tobacco Tobacco Shaking one passage carpet	1 50 25 1 00	
14	R. Farnham	3 gross steel pens, at \$2 2 penknives, at \$1 50 6 dozen red tape, No. 19, at 25 cents 6 dozen red tape, No. 23, at 38 cents 2 reams envelope paper, at \$3 1 silver pencil case 4 reams white laid letter paper, at \$4 1 ream despatch cap 1 Andrews' L. Lexicon 6 quart bottles record ink, at 50 cents 3 quart bottles copying ink, at 50 cents 1 pound cotton twine 1,000 extra large white official envelopes 1 4-blade penknife 2 quires folio, ruled, red and faint lines 4 reams white laid letter paper, at \$4 1.....do.....note paper	6 00 3 00 1 50 2 28 6 00 1 50 16 00 7 00 5 00 3 00 1 50 25 10 00 1 50 1 50 16 00 3 00	2 75

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

17	W. D. Wallach..... Washington City Post Office. Washington Union..... N. Y. & Washington Print. Tel. Co.	4 ounces fine sponge..... 1 dozen pen-holders..... 1,000 white letter envelopes..... 1 penknife..... 1 gold pen..... 100 extra size envelopes.....	1 00 50 4 00 1 50 2 50 4 00	98 53 39 00 6 00 30 00
23	Advertising proposals for stationery, 19½ s., w., 4 w..... Box rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856..... Advertising proposals for stationery, 16 s., 9 w., 4 w..... Message to Com. A. Taylor, New York, 20 words..... from O. H. Berryman, New York, 17 words..... to A. Bigelow, New York, 25 words..... from J. Fowler, New York, 11 words..... to A. Bigelow, New York, 14 words..... to D. B. Martin, Boston, 12 words..... from D. B. Martin, Boston, 26 words..... to J. B. Smith, Boston, 12 words..... to A. Bigelow, New York, 28 words.....	1 00 1 00 80 80 1 00 1 26 1 92 1 26 1 12	9 76 4 50 2 00	
29	Blackie & Son..... Alexander Taylor..... Magnetic Telegraph Co.....	2 divisions of the Imperial Gazetteer..... Carriage hire on business of the department..... Message to M. N. Falls, Baltimore, 8 words..... Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, New York, 2 words.....	30 80	1 10
31	Hoe Brothers & Co.....	2 yards oil cloth, at \$1..... 240 yards 4-4 matting, at 35 cents..... 24½ yards check matting, at 37 cents..... 9 pieces binding, at 50 cents..... 48 yards 6-4 cocoa matting, at \$1 12½..... 29½ square yards oil cloth, at \$1 25.....	2 00 84 00 9 10 4 50 54 00 36 67	190 27 1 00 1 55 1 25
August	Jesse F. Mann..... Magnetic Telegraph Co..... Robert Brown..... John B. Turton.....	23 00 2 62	25 62	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856. August 29	Samuel Redfern	2 brooms, at 37½ cents	\$0 75	
		2 buckets, at 50 cents	1 00	
		1 large sweeping brush	1 25	
		1 duster	31	
		2 papers tacks, at 6 cents	12	
		2 bars soap	18	
		1 box matches	62	
		1 bucket	75	
				\$4 98
September 6	N. Y. & Wash. Print. Tel. Co.	Message to S. S. Lee, Philadelphia, 17 words	50	
		Message to I. V. Fowler, New York, 13 words	80	
		Message to S. S. Lee, Philadelphia, 30 words	70	
		Message to C. Stewart, Philadelphia, 21 words	52	
		Message to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 30 words	2 20	
		Message from I. V. Fowler, New York, 4 words	80	
		Message from S. S. Lee, Philadelphia, 19 words	50	
		Message to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 26 words	1 92	
		Message to H. K. Hoff, Philadelphia, 21 words	52	
15	Magnetic Telegraph Co.	Message to commandant navy yard, Pensacola, 14 words		8 46
20	Adams' Express Co.	Freight on package		2 67
22	Magnetic Telegraph Co.	Message to Hon. S. R. Mallory, Pensacola, 18 words		75
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping for the quarter ending September 30, 1856		3 11
30	N. Y. & Wash. Print. Tel. Co.	Message from G. J. Pendergrast, New York, 24 words		62 50
		Message to Commodore C. Stewart, Philadelphia, 24 words	96	
		Message to Captain A. Bigelow, New York, 20 words	58	
		Message to Captain A. Bigelow, New York, 45 words	80	
		Message to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 13 words	1 80	
		Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 21 words	1 38	
		Message to Captain Engle, New York, 10 words	84	
		Message from Captain Engle, New York, 14 words	80	

October	30	Lindsay Muse-----	Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 4 words-----	80	12 64
		John Pettibone-----	Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 11 words-----	80	6 00
			Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 27 words-----	1 08	
			Message to S. S. Lee, Philadelphia, 25 words-----	60	
			Message from J. T. Newton, Portsmouth, 8 words-----	1 40	
	17	Magnetic Telegraph Co.----- Adams' Express Co.----- Magnetic Telegraph Co.-----	Washing towels for the quarter ending September 30, 1856-----		
			1 peck of ice per day, from November 1, 1855, to June 19, 1856, 199 days, Sundays excepted, at 12½ cents-----	24 87	
			¼ bushel ice per day, from June 20 to October 1, 1856, inclusive, 90 days, Sundays excepted, making 45 bushels, at 50 cents-----	22 50	
			Message to Purser T. R. Ware, Fredericksburg, 8 words-----		47 37
			Freight on package-----		25
	20	Magnetic Telegraph Co.----- Adams' Express Co.----- Magnetic Telegraph Co.-----	Message from G. J. Pendergrast, Boston, 30 words-----	2 20	50
			Message to Hon. J. Kelly, New York, 9 words-----	80	
			Freight on box for the department-----		3 00
			Ruling and binding 4 quires demy, Ships' Book, of sheep, at \$1 12½ per quire-----	4 50	1 12
			2 titles for same-----	50	
	25	Edward L. Savoy----- A. O. P. Nicholson-----	Ruling 1,000 summary statements, at 25 cents per 100-----	2 50	
			Printing, ruling, and binding 4 quires cap, Key to Enlistments, at 93 cents per quire-----	3 72	
			Binding in Turkey morocco 50 volumes Navy Register, at \$1 25-----	62 50	
			Binding and interleaving 6 volumes Navy Register, at \$2-----	12 00	
			6 sets tags for same, at \$1 50-----	9 00	
			Printing, ruling, and binding 8 quires medium, Commissions, at \$2 50 per quire-----	20 00	
			2 large Guard Books, at \$4-----	8 00	
			Binding 25 volumes Report Secretary Navy, at 50 cents-----	12 50	
			Ruling 1,000 summary statements, at 25 cents per 100-----	2 50	
			Binding 1 volume National Intelligencer-----	3 00	
			Printing, ruling, and binding 8 quires demy, Key to Letters Received, bound flat, at \$2 per quire-----	16 00	
			Printing, ruling, and binding 8 quires demy, Key to Letters Sent, bound flat, at \$2 per quire-----	16 00	
	29	A. O. P. Nicholson-----	2 sets tags for same, at \$2-----	4 00	
					140 72

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856. October 29	A. O. P. Nicholson—Cont'd.	Ruling and binding 6 quires, Memorandum Records of Letters, Confidential, No. 4, Russia ends and bands, at \$2 per quire.....	\$12 00	
		Ruling 960 blank receipts, at 25 cents per 100	2 40	
		Printing and binding 2 6-quire Commanders' Books, Russia ends and bands, at \$2 50 per quire	30 00	
		Lettering 3 titles on Records of Letters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 25 cents per title.....	75	
		Binding 3 volumes Naval Documents, full sheep, at \$1.....	3 00	
		Lettering 4 titles on Letter Books, at 25 cents	1 00	
		Binding 12 volumes letters, cap size and filled, half Russia, at \$3 per volume.....	36 00	
		Binding 30 volumes letters, letter size, half Russia, at \$2.....	60 00	\$181 15
30	David Campbell.....	Labor of 4 men 1½ day, scouring and cleaning passage on second floor, at \$1 per day.....	-----	6 00
31	Adams' Express Co.....	Transportation of box	-----	2 25
Nov. 3	New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co.	Message to J. T. Newton, Portsmouth, 25 words	2 20	
		to J. T. Newton, Portsmouth, 10 words	1 40	
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 5 words.....	1 20	
		from T. R. Roberts, Portsmouth, 19 words	1 76	
		to J. T. Newton, Portsmouth, 50 words.....	4 20	
		from L. D. Slamm, Boston, 51 words.....	3 67	
		to Commodore Stringham, Boston, 9 words	1 20	
		to G. R. B. Horner, Portsmouth, 8 words.....	1 40	
		from G. R. B. Horner, Portsmouth, 20 words	1 80	
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 15 words	1 35	
		to C. Stewart, Philadelphia, 14 words.....	50	
8	Daniel D. Davidson.....	1 copy Dr. Kane's Exploration.....	-----	20 68
11	Do.....	6 Almanacs	-----	5 00
25	John B. Turton	Making and putting up bulkhead in west end of passage, second floor, with walnut rail and door	-----	37
			30 00	

Dec.	29	William Cook.....	Covering the same with merino.....	2 50
	1	Joseph L. Savage..... New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co.	Painting and varnishing the same.....	3 00
			Carriage hire for business of the department.....	35 50
			1 ice-pitcher.....	1 00
			Message to R. G. Robb, Boston, 16 words.....	4 50
			from S. S. Lee, Philadelphia, 9 words.....	1 38
			to commandant, navy yard, Philadelphia, 12 words.....	50
			to commandant, navy yard, Boston, 12 words.....	50
			to commandant, navy yard, New York, 12 words.....	1 26
			to D. Hoadley, New York, 15 words.....	80
			from F. Engle, New York, 21 words.....	80
			to H. Paulding, New York, 23 words.....	84
				92
				7 00
	3	Herman Blau.....	Making velvet carpet, 53½ yards, at 12½ cents.....	6 68
			Cutting and putting down the same.....	2 75
			Making 45 yards Brussels carpet, at 10 cents.....	4 50
			Cutting and putting down the same.....	1 85
			Sewing and laying 1 velvet carpet, and removing furniture.....	3 00
			Lining door of book-case with silk.....	1 00
			Covering chair in Secretary's room.....	2 00
			Stuffing the same and varnishing.....	2 00
			Repairing Venetian blind.....	37½
			Making 4 window curtains, at \$2 50.....	10 00
			Curtain pins to each window, at 75 cents.....	3 00
			Covering 1 bell strap.....	1 50
			2 gilt cornices in chief clerk's room, at \$5 00.....	10 00
			2 curtain pins, at 75 cents.....	1 50
			Putting new cord in Venetian blind.....	75
			Covering fire screen, and varnishing the same.....	2 00
			Making 469½ yards Brussels carpet, at 10 cents.....	46 96
			Cutting and putting down 285 yards carpet in rooms, at \$1 25 for every 30 yards.....	11 87½
			Putting down 184 yards carpet in the passage.....	5 00
			Putting down 53½ yards twilled carpet, at 6 cents.....	3 18
			Transportation for all the carpets.....	2 50
			Thread to sew the same.....	3 00
			Removing furniture in 8 rooms.....	8 00
				133 42

STATEMENT—Continued.

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856.				
Dec. 8	William B. Gulick	Carriage hire on business of the department	-----	\$1 50
13	Magnetic Telegraph Co.	Message to Commodore L. Rosseau, Pensacola, 10 words	-----	2 23
22	Littell, Son & Co	Subscription to Living Age for the years 1855-'56	-----	12 00
27	Frank Jackson	Carriage hire on business of the department	-----	1 50
30	Lindsay Muse	12 President's messages	-----	75
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping for the quarter ending December 31, 1856	-----	62 50
	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels for the Secretary's office, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856	-----	
1857.				
Jan. 2	Barnes & Mitchell	45½ yards tapestry Brussels, at \$1 50	-----	6 00
	Clagett, Dodson & Co	61½ yards white silicia, at 18¾ cents	-----	68 25
		53 yards gimp, at 37½ cents	\$11 48	
		4 sets centre tassels, at \$3 50	19 88	
		8 side loops, at \$1 50	14 00	
		6 yards brockatel border, (bell pull,) at 75 cents	12 00	
		31½ yards satin lawn, at \$2	4 50	
		2 pieces binding, at 37½ cents	63 75	
			75	
	H. Blau	1 chair cushion, leather	4 00	126 36
		1 chair cushion, worsted	2 00	
	Samuel Redfern	1 sweeping brush	1 25	6 00
		2 pounds of nails	13	
		1 dozen wisps, at 12½ cents	1 50	
		2 brooms, at 50 cents	1 00	
		1 quart vinegar	6 00	
		Lamp-black	6	
		1 gross matches	1 12	
		1 wisp	25	
			-----	5 37
	Samuel Kirby	Covering large table with cloth	-----	10 00
6	Macfarlane, Fergusson & Co.	4 years' subscription to Southern Literary Messenger	-----	16 00

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

7	C. W. Boteler.....	1 bronze fender.....	8 00
		1 pair andirons.....	4 00
		2 paper baskets.....	2 00
		1 pair andirons.....	4 00
			18 00
	Magnetic Telegraph Co.....	Message to R. G. Robb, Boston, 9 words.....	1 20
		Message to Captain A. Bigelow, (repeated,) Brooklyn, 31 words.....	3 00
8	George Ogden Derth.....	Subscription to Silliman's Journal for 1856.....	-----
10	Hoe, Bro. & Co.....	53½ yards velvet carpet, at \$2.....	107 00
		1 velvet rug.....	12 00
		470½ yards tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 25.....	588 29
		6 yards red Florence silk, at 75 cents.....	4 50
		4 yards crimson plush, at \$2 25.....	9 00
		2 velvet rugs, at \$10.....	20 00
		3 velvet rugs, at \$7.....	21 00
		2 velvet rugs, at \$12.....	24 00
		1 velvet mat.....	4 50
		53½ yards twilled stair carpet, at 62½ cents.....	33 29
		14 gate mats, at \$1 37½.....	19 25
		2½ yards satin de laine, at \$2 25.....	5 25
		6 large cocoa mats, at \$4 62½.....	27 75
			875 83
12	William Jasper.....	Carriage hire on business of the department.....	1 50
13	Joseph B. Moore.....	1 dozen Thomson's transparent soap.....	1 50
31	Magnetic Telegraph Co.....	Message to Captain McCluney, Philadelphia, 17 words.....	50
		from.....do.....do.....29 words.....	68
		Do.....do.....do.....35 words.....	80
		to.....do.....do.....38 words.....	86

31	L. Murphy.....	1 leather hod.....	2 84
31	Frederick Lakemeyer.....	Hack hire on public business.....	5 50
		Do.....do.....	-----
			1 50
			1 25

February 3	John C. Rives.....	Congressional Globe and Appendix, 2d sess. 33d Congress, 2 vols., bound.....	10 00
		Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st sess. 34th Congress, do., via City P. O.	6 00
		Daily Globe, 1st session 34th Congress, by carrier.....	6 00
		Congressional Globe and Appendix, 3d session 34th Congress, P. O.....	3 00
			25 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT--Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
February				
7	Democratic Review	Subscription for the year 1857		\$3 00
7	Jesse F. Mann	Omnibus fare on business of the department		1 00
9	J. C. McIntire	1 copy of the Invasion and Capture of Washington		1 00
9	N. Y. & Wash'n Print. Tel. Co.	Message to J. D. Graham, Cleveland, 18 words	\$1 10	
		Message to J. D. Graham, Chicago, 18 words	1 89	
		Message to M. N. Falls, Baltimore, 9 words	30	
		Message from M. N. Falls, Baltimore, 1 word	30	
		Message from M. N. Falls, Baltimore, 16 words	30	
		Message from W. J. McCluney, Philadelphia, 42 words	94	
		Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 28 words	1 12	
		Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 17 words	80	
		Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 11 words	80	
		Message to W. J. McCluney, Philadelphia, 28 words	66	
		Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 28 words	1 12	
		Message to Livingston & Co., New York, 19 words	80	
				10 13
18	Jesse F. Mann	Hack hire on public business		2 06
20	Charles W. Welsh	Hack hire on business of the department		1 00
21	William B. Gulick	Hack hire on business of the department		3 00
26	Adams' Express Co	Freight on package		50
26	Parry & McMillan	Repertory of Inventions, vol. 27	8 00	
		Repertory of Inventions, vol. 28	8 00	
				16 00
March				
6	Alexander Taylor	Hack hire on business of the department		1 00
12	Philip Weaver	2 boxes Foster's pencil sharpeners, at \$1 25		2 50
13	A. O. P. Nicholson	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 4-quire Key to Enlistment Returns, at \$1 12½ per quire	4 50	
		1 set tags for same	2 00	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of deserters	50	
		Ruling and binding 2 6-quire demy General Letter Books, at \$1 50 per quire	18 00	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of enlistments	50	

		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of punishments.....	50	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of deserters arrested.....	50	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of deaths.....	50	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of transfers.....	50	
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 returns of discharges.....	50	
		Ruling 450 rec. ship returns, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 13	
		Ruling 450 enlistment blanks, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 12	
		Ruling, red and faint, 250 shipping articles, at 50 cents per 100.....	1 25	
		Enveloping 1,000 Navy Registers, paper and printing included, at \$3 per 100.....	30 00	
		Binding 3 volumes Consular Regulations, at 68 cents per volume.....	2 04	
		Binding 5 volumes Message and other documents, at \$1 per volume.....	5 00	
		Binding 50 volumes Navy Register, full morocco, at \$1 per volume.....	50 00	
		Binding 25 volumes Navy Register, interleaved, full bound, Turkey morocco, quarto edition, at \$2 50 per volume.....	62 50	
		Lettering 25 volumes letter books, at 25 cents per book.....	5 00	
		Tagging 25 volumes Navy Register, 11 tags to each volume, at \$1 50 per set.....	37 50	223 54
13	Samuel W. Jones.....	Transportation of boxes to navy yard, removing office furniture from the late Secretary's residence to that of the present Secretary, and bringing books to the department.....	-----	4 00
17	Charles W. Welsh.....	Carriage hire on business of the department.....	-----	50
24	Adams' Express Company.....	Freight on box.....	-----	75
31	Samuel Mickum.....	Horse keeping for the quarter ending March 31, 1857.....	-----	62 50
31	Magnetic Telegraph Comp'y.	Message to Lieutenant Young, New York, 24 words.....	96	
		Message to commandant navy yard, New York, 17 words.....	95	
		Message from J. De Camp, New York, 12 words.....	80	
31	Lindsay Muse.....	Washing towels for the quarter ending March 31, 1857.....	-----	2 71
15	James Kelly.....	2 coal hods, at \$1 50.....	-----	6 00
18	Joseph Shillington.....	2 volumes (1st and 2d) of Benton's Abridgment of Debates of Congress.....	-----	3 00
29	Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising proposals for stationery, 16½ squares weekly, 4 weeks.....	30 93	6 00
		Advertising proposals for stationery, 16½ squares weekly, 4 weeks.....	30 93	61 86
29	George P. Todson.....	Translating from the German documents relative to an invention and improvements in a safety apparatus for steam-boilers, by Louis Andrie, of Prussia, who places his invention at the disposal of the United States.....	-----	15 00
30	Chas. H. Middleton.....	Omnibus fare on public business.....	-----	60
8	Gales & Seaton.....	Subscription to National Intelligencer, from July 4, 1856, to July 4, 1857, 2 copies.....	-----	20 00

April

May

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857. May	9 A. O. P. Nicholson -----	Printing, ruling, and binding 4 8-quire demy letters sent and received, half Russia, at \$1 87½ per quire-----	\$60 00	
		4 sets tags for same, at \$2-----	8 00	
		Binding 4 vols. Congressional Globe, 34th Cong., 1st sess., half Russia, at \$1 25.	5 00	
	11 James H. Ferguson -----	Hack hire on business of the department-----	75	\$73 00
		Omnibus fare on business of the department-----	37	
	11 New York and Washington Print. Telegraph Company.	Message from J. C. Long, Boston, 25 words-----	1 85	1 12
		Message from J. C. Long, Boston, 25 words-----	1 85	
		Message to J. C. Long, Boston, 21 words-----	1 57	
		Message to Surgeon Blackwell, New Orleans, 7 words-----	2 30	
		Message to commandant navy yard, New York, 14 words-----	80	
		Message from W. L. Hudson, New York, 27 words-----	1 08	
		Message from S. H. Stringham, Boston, 10 words-----	1 20	
		Message to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 7 words-----	1 20	
		Message to H. Paulding, New York, 9 words-----	80	
		Message to H. Paulding, New York, 14 words-----	80	
		Message to commandant navy yard, New York, 13 words-----	80	
		Message to W. L. Hudson, New York, 11 words-----	80	
		Message to S. F. B. Morse, New York, 15 words-----	80	
		Message from H. French, Boston, 19 words-----	1 47	
		Message from T. B. Florence, Philadelphia, 6 words-----	50	
		Message from commandant navy yard, Boston, 4 words-----	1 20	
		Message from commandant navy yard, Boston, 22 words-----	88	
	19 Daniel D. Davidson-----	4th volume Irving's Life of Washington-----		19 90
30	W. M. Morrison & Co -----	1 Andrews' Digest-----	3 00	2 00
		1 Opinions of Attorneys General, volumes 6 and 7-----	6 00	
June	1 J. M. Kuehling -----	3 keys to door-locks-----		9 00
				1 50

2	Magnetic Telegraph Comp'y.	Message to Mobile, 9 words	2 23
3	do.	Message to Wilmer Shields, Natchez.	3 75
6	do.	Message to Capt. Dupont, Norfolk, 13 words.	1 03
6	do.	Message to Com. C. H. Poor, Norfolk, 9 words.	85
8	N. Y. & Washington Print. Tel. Co.	Message to G. Taylor, Brooklyn, 11 words.	80
		D. D. Porter, New York, 11 words.	80
		S. H. Stringham, Boston, 23 words	1 74
		Do. do. do. 5 words	1 20
		R. F. Pinkney, Baltimore, 22 words	32
		C. Stewart, Philadelphia, 13 words.	50
		R. F. Pinkney, Baltimore, 12 words	30
		J. C. Long, Exeter, N. H., 10 words	1 40
		J. R. Goldsborough, Philadelphia, 15 words.	50
		B. M. Dove, Baltimore, 15 words.	30
		S. H. Stringham, Boston, 15 words	1 35
		A. Taylor, New York, 8 words	80
		Message from Naval Rendezvous, New York, 9 words.	80
		B. M. Dove, Baltimore, 6 words	30
		S. H. Stringham, Boston, 6 words	1 20
13	Francis Davis	Hack hire on business of the department.	12 31
17	W. A. Harris	Ruling 4, 600 requisitions, at 25 cts. per 100	1 00
		4 large guard books, at \$2 50	11 50
		Ruling, red and faint, 450 Exhibits of Naval Appropriations, at 50 cts. per 100	10 00
		Ruling, red and faint, 100 Exhibit of Appropriations, at 50 cts	2 30
		Ruling 400 lists of discharged men, A, at 25 cts. per 100	50
		Do. do. do. do. B. do. do.	1 00
		Binding 8 volumes letters, at \$2	25
		Lettering 8 titles on letters received and sent, at 25 cts.	16 00
		Pasting enlistments, 1857, in guard book	2 00
		9 tags for Navy Register, at 25 cents.	1 00
			2 25
30	Magnetic Telegraph Co	Message to W. L. Hudson, New York, 11 words.	46 80
		L. D. Slamm, Boston, 32 words	80
		Commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, 7 words.	2 34
		T. B. Florence, Philadelphia, 16 words	95
		Do. do. do. do. 18 words.	50
		Com. L. Rosseau, Warrington, 23 words.	50
			3 66

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
June 30	Magnetic Tel. Co.—Cont'd..	Message from commandant navy yard, Philadelphia, 12 words	\$0 50	
		Message to J. S. Thrasher, New York, 6 words	80	
		Mrs. G. H. Heap, Germantown, 8 words	1 50	
		G. B. Blacknall, Norfolk, 7 words	85	
		S. F. Dupont, Philadelphia, 53 words	1 16	
		T. A. Dornin, Norfolk, 5 words	85	
		Do.....do..... 18 words	1 33	
		Commander H. French, Boston, 11 words	1 23	
		Message from F. A. Roe, Savannah, 13 words	1 51	
		Message to F. A. Roe, Savannah, 11 words	1 37	\$19 85
30	Washington Union	Subscription from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857	-----	10 00
30	Samuel Redfern	1 box patent sperm candles, 36 pounds, at 60 cts	21 60	
		2 pounds soap, at 9 cents	18	
		1 broom	38	
		1 painted tin water bucket	1 50	
		2 wisp brooms, at 25 cts., 50 cts.; 1 gross matches, \$1 12	1 62	
		6 papers tobacco, at 5 cents	30	
30	Washington City Post Office ..	Box rent from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	-----	25 58
30	J. Shillington	Vol. 3, Benton's Abridgment of the Debates in Congress	-----	6 00
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	-----	3 00
30	Lindsay Muse	Cash paid for large packages to City Post Office	-----	62 50
30	H. Blau	Washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	-----	50
1		Taking up 2 carpets	2 00	6 00
		Taking down 4 curtains and putting up 4 summer curtains, and covering chandelier	2 00	
		Covering 12 chairs, at \$1 50	18 00	
		Covering sofa	5 00	
		Covering large chair	2 50	29 50

1	David Campbell	Shaking and putting away 2 carpets	1 50
1	Robert R. Aylmer	1 gross matches	1 50
1	J. W. Thompson & Bro.	Reading lamp and tube	8 00
		Shade for same	1 50
			9 50
1	N. Y. & Washington Print. Tel. Co.	Message from S. H. Stringham, Boston, 7 words	1 20
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 12 words	1 26
		to commandant navy yard, Boston, 7 words	1 20
		to A. E. Watson, Philadelphia, 6 words	1 50
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 8 words	1 20
		to T. A. Conner, Hoboken, 6 words	1 05
		from S. H. Stringham, Boston, 6 words	1 20
		to J. W. Sanford, Philadelphia, 11 words	50
		to L. Kearny, New York, 9 words	80
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 15 words	1 35
		to J. P. McKinstry, Ypsilanti, 7 words	1 15
		from S. H. Stringham, Boston, 14 words	1 32
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 13 words	1 29
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 13 words	1 29
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 5 words	1 20
		to commandant navy yard, Philadelphia, 19 words	50
		to R. F. Pinkney, Baltimore, 21 words	31
		to S. H. Stringham, Boston, 14 words	1 32
		to L. D. Slamm, Boston, 7 words	1 20
			19 84
3	Gales & Seaton	Advertising proposals for stationery	33 75
9	King & Burchell	1 dozen Thompson's washing compound	1 25
		4 dozen glycerine soap	50
		2 papers Windsor soap	62
			2 37
13	John P. Heiss	Advertising proposals for stationery, once a week, 4 weeks	24 62
22	Adams' Express Company	Freight on box	1 25
24	W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for stationery, 19 s., w., 4 w.	38 00
			3, 285 55

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total
<i>Bureau of Yards and Decks.</i>				
1856.				
July	H. Blau.....	Repairs and making new leather-covered cushions for two chairs	-----	\$6 00
8	Gales & Seaton	Subscription to National Intelligencer, from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1856.	-----	10 00
14	R. Farnham	14 ream note paper, at \$3	\$4 50	
		Envelopes	50	
		1 quire letter paper	25	
		2 reams O. & H's superior foolscap, at \$3	6 00	
		2 reams O. & H's superior laid letter paper, at \$4	8 00	
		500 buff document envelopes	2 50	
		500 buff letter envelopes	1 50	
		2 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at \$1	2 00	
		2 reams despatch foolscap, at \$7	14 00	
		3 reams note paper, at \$3	9 00	
		500 note envelopes	75	
		1 dozen memorandum books	1 94	
		1 dozen black sand	38	
		1 dozen pen-holders	50	
		4 reams copying paper, at \$2	8 00	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		1 gross wax matches	75	
		2 gross steel pens	4 00	
		Towels	3 08	
				70 65
August	Washington City Post Office.	Box rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856	-----	6 00
14	Hoe, Brother & Co.....	80 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ matting, at 35 cents	28 00	
		46 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards $\frac{1}{2}$ matting, at 45 cents	21 04	
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards oil cloth, at \$1 25	3 20	
		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards oil cloth, at \$1 25	10 42	
				62 66
Septemb'r 23	J. M. Young.....	Amount paid Adams' Express, freight on box	-----	1 12
24	A. O. P. Nicholson.....	3 titles, at 25 cents	75	

		Printing, ruling, and binding 1 2-quire demy book, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, at \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	3 25
		Ruling 960 blank requisitions, at 25 cents per 100 -----	2 40
		24 guard books, cap, at \$1 25 -----	36 00
		Ruling, red and faint, 480 semi-monthly abstracts, at 50 cents per 100 -----	2 40
		Ruling, stitching, and binding 100 books, furniture received, on hand, &c., at 10 cents each -----	10 00
		Indexing 1 book and 9 title tags -----	2 00
		Ruling, red and faint, 480 sheets, monthly abstracts of contingents, at 50 cents per 100 -----	2 40
		Arranging and binding 9 volumes Timber Agencies, $\frac{1}{2}$ morocco, at \$3 -----	27 00
		Arranging and binding 8 volumes Store Returns, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at \$6 -----	48 00
		Binding 1 volume Estimates, $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey -----	75
		Binding 1 volume Schedule of Materials, $\frac{1}{2}$ morocco -----	3 00
		Arranging and binding, on guards, 3 volumes Estimates 1856 and 1857, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, at \$4 per volume -----	12 00
		10 tags for same, at 25 cents -----	2 50
		2 tags Memphis and Sackett's Harbor -----	50
		Ruling, red and faint, 500 monthly returns, at 50 cents per 100 -----	2 50
		-----	155 45
		-----	3 00
October 30	James H. Ferguson -----	Washing towels, for quarter ending September 30, 1856 -----	
29	A. O. P. Nicholson -----	Ruling and binding 1 2-quires, cap, key to records, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quire -----	1 25
		Ruling and binding 1 6-quires, demy, Letters to Commandants, No. 13, Rus- sia ends, at \$1 50 per quire -----	9 00
		10 title tags for same, at 25 cents -----	2 50
		Ruling and binding 1 6-quires, demy, No. 5, miscellaneous, Russia ends and bands, at \$1 50 per quire -----	9 00
		Ruling and binding 2 4-quires, cap, minutes, Nos. 16 and 17, half Russia, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -----	5 00
		Binding 1 volume Secretary's Report -----	75
		Binding 2 volumes Laws of the United States, full sheep -----	2 00
		-----	29 50
Novemb'r 18	H. Blau -----	Making 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Brussels carpet, at 10 cents -----	5 55
		Cutting and laying -----	2 30
		Thread and transportation -----	75
		Removing furniture -----	1 00
		2 white linen blinds -----	5 00
		-----	14 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856.				
Novemb'r 21	Charles Hunt	Cash paid for telegraph to Frankfort, Maine.	\$1 60	
		Cash paid for telegraph to Woodruff & Beach, Conn.	1 23	
		Cash paid for telegraph to navy yard, Philadelphia.	62	
		Cash paid for telegraph to navy agent, Baltimore.	30	
		Cash paid for telegraph to navy yard, Warrington, Fla.	1 66	
				\$5 41
December 30	W. G. Bitner	Fitting bell with spring, cranks, and tassel.		5 00
31	James H. Ferguson	Washing towels, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856.		3 00
31	Joseph Gawler	Repairing chair.	1 00	
		Covering and repairing table.	3 50	
		Repairing chair and making seat.	3 00	
		Painting and repairing desk.	4 00	
		Repairing and covering table.	3 00	
				14 50
1857.				
January 2	George Donn	1 chair for entry.		2 50
2	King & Burchell	2 slop buckets, at \$1 87½.	3 75	
		1 broom.	31	
		1 dusting brush.	50	
				4 56
3	Noell & Boyd	Making medallion carpet and border, 56 yards, at 20 cents.	11 20	
		Putting down same.	1 50	
		Altering and putting down carpet in room No. 12.	1 50	
				14 20
11	N. Y. & Wash. Print. Tel. Co.	Message to A. Bigelow, New York, 17 words.		80
10	Hoe, Bro. & Co.	55½ yards tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 25.		69 06
29	James Kelly	Bottom to bucket.	25	
		2 coal hods, at \$1 25.	2 50	
				2 75
March 12	Phillip Weaver	1 dozen patent pencil sharpeners.		1 25
12	A. O. P. Nicholson	Ruling 460 semi-monthly abstracts, at 25 cents per 100.	1 15	
		Ruling 460 miscellaneous contracts, at 25 cents per 100.	1 15	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856.	R. Farnham—Continued.....	3 bottles copying ink.....	\$1 50	
July 14		32 yards tracing cloth, at 50 cents.....	16 00	
		2 cards pens.....	50	
		500 white letter envelopes.....	2 00	
		500 buff official envelopes.....	2 50	
		1 ream wrapping paper.....	50	
		Sponge, &c.....	50	
		1 penknife.....	1 50	
		1 ream amber note paper.....	1 50	
		3 reams despatch cap, at \$7.....	21	
		1 ream letter paper.....	4 00	
		1 bottle mucilage.....	38	
		12 papers black sand.....	50	
		1 4-blade penknife.....	1 50	
		1 gross pens.....	2 00	
		1 dozen carmine ink.....	3 00	
				\$73 38
17	Washington City Post Office.....	Box-rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856.....		6 00
21	Clagett, Dodson & Co.....	40 yards matting, at 35 cents.....	14 00	
		34 yards oil cloth, at \$1 25.....	4 69	
				18 69
26	J. P. McCorkle.....	Cash paid for message to T. A. Hunt, Cold Spring, 19 words.....		1 23
30	A. O. P. Nicholson.....	Making 1 title.....	25	
		Binding 1 vol. Maury's Sailing Directions.....	1 25	
		Lettering 5 vols. Trip Bills, 2 titles each, at 50 cents.....	2 50	
		Ruling and binding 1 6-quire, demy, Letters to Foundries.....	9 00	
		4 tags for same.....	1 00	
		Ruling 960 money requisitions, at 25 cents per 100.....	2 40	
		Ruling, red and faint, 480 monthly statement of contracts, at 50 cents.....	2 40	
		Ruling, red and faint, 960 exhibits, at 50 cents per 100.....	4 80	
		36 Guard Books, cap, at \$1 25 per vol.....	54 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
May 9	A. O. P. Nicholson	Binding 24 folio post Guard Books, at \$1 50	\$36 00	
		Ruling 920 blank bills, at 25 cents per 100	2 30	
		Binding 1 vol. Estimates, 1857-'58	3 00	
		10 tags for same	2 50	
		Ruling and binding 2 6-quire, cap, Journals, full sheep, at 75 cents per quire	9 00	
		Lettering 34 Log Books, 3 titles each, at 25 cents each title	25 50	
		Binding 4 volumes Log Books, at \$2	8 00	
		Ruling and binding 2 6-quire, demy, Letters to Commandants, Nos. 8 and 9,		
		Russia ends and bands, at \$1 50 per quire	18 00	
		18 title tags for same, at 25 cents	4 50	\$108 80
June 13	Washington Union	Subscription from August 29, 1855, to August 29, 1856		10 00
June 23	Taylor & Maury	Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1856	1 25	
		4 Congressional Directories	1 50	
		200 white envelopes	1 00	
		2 Congressional Directories	75	
		4 dozen red tape	2 00	
		250 white envelopes	1 50	
		Penknife	1 67	
		250 buff official envelopes	1 25	
		250 white envelopes	1 25	
		1 ream wrapping paper	75	
		4 dozen extra pencils	6 00	
		1 extra large sable brush	1 50	
		1 smaller ditto	37	
		Penknife	1 67	
		Ivory folder	38	
		100 quills	1 00	
		1 eraser	25	
		1 dozen pen-holders	75	
		Penknife	1 68	

2 boxes steel pens.....	4 00
Inkstand	62
1 pair scissors, extra.....	75
6 rolls silk tape.....	1 00
2 dozen drawing pencils, No. 2	3 00
Gold pen and holder	2 00
300 letter envelopes.....	1 20
1 ream letter paper	3 50
1 quire red blotting paper.....	37
1 box steel pens	2 00
1 packet extra thick congressional note paper.....	1 50
10 packets extra thick note envelopes.....	1 50
Blank book	75
4 ream Bath letter paper.....	1 75
3 quires red blotting paper	1 12
1 ream wrapping paper	1 75
4 Congressional Directories.....	1 50
2 penknives.....	3 34
1 dozen cakes soap.....	1 50
1 extra gold pen and extension holder	2 00
500 official adhesive envelopes.....	2 25
500 letter adhesive envelopes.....	2 00
500 note ditto.....	2 00
2 boxes pens	4 00
2 dozen pencils, at \$1 50.....	3 00
1 dozen pen-holders, assorted.....	1 00
4 ream Bath paper	1 75
1 ream thick wrapping paper	75
12 cakes soap	1 50
1 ream letter paper	3 50
2 packets note paper, at 75 cents.....	1 50
10 pieces black rubber, at 15 cents.....	1 50
Gold pen and holder	2 00
3 reams extra large thick cap, ruled to pattern.....	22 50
500 extra buff official envelopes.....	2 25
1 dozen pencil sharpeners	1 25
6 boxes sand, at 20 cents.....	1 20
Pearl penknife.....	1 67
1 large bottle mucilage, metallic top	75

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857. June 23	Taylor & Maury—Continued	1 ream letter paper	\$3 50	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	\$123 54
30	Henry Neal	Washing towels, for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	-----	3 00
30	Washington City Post Office	Box-rent, from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	-----	6 00
30	Clagett, Dodson & Co	1 dozen towels and hemming	-----	4 00
30	W. P. S. Sanger	1 photograph likeness of the late Commodore Morris	-----	10 50
				691 99
1856. July 14	R. Farnham	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.		
		6 bottles copying ink, at 50 cents	1 50	
		7 reams 1st class letter paper, at \$4	28 00	
		1 ream blue despatch cap paper	7 00	
		1 brush	12	
		2 whips	75	
		3 quarts sand, at 10 cents	30	
		1 cup	13	
		1 piece sponge	38	
		1 ream white laid cap paper	1 50	
		1 do	2 00	
		1 record book	1 88	
		1 gross steel pens	2 00	
		500 white official envelopes	3 00	
		500 do	2 00	
		1 dozen white rubber	1 00	
		1 ivory folder	25	
		1 eraser	17	
		1 ruler	8	

2 gross pens	4 00
1 dozen mouth glue	50
1 ream white laid letter paper	4 00
1 do do note do	1 50
3 dozen Faber's pencils, at \$1	3 00
1 washbasin	1 00
6 four-blade penknives, at \$1 50	9 00
100 white laid letter envelopes	40
2 reams copying paper, at \$2	4 00
100 white official envelopes	60
Box rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856	
Message to Captain Bigelow, New York, 19 words	80
Message to H. G. S. Key, Baltimore, 17 words	30
Message to H. G. S. Key, Baltimore, 7 words	30
Message to Commodore S. H. Stringham, Boston, 15 words	1 35
Purchasing and making 1 dozen towels	
Washing towels, for the quarter ending September 30, 1856	
Message to Commodore C. Stewart, Philadelphia, 10 words	50
Message to Commodore S. H. Stringham, Boston, 16 words	1 38
Message to Commodore S. H. Stringham, Boston, 12 words	1 26
Message to Commodore S. H. Stringham, Boston, 18 words	1 44
Ruling and binding 1 4-quire medium book, N. Y. No. 2, Russia ends and bands, at \$2 per quire	8 00
Ruling 480 banks reservation bills, at 25 cents per 100	1 20
Ruling 6, 640 banks contract bills, at 25 cents per 100	16 60
Ruling and binding 1 5-quire, cap, Minutes No. 1. half Russia, at 62½ cents per quire	3 12
Ruling and binding 1 4-quire, demy, Receipts and Expenditures Navy Yards, vol. 2, full sheep, at \$1 50 per quire	6 00
Binding 1 copy of Secretary's Report, 1855	75
Repairing and lettering Secretary's Report, 1854	25
1 dozen soap	1 50
4 dozen matches, at 25 cents	1 00
Case for matches	50
22 Thomas C. Byrnes	35 92
17 Washington City Post Office	
31 Magnetic Telegraph Co.	
10 John Simms	
30 do	
31 Magnetic Telegraph Co.	
1 A. O. P. Nicholson	
22 Thomas C. Byrnes	
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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1856. Dec. 31	John Simms	Washing towels, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856	-----	\$3 00
1857. Jan. 2	H. Blau	Trimming 4 Venitian blinds, at \$3	-----	12 00
7	R. Farnham	Volume 6 Opinions of Attorneys General	\$3 00	
		Volume 5 Opinions of Attorneys General, in exchange	1 50	
13	James Gaither	76 file boards, at 5 cents each	-----	4 50
29	William A. Elliott	Cash paid for bottoms for chairs	2 25	3 80
		Cash paid for freight on box from New York	1 00	
4	L. J. Middleton	1 peck of ice, daily, from April 30 to June 23, 47 days, at 50 cents per bushel.	2 93	3 25
		1 1/4 peck, daily, from June 24 to October 31, 113 days, at 50 cents per bushel.	17 50	
		1 peck, daily, from November 1 to December 31, 52 days, at 50 cents per bushel	6 50	
28	Washington Union	Subscription, from March 1, 1856, to March 1, 1857	-----	26 93
12	Philip Weaver	1 dozen pencil sharpeners	-----	10 00
13	A. O. P. Nicholson	Ruling 460 semi-monthly reports, at 25 cents per 100	1 15	1 25
		Ruling and binding 1 6-quire double cap requisition book, at \$1 12 1/2 per quire	6 75	
31	John Simms	Washing towels, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857	-----	7 90
31	Magnetic Telegraph Co.	Message to Captain A. Bigelow, New York, 16 words	80	3 00
		Message to Captain A. Bigelow, New York, 18 words	80	
		Message from Alfred Day, Philadelphia, 30 words	92	
		Message from H. S. Crabbe, Philadelphia, 8 words	62	
		Message to Alfred Day, Philadelphia, 9 words	50	
		Message to Com. S. H. Stringham, Boston, 15 words	1 35	
		Message to commandant navy yard, New York, 4 words	95	
April 15	Wm. M. Morrison & Co.	Andrew's Digest of the Opinions of Attorneys General United States	-----	5 94
			-----	3 00

May	19	Daniel D. Davidson.....	4th volume Irving's Life of Washington .....	.....	2 00
June	30	Washington City Post Office.....	Box rent, from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857 .....	.....	6 00
	30	John Simms.....	Washing towels, for the quarter ending June 30, 1857.....	.....	3 00
July	11	John B. Turton	Fixing castor on chair	37	
			Repairing chair	75	
			Repairing large chair	1 25	
			Altering top of box	38	
			Making new box.....	75	
			Making box for books, rough.....	75	
			Making box for packing books, dressed.....	1 25	
			Making 2 packing boxes.....	2 50	
					8 00
					242 88
<i>Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.</i>					
1856.	14	R. Farnham	2 reams copying paper, at \$2	4 00	
July			1 dozen Faber's pencils	1 00	
			2 boxes wafers, at 12½ cts.....	25	
			2 reams sup. white laid letter paper, at \$4.....	8 00	
			1 ream buff envelope paper	3 00	
			1,000 buff official envelopes	5 00	
			Printing the same.....	2 50	
			1 bottle carmine ink.....	25	
			2 quires mourning note paper	50	
			50 mourning envelopes	38	
			5 quires extra thin letter paper	1 00	
			6 pen-holders.....	36	
			1 pound sealing wax.....	1 50	
			6 dozen red tape, No. 25, at 38 cts.....	2 28	
			2 sticks black wax	20	
			1 ream note paper	3 00	
			4 ream note paper	75	
			1 gross steel pens	2 00	
			2 reams blue letter paper, at \$4.....	8 00	
			2 reams white letter paper, at \$4.....	8 00	
					51 97
					6 00
	14	Washington City Post Office.....	Box rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856.....	.....	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total
1856.				
Sept. 30	David Rich	Washing towels, for the quarter ending September 30, 1856.....	-----	\$3 00
Oct. 6	Thomas Burns.....	2 dozen friction matches	-----	50
29	A. O. P. Nicholson	Printing and binding 2 6-quire, demy, invoice books, Nos. 10 and 11, Russia ends and bands, at \$1 50	\$18 00	
		Printing and binding 1 6-quire, demy, letters to contractors, Russia ends and bands, at \$1 50 per quire.....	9 00	
		Binding 1 volume contracts, 1856-'57	2 00	
		Binding 7 volumes purser's books in paper, at 25 cts.....	1 75	
		Binding 3 volumes purser's books, $\frac{1}{4}$ Russia, at \$1 50 per volume.....	4 50	
				35 25
Dec. 31	David Rich	Washing towels, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856.....	-----	3 00
31	Joseph Gawler	Covering and varnishing table	1 00	
		Restuffing chair cushion.....	1 00	
		Repairing lock.....	25	
		Repairing chair.....	25	
		Repairing chair.....	50	
				3 00
1857.				
Jan. 2	Samuel Redfern	1 soap tray	50	
		Castile soap	1 31	
		2 dusting brushes.....	1 25	
		2 brooms	75	
		3 hearth brooms.....	50	
		1 pound patent candles	60	
				4 41
21	L. J. Middleton	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck ice, daily, from January 1 to August 13, 193 days, at 50 cts. per bushel.	12 06	
		1 peck, daily, from August 14 to December 31, at 50 cts. per bushel.....	15 12	
March 11	C. Kummer	1 writing desk.....	6 00	27 18
		Covering desk with cloth	6 00	12 00

No.	Particulars	Amount	Total
11	New York Shipping & Commercial List.		7 00
12	A. O. P. Nicholson		
31	David Rich		45 00
16	William M. Morrison & Co		3 00
30	C. Alexander		3 00
	Subscription, from February 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857		
	Ruling 1,500 invoice of expenditures, at 25 cents per 100	3 75	
	Ruling 1,000 invoice of receipts, at 25 cents per 100	2 50	
	Binding 5 volumes pursers' books, at \$4	20 00	
	Ruling and binding 2 6-quire, demy, journals, J. and K., full Russia, at \$1 50	18 00	
	Binding 1 volume Navy Register, 1856	75	
	Washing towels, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857		
	1 copy Andrews' Digest		
	Printing 1,000 envelopes	2 50	
	Printing 100 envelopes	50	
	Printing 2 quires blank contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet	2 00	
	Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	12 00	
	1 token presswork, extra	2 00	
	Printing 2 quires blank contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet	2 00	
	Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	12 00	
	1 token extra presswork	2 00	
	Reprinting 2 quires blank contracts, (with an alteration,) foolscap, 3 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet	2 00	
	Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	12 00	
	1 token presswork, extra	2 00	
	Printing 10 quires blanks, enclosing notice of contract, at \$1 per quire for quarto post of 1 page	10 00	
	Printing 500 envelopes	2 00	
	Printing 10 gross clerks' requisitions, 2 on a sheet, quarto post, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet	10 00	
	1 token extra presswork on above	2 00	
	Printing 100 envelopes	50	
	Printing 4 quires circulars, regulations to be observed by pursers, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire	2 00	
	Printing 2 quires circulars relative to supply of tobacco, for quarto post, 1 on a sheet, at 50 cents per quire	1 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857. April 30	C. Alexander—Continued --	Printing 4 quires blank contracts for tobacco, foolscap, 2 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet.....	\$4 00	
		Composition on 1 page of same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	6 00	
		And 1 token extra presswork.....	2 00	
		Printing 10 quires blanks, enclosing contracts, at \$1 per quire for quarto post, 1 page on a sheet	10 00	
		Printing 10 quires blanks, enclosing notice of contracts, at \$1 per quire for quarto post, 1 page on a sheet.....	10 00	
		Printing 10 quires blanks, notification of acceptance, at \$1 per quire for quarto post, 1 page on a sheet.....	10 00	
		Printing 10 quires blanks relative to publishing advertisements, at \$1 per quire for quarto post, 1 page on a sheet.....	10 00	
		Printing 18 quires blanks, offers for navy supplies, foolscap, 2 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet.....	18 00	
		Composition on 1 page of same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	6 00	
		And 2 tokens extra presswork	4 00	
		Printing 12 quires blank proposals for small stores, foolscap, 2 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet.....	12 00	
		Composition on 1 page of same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	6 00	
		And 2 tokens extra presswork	4 00	
		Printing 20 quires blank miscellaneous contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet.....	20 00	
		Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	12 00	
		And 2 tokens extra presswork	4 00	
		Printing 12 copies labels for pigeon holes.....	75	
		Arranging and half binding in sheep, with marble paper sides, 1 volume newspapers, lettered Daily Union, 1852	3 00	

Faint ruling 1,000 copies requisitions -----	5 00
Ruling 350 copies blank requisitions, quarto post -----	1 50
Half binding, in sheep, 1 document, Report of Secretary of Navy, 1854, for Mr. Fillebrown's room -----	75
Pasting on file boards 6 labels of proposals for 1856 -----	25
Reprinting 2 quires blank contracts for navy pork, with an alteration, foolscap, 3 pages, at \$1 per quire for 1 page on a sheet -----	2 00
Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems -----	12 00
And 1 token presswork, extra -----	2 00
Printing 4 quires blank contracts for navy butter, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	2 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token extra presswork -----	12 00
Printing 20 quires blank offers for supplies, foolscap. 2 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	2 00
Composition on 1 page same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 2 tokens presswork -----	10 00
Printing 10 quires blank offers for small stores, foolscap, 2 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	6 00
Composition on 1 page same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork -----	4 00
Printing 5 quires blank contracts for biscuit, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	5 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	6 00
Printing 5 quires blank contracts for whiskey, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	2 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	2 50
Reprinting 5 quires blank contracts for biscuit, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	12 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	2 00
Printing 10 quires blank miscellaneous contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	2 50
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	12 00
Printing 10 quires blank miscellaneous contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	2 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	5 00
Printing 10 quires blank miscellaneous contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet -----	12 00
Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems. 1 token presswork, extra -----	2 00
April 30 C. Alexander -----	\$243 75

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857. April 30	C. Alexander—Continued --	Printing 12 quires circulars, at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per quire for quarto post.....	\$0 03	\$134 03
		Printing 5 quires blank contracts for flour, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.....	2 50	
		Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems.	12 00	
		1 token presswork, extra.....	2 00	
30	Geo. S. Gideon.....	Printing 10 quires blanks relative to publishing advertisements, at 50 cents per quire for quarto post.....	5 00	
		Printing 1,000 envelopes.....	2 50	
		Printing 4 quires blank contracts for navy pork, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.....	2 00	
		Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems.....	12 00	
		1 token extra presswork.....	2 00	
		Printing 4 quires blank contracts for navy beef, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.....	2 00	
		Composition on 2 pages of same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems.....	12 00	
		1 token extra presswork.....	2 00	
		Printing 500 envelopes.....	1 25	
		Printing 10 quires monthly return of provision, clothing, and small stores, 1 page quarto post, at 50 cents per quire.....	5 00	
		Printing 20 quires blank offers for supplies, foolscap, 2 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.....	10 00	
		Composition on 1 page of same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems.....	6 00	
		2 tokens extra presswork.....	4 00	
		Printing 1,000 envelopes.....	2 50	
		Printing 20 quires blank miscellaneous contracts, foolscap, 3 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.....	10 00	
		Composition on 2 pages same, extra, containing 6,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems.	12 00	

	2 tokens extra presswork	4 00	113 25
	Printing 12 quires blank proposals for small stores, foolscap, 2 pages, at 50 cents per quire for one page on a sheet.	6 00	3 37
	Composition on 1 page of same, extra, containing 3,000 ems, at \$2 per 1,000 ems	6 00	2 00
	2 tokens extra presswork	4 00	
	Printing 24 sets of labels for pigeon holes	3 00	
30	David Rich		
22	D. D. Davidson		
23	Taylor & Maury		
	Making 27 towels, at 12 1/2 cents each	1 50	
	To 4th volume Life of Washington	1 67	
	4 Congress Directories	2 00	
	7 penknives	75	
	Box steel pens	1 50	
	1 pound gum	1 67	
	1 dozen Faber's pencils	3 34	
	Penknife	3 00	
	2 penknives	75	
	6 bottles copying ink	1 67	
	2 Congressional Directories, 2d edition	3 34	
	Penknife	3 00	
	Gunter's scale	1 67	
	1/2 ream Bath paper, ruled	75	
	Extra shell penknife	2 25	
	Glass jar of mucilage, with top and brush	2 50	
	2 dozen pencils	1 00	
	2 gross pens	3 00	
	Parallel ruler	4 00	
	1 ream envelope paper	1 00	
	2 reams large ruled note	3 00	
	Bottle mucilage	5 50	
	1 gross pens	50	
	1 dozen pen-holders	2 00	
	1 ream cap, marginal lines	75	
	Penknife	6 00	
	2 reams copying paper	1 67	
	100 quills	2 00	
	2 bottles carmine ink	1 00	
	3 reams letter paper, \$10 50 ; 1 penknife, \$1 67	50	
		12 17	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
June 26	Franck Taylor	To American Almanac for 1857, and binding	-----	\$1 50
30	Washington City Post Office	To box rent, from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	-----	6 00
30	David Rich	Washing towels, for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	-----	3 00
30	Samuel Redfern	1 pound nails	\$0 03	
		1 pound candles	60	
		1 piece towels	3 62	
		Cotton and tape	22	
		1 pound Castile soap	25	
			-----	4 72
				783 37
1856.				
July 14	R. Farnham	<i>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.</i>		
		3 reams 1st class letter paper, at \$4	12 00	
		1 gross Hurts & Son's pens	2 00	
		1 blank book	75	
		500 extra large buff official envelopes	3 50	
		1 ream buff envelopes, extra size	5 00	
		1 pound sealing wax	1 50	
		1 quart black ink	50	
		1 dozen Faber's pencils	1 00	
		1 ream copying paper	1 00	
		1 bottle gum and brushes	38	
		1 ream letter paper	1 00	
		1 inkstand	38	
		1 pearl handle penknife	1 75	
		500 buff letter envelopes	1 50	
		250 white letter envelopes, at 40 cents	1 00	
June 30	Washington City Post Office	Box rent, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856	-----	33 26
			-----	6 00

Sept.	30	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, for quarter ending September 30, 1856	3 00
Oct.	3	John Pettibone	4 peck of ice per day, from February 9 to October 1, 1856, for use of bureau, 201 days, excluding Sundays, at 6 cents per day	12 06
Dec.	31	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, for the bureau, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856	3 00
1857.				
Jan.	9	Washington Union	Subscription to the Washington Union, from August 15, 1855, to August 15, 1856	10 00
April	1	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857	3 00
	1	Joseph L. Savage	2 buckets, at 25 cents	50
			1 bucket	62
May	15	Wm. M. Morrison	1 copy of Andrews' Digest	1 12
	1	Joseph Gawler	Repairing 5 chairs	3 00
			Making bookcase	18 00
	13	A. O. P. Nicholson	Ruling 960 accounts L, 25 cents per 100	21 00
			Ruling 480 blank accounts	2 40
			Binding 1 volume press copies	1 20
			Binding 1 volume Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	2 00
			Binding 1 volume Officers, (not) Medical	2 00
			Binding 1 volume Medical Times	2 00
			Binding 1 volume Medical Examiner	50
			Binding and stitching 150 copies Medical Returns, at \$3 per 100	68
			Ruling and binding 1 6-quire demy, \$1 50 per quire	4 50
			Binding 4 volumes letters, at \$2	9 00
			Binding 1 volume press copies	8 00
			Binding 1 volume Medical Times	2 00
			Binding 1 volume letter cap	50
			Binding 1 volume Medical Sciences	2 00
			Ruling 500 reports of sick, at 25 cents	1 00
			Ruling 120 meteorological blanks	1 25
				50
June	17	A. O. P. Nicholson	Binding 1 volume Medical Examiner, (vol. 13,) half morocco	39 33
			Binding 1 volume Virginia Medical Journal, (vol. 6,) half morocco	75
			Ruling 460 blank quarterly reports of sick, at 25 cents per 100	75
			Ruling, red and faint, 200 mo. exhibits, at 50 cents per 100	1 15
			Binding 1 volume letters, surgeons and assistant surgeons, (No. 1, vol. 1,) half Russia	1 00
			Binding 1 volume letters, (copies,) January to June, 1856, half morocco	2 00
				2 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
June 17	A. O. P. Nicholson—Cont'd.	Binding 1 volume Medical Times.....	\$0 75	
		Binding 1 volume letters, vol. 2, No. 2.....	2 00	
		Binding 1 volume letters, vol. 3, No. 3.....	2 00	
		Binding 1 volume Medical Examiner.....	75	
		Binding 1 volume Virginia Medical Journals.....	75	
		Binding 1 volume Medical Times.....	75	
		Ruling and binding 2 6-quire demy letter books, at \$1 50 per quire.....	18 00	
		Binding 1 demy guard book.....	2 00	
		Binding 1 cap guard book.....	1 50	
		Binding 1 volume report of laboratory, New York, full sheep.....	2 00	
		Binding 2 volumes miscellaneous letters, at \$2.....	4 00	
		Binding 1 volume press letters.....	2 00	
		Binding 1 volume quarterly report of sick.....	2 00	
				\$46 15
May 4	Taylor & Maury	1 ream consular cap.....	3 00	
		2 boxes pens.....	4 00	
		5 quires very thin letter paper.....	1 25	
		1 ream ruled note.....	1 37	
		1 ream gilt note.....	1 00	
		Penknife.....	1 67	
		1 ream letter paper.....	3 50	
		500 official envelopes.....	2 50	
		1 ream Mann's copying paper.....	1 00	
		Penknife.....	1 67	
		Large bottle copying ink.....	50	
		1 pound sealing wax.....	1 50	
		1 pound gum arabic.....	75	
		2 brooms.....	75	
		500 envelopes.....	2 50	
		1 pound sealing wax.....	1 50	
		1 box fine buff envelopes.....	2 50	

June	30	Post office, Washington city	
	30	Marsh B. Clark	
		Box rent, from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	68 80
		Washing towels, for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	6 00
			3 00
			258 72
		1 box fine white envelopes	2 50
		Griffith's Formulary	3 00
		2 reams letter paper	7 00
		1 gross pens	2 00
		Box steel pens	2 00
		100 quills	1 00
		Congressional Directory	38
		Ivory paper folder, extra	1 00
		1 ream envelope paper	3 00
		1 quart bottle ink	40
		1 American Almanac, bound	1 25
		Large bottle mucilage, metallic top	78
		5 gross large wrapping paper	3 75
		1 box sealing wax	1 50
		1 box wafers	50
		6 bottles carmine ink	1 50
		2 packages extra English note paper, at \$1 50	3 00
		5 packages extra English envelopes, at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	94
		3 sheets Bristol board	37
		2 bundles tape	2 00

RECAPITULATION.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy	\$3,285 55
Bureau of Yards and Docks	599 05
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography	691 99
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair	242 88
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	783 37
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	258 72
	5,861 56

DES MOINES RAPIDS.

MARCH 19, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*A report furnishing information in relation to the improvement of the
Des Moines Rapids.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 10, 1858.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of January last, calling for information in relation to the improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication of the colonel of the corps of topographical engineers, enclosing the report of the agent in charge of the work, to whom the subject was referred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR, *Speaker House of Representatives.*

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, March 10, 1858.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th January, 1858, calling for information in relation to the improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, I have the honor of transmitting herewith a copy of the report of John G. Floyd, esq., the agent in charge of that work, furnishing the information called for.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, *March 2, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the enclosed report in answer to the following resolutions of the House of Representatives:

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House the amount of money unexpended and remaining applicable to the improvement of the Lower, or Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, and the amount heretofore expended thereon. Also,

“1. The number of yards of rock excavation required to carry out the plan of that improvement.

“2. The number of yards removed each year since the work commenced.

“3. The dangers of further delay, and ultimate inadequacy and hazard that will attend the navigation of the proposed channel when completed.

“4. The expediency of adopting a slack water canal, with suitable locks along the Iowa shore, as a substitute for the plan at present pursued, and that this matter be, at the discretion of the Secretary, referred to the topographical engineers, and such civil engineers as he may judge proper.”

The amount “remaining unexpended and applicable to the improvement” of the rapids is about \$175,000. The amount “heretofore expended thereon” is about \$144,848 10. This includes large expenditures made in preparation and machinery now on hand for the prosecution of the work. Number of yards of rock excavation required to carry out the plan of improvement is 81,905, which gives a channel 200 feet wide and four feet deep at low water.

Statement showing the amount unexpended and applicable to the improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, on the 1st January, 1858, the amount heretofore expended thereon, the number of cubic yards of rock excavation required to carry out the plan of that improvement, and the number of yards removed each year since the work commenced.

In what year removed.	Number of cubic yards removed each year since the work commenced.	Amount expended for improving the Des Moines rapids.	Cubic yards of excavation required to complete the plan of improvement.		Amount available on the 1st of January, 1858, for improving the Des Moines rapids.
			For a channel 100 feet wide and 4 feet deep.	For a channel 200 feet wide and 4 feet deep.	
1838	318	\$29,028 32	-----	-----	\$181,283 29
1839	1,027	18,924 98	-----	-----	-----
1854	2,760	24,548 80	21,981	89,353	-----
1855	845	9,314 15	-----	-----	-----
1856	2,197	18,892 75	-----	-----	-----
1857	1,646	47,370 90	†7,448	7,448	-----
Total .	8,793	148,079, 90	14,533	81,905	181,283 29

* Quantity estimated by Lieut. Warren.—(See H. Rep. Doc. No. 104, 1st session 33d Congress.

† Quantity subsequently excavated deducted.

The amount shown to have been expended in 1857 embraced an

expenditure of about \$20,000 for machinery for the further prosecution of the work.

Answers to questions 3 and 4.

1st. The dangers of further delay form one distinct proposition, and are admitted on all hands; the improvement should be carried on at once.

2d. The immediate relief which the improvement of the natural channel affords to the navigation requires that this plan should be prosecuted, no matter what may be the most perfect plan that could be adopted; for this channel is the one now used, and is only obstructed in *places*, and every portion of obstruction judiciously removed is of *immediate* benefit; on the contrary, the shore *improvement*, which would occupy, under the most favorable circumstances, ten or twelve years to complete, and would be of no *use* until it was completed.

4th. The natural channel cleared out has been considered adequate and sufficiently safe for navigation by all government engineers who have examined the subject, and the nature of the improvement is such that it can at all times be gradually enlarged to suit the exigencies and requirements of commerce, even fifty years hence; which will be far different from now.

In this comparison the slack water navigation would have to be constructed to suit the future requirements; or else, after the lapse of fifty years, it would have to be *entirely* re-constructed and enlarged, as in the case of the Louisville canal.

Also, in considering "the expediency of adopting a slack water canal as a substitute for the plan at present pursued," the probable cost of the two works would be an important matter. The highest estimate yet made for the channel improvement is one million of dollars. Lieutenant Warren estimates for the cost of the channel improvement—the one now pursued—\$893,530; and for a shore channel along the Iowa side by excavating rock from the bed of the river, \$4,195,170. There has been no survey ever made by any officer of government for a canal on the Iowa shore, which is essential to arrive at the probable cost.

If a canal were made, it should be made to suit the requirements of navigation, and should extend the whole length of the rapids, so as to allow the boats to escape the rapids entirely. Such a canal, I think it fair to say, would not cost less than one million and a half dollars; it would besides require constant repairs and attendance, say \$25,000 annually; it would also be a constant tax upon the commerce. The channel would be free and require no repairs.

Another important consideration for the government is, that the place indicated for the canal is preoccupied. It is the property of an incorporated company, known as the "Navigation and Hydraulic Company."

5th. If the War Department is not convinced of the "ultimate" adequacy of the plan proposed for the improvement of the navigation by enlarging and clearing out the natural channel, it might perhaps be well, to set the question at rest, to appoint a board of experienced engineers to make a thorough examination and report.

This board to consist of two officers of the corps of topographical engineers, one of whom to act as secretary, and one civil engineer.

To defray the expenses of this board an appropriation of \$6,000 is required, as the money now appropriated is not available for such a purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. FLOYD,
United States Agent.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Engineers.

LIGHTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AND CAPITOL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN REFERENCE TO

Appropriations for lighting the President's House and the Capitol.

MARCH 19, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 13, 1858.

SIR: I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior requesting an appropriation of forty-three thousand dollars (\$43,000) in lieu of thirty-three thousand dollars (\$33,000,) the amount named in the estimates heretofore submitted as the sum required "for lighting the President's house and Capitol," &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, and for the same objects to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the present fiscal year the sum of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 11, 1858.

SIR: For reasons assigned in the enclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Public Buildings to this department, dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to request that the following estimates of appropriations may be submitted to Congress, to wit:

"For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them and around the executive offices, Pennsylvania avenue, and Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, *forty-three thousand dol-*

lars, in lieu of thirty-three thousand dollars, the amount named on page 46 of the estimates heretofore submitted, as the sum required for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859, and for the same objects to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the present fiscal year, five thousand dollars."

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
February 26, 1858.

SIR: I have received a letter from Joseph F. Brown, secretary of the Washington Gas Light Company stating that he had presented to Captain Meigs bills for gas consumed in the Capitol extension for the months of December and January last, amounting to \$1,450 75, of which sum Captain Meigs is only willing to pay \$650, leaving a balance of \$790 75, which the company expects me to pay.

The appropriation for the current year was made in the fall of 1856, when there was not any prospect of the extension being ready for occupancy for legislative purposes; and, therefore, the cost of lighting that portion of the building was not included in the estimate, and for the same reason it was not included in the estimate for the next fiscal year. I cannot, of course, pay out of the present appropriation, the bill for lighting the extension, as I should not be able to continue the lighting of the Capitol, President's house, Pennsylvania avenue, &c., which alone were contemplated in the appropriation. I have no data upon which to make a reliable estimate of the cost of lighting the two extensions.

I am informed that there are 1,260 burners, besides 14,000 or 15,000 jets above the glass ceiling in the new representative hall. These jets are merely used to ignite the burners, and are then shut off. The 1,260 burners will average 8 feet of gas per hour each; or a total of 10,080 cubic feet per hour, at a cost of \$35 10. In addition, all the offices, halls, passages, committee rooms, &c., are profusely supplied with gas burners and of course will consume an enormous quantity of gas. The gas consumed last month in the old Capitol, President's house, President's square, Lafayette square, and from the navy yard to Georgetown, on Pennsylvania avenue, amounted, all told, to \$1,976 12. During the same period, I am informed, the gas consumed in the Capitol extension *alone* amounted to \$1,000.

If you determine that I should pay for lighting the extension, I respectfully suggest that you ask for an appropriation of \$5,000 additional for the current year, and \$10,000 additional for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. BLAKE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

The report of John Claiborne, esq., on the consumption of cotton in Europe.

MARCH 23, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of John Claiborne, esq., the special agent appointed by the Commissioner of Patents to collect and report information upon the consumption of cotton in Europe.

Annexed to that portion of the report which relates to Bremen will be found a memoir upon the consumption of cotton in the Zoll Verein, for which the department is indebted to the courtesy of Doctor Schleiden, minister resident from the Free and Hanseatic Republic of Bremen.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
March 19, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to the clause in the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, and to enable the Commissioner of

Patents to collect and report information in relation to the consumption of cotton in the several countries of the world, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of John Claiborne, the agent appointed to collect the cotton statistics of Europe under the clause in said act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 11, 1857.

SIR: A recent appropriation having been made by Congress "to enable the Commissioner of Patents to collect and report information in relation to the consumption of cotton in the several countries of the world," you have been selected to aid in carrying out the objects of that appropriation.

To render the desired information more reliable and complete, it has been judged expedient that you should visit different portions of Europe; and, as it is important that the result of your investigations should be laid before Congress at an early day of its next session, it will be necessary that you should commence your labors with the least possible delay.

Time will not permit you to visit all the countries in the world where cotton is consumed, nor would such a course be expedient if it were practicable. You will probably be able to extend your personal observations to the most important points in England, France, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, and perhaps some of the other countries of Europe. You will here find sources of information extending to all quarters of the globe, and which will be sufficient to satisfy the present expectations of Congress.

Though the *consumption* of cotton abroad is the great subject of inquiry, your attention should not be limited too narrowly to that one point. It is evidently the intention of Congress to ascertain all facts which have a bearing, either directly or indirectly, upon that matter. The ultimate design is to benefit the cotton producing and cotton manufacturing interest of the United States.

Whatever will tend to this end is a subject of practical importance, and is recommended to your earnest and careful attention.

The traffic in this commodity, its manufacture, and even its production in foreign countries, have a bearing upon its consumption, either present or prospective, and all facts relating to any of these matters will be within the proper scope of your inquiries.

Perhaps the clearest and most intelligible course of investigation will be suggested by an attempt to trace a bale of cotton from the time it leaves the plantation of the producer till it reaches the hands of the ultimate consumer. Every mile by which this route can be shortened, every obstacle which can be removed or avoided, every cent of expense

which can be saved, are advantages the benefits of which will be shared between the two individuals who stand at the extremes of this line of transit, and will cause not only an augmentation in the price of the raw material, but will create a larger consumption, and thus call for a larger supply of the commodity.

This, and subjects naturally connected therewith, will suggest all material inquiries which will be necessary in order to satisfy the objects of the appropriation.

In carrying out the general design thus intimated your own judgment and sagacity will be chiefly relied upon.

It is impossible to mark out with precision, beforehand, all the details of an investigation where the ascertainment of one fact will often suggest others and render them material, where unexpected items of information will frequently present themselves, and where those which were anticipated will often be found to be beyond reach. It is thought proper, however, to specify, with greater particularity, some points and suggestions which have been already referred to in a more general manner.

The following points are, therefore, presented, as proper guides for your attention and inquiry, and as embracing chiefly, if not entirely, the grounds you are expected to examine.

1. Ascertain the amount of cotton consumed in the manufactories of each city, district, or country, either in Europe, or any other portion of the earth where cotton is manufactured; the amount of capital invested in such manufacturing establishments; the number of looms and spindles; the number of hands employed, and the average rate of wages paid to the employés. Aggregate results for each country or district are desirable, as far as practicable.

2. The immediate sources from whence these establishments actually procure their raw material; the nearest seaport where they might be furnished direct from the United States, and the diminution of cost which might be effected by any change in the course of trade.

3. If direct trade were established, what are the commodities we should receive in exchange. Would this be sufficient in amount to furnish adequate return freights for the vessels employed in the transportation of cotton.

4. What proportion of the supplies furnished to these establishments is in the shape of yarn, and what in the shape of raw cotton. Ascertain the price of each, in order to show what profit is made by the manufacturer of the yarn.

5. What is the quality, grade, or number of the yarn principally used, and is it such as could be produced by the unskilled labor on plantations, or in the southern cities.

6. To what countries do the manufacturers of Europe generally send their yarns and goods, and what diminution of expense would result from manufacturing or spinning in our own country, and shipping direct to those countries.

7. What duties are levied on cotton or yarn respectively; their effect on the consumption of each; the feasibility of procuring their remission or modification, and the probable effect on consumption of such remission.

8. What are the agencies in each country which are now tending either to advance or check the consumption of cotton.

9. What new modes of applying cotton to the use of man are now in use in Europe; to what extent is it used for mixing with wool in making cloths, cordage, or for any other purpose.

10. What proportion of the cotton goods consumed in each country is imported, and what supplied at home.

11. Examine the subject in its financial aspect; inquire how, in the actual operations of commerce, a merchant could have his orders for cotton executed, and pay therefor at the ports of exportation. Examine also into the nature and course of exchange operations that would thus arise, and the practicability of avoiding the necessity of English or French banking credits.

12. Direct some attention to the subject of the production of cotton in foreign countries, with a view of ascertaining whether our planters may apprehend any formidable competition from any such source; what are the obstacles in the way of such foreign production, and are they such as are likely to be removed hereafter.

It is not intended in the suggestion of the foregoing points to limit you rigidly by them. They are intended to aid, and not restrain investigation. Any other matters which may suggest themselves to your mind, calculated to promote the general object in view, should be made the subjects of inquiry. Nor is it supposed that upon each and all of the heads above enumerated full and explicit information can be obtained. Where this is found impracticable, or very inconvenient, time should not be wasted in fruitless searches.

You will keep this department constantly informed of your movements, and by what channel of communication you are to be addressed, in case further directions or suggestions be thought expedient.

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of Interior.

JOHN CLAIRBORNE, Esq.

REPORT.

To the Hon. Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents :

SIR : Congress having, at its last session, made an appropriation for the collection, under the direction of your bureau, of statistical information as to the consumption of cotton in the various countries of the world, the undersigned received from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior the appointment as agent to carry out the intention of the legislative department.

It was soon recognized that the amount of the appropriation was wholly inadequate to the investigation of the subject, in the manner and to the extent warranted by its importance, in either the agricultural or commercial point of view ; and, under these circumstances, I was directed to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to France and other continental countries of Europe, and, with all practical despatch, collect as much information as it might be in my power to do previous to the re-assembling of Congress.

On my arrival at Paris, about the beginning of June last, I called upon the Hon. John Y. Mason, the minister of the United States to the French empire, and made known the object of my visit. He received me most cordially, and, throughout my stay in Europe, manifested the warmest desire to forward the object of the investigation by procuring for me facilities, not only in France, but elsewhere. Mr. Alexander Vattermare, agent of the patent office at Paris, also cheerfully aided me, and was the means of procuring for me much valuable information, not only at the capital, but in the manufacturing districts of Mulhouse.

Below will be found the results of the investigation, so far as it has been carried on, under the head of the countries visited. On no point is the information obtained so full and detailed as it might have been made under more favorable circumstances, or as it should be for the proper understanding of the subject, while, on some points of the instructions, it has been wholly impracticable, from want of time, to procure any reliable information.

This cause prevented an examination into the amount of consumption and the condition of cotton manufacture in Holland, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Spain, which last country has, during the past few years, required a largely increased supply of our cotton for the spinning mills of Catalonia.

FRANCE.

France ranks next after Great Britain in the quantity and value of the cotton wool consumed, while the variety of articles into which it is fabricated is much greater. In the taste and beauty of her tissues she justly claims the first place among modern nations. Her mills

send forth every description of cotton goods—from the common calicoes of Rouen to the richly figured muslins of Mulhouse, the gossamer tulles of Saint Quentin, and the exquisite tarlatanes of Tarare.

Scarcely sixty years have passed away since the first attempts at cotton spinning were made at Paris, at a period, too, when the first French revolution was about to shake the country to its centre, to overthrow the old political system, to convulse society, and to affect for a time, at least, most injuriously all the material interests connected with it. The progress of this new industry was, therefore, but slow for a considerable number of years after it was first planted.

From Paris cotton spinning spread rather gradually towards the departments of the north and east. According to Moreau de Jonnès, (*Statistics of the Industry of France; Paris, 1856,*) the first mule jenny used in France was imported from England into Ghent, (recently acquired by the French arms,) by the Brothers Bauwen, and presented to the first consul.

The first cotton spinning in the department of the east, of which Mulhouse is now the central point, and which embraces portions of ancient Lorraine and Alsace, was in the establishment of Wesserling, in the year 1803, and specimens of yarn spun, either by hand or by the mule jenny, were exhibited at the *Exposition* of 1806; from which date it was recognized as “one of the established ‘industries’ of the country, and the fabrication of cotton rapidly became one of the leading interests, rivalling in its importance and value, in the commercial movements, that of the cereals.”

In 1816, the kilogramme of raw cotton was, as stated by Moreau de Jonnès, worth six francs, or about \$1 12; and in 1851 it had diminished to 1 franc and 50 centimes, or about 28 cents, “and four times the quantity of cotton fabrics can be had for the same sum of money, while the proportion of 5 kilogrammes, or 11 pounds of cotton to every five inhabitants, had increased to 2 kilogrammes, or $4\frac{2}{5}$ pounds to each inhabitant; or, in its manufactured state, was sufficient to have furnished every inhabitant of the country with 18 metres, or about 20 yards of ordinary calico.”

With respect to its cotton manufactures, France may be considered as divided into three great groups or districts, although there are many spinneries, weaving, bleaching or other establishments, not within the limits of either. These groups or “circles,” as they are generally called by the French manufacturers, or merchants, are: Normandy, of which Rouen is the centre; the east, with Mulhouse; and the northeast, with its cities of Saint Quentin, Roubaix and Lille. Each of these circles has its reputation for the production of particular descriptions of fabrics or tissues; thus Rouen is famed for the coarser styles and low prices, and is called the workshop of the poor; Mulhouse is famed for its *Indiennes* and its printed muslins, unrivalled, it is said, for beauty and richness of texture and coloring, and the taste displayed in their designs, by those of any other fabrication; Saint Quentin sends out the finest descriptions of tulles, organdies, &c.; while Lille and Valenciennes are the seats of the lace manufactories.

Tarare, near Lyons, has of late years sent into the Parisian markets

the most beautiful and costly tarlatanes and embroideries, in the latter respect rivalling the renowned fabrics of St. Gall and Appenzell, in Switzerland; and Calais is following fast in the footsteps of Nottingham, in the production of bobbinets, and that description of laces for which the latter city has so long enjoyed a high degree of celebrity.

It was not in my power to obtain precise details of the establishment and progress of cotton manufacture in any of the above named circles save that of the east; and these are owing to the courtesy of Mr. Emile Dolfus, president of the Industrial Society of Mulhouse, who furnished me with a copy of his very valuable and interesting *notes*, read before that body in the months of November and December, 1856, and which show, on every page, that they are the result of the most careful and conscientious study and examination into the subject.

After cotton spinning was introduced in 1803, it remained nearly stationary until 1809-'10, when it began to increase in importance, and water power was first substituted for hand labor; the use of steam not being known until 1812, in the mill of Messrs. Dolfus, Meig & Co. The next five years brought with them wars, invasions, and political changes and excitements, which affected injuriously all kinds of industry. Between 1818 and 1825, prosperity had returned, and new and numerous establishments had been erected and put in operation; commercial derangements in 1828, and the revolution in 1830, had in turn, their disastrous influence, which was again felt by the money crisis of 1837, and 1842-'43. Since 1851, the march has been rapid, and the business has met with its fair share of success and profit until the crisis of the present year, 1857, came on, under which it will have to share the suffering undergone by all manufacturing interests throughout Europe and America; a suffering which will, in all probability, be but temporary, to be succeeded by a long course of prosperity for them all.

Cotton weaving began in this circle, at Mulhouse, in 1746, the first articles manufactured being *Indiennes*, the thread used being spun by hand, those spun by machinery not coming into use until more than half a century afterwards, in the year 1800; and the flying shuttle being first employed in 1805. Shortly after this latter period the importation of cotton tissues into France was prohibited; a policy which has been maintained to the present day, amid all changes of government, and to even a modification of which the mill owners, with the rarest exceptions, manifest a stubborn spirit of opposition.

Weaving made as much progress, undergoing the same occasional and temporary reverses, as spinning and other branches of cotton manufacture; it extended gradually from the department of Haut Rhin into the other five which composed the circle, the mill owners generally adopting with readiness all new inventions in that branch, and the old system of hand looms disappeared before power looms, worked by water or steam, until in 1856, of the total number of looms in the district, forty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine, (42,329) there were 33,472 power, and only 10,859 hand.

Cotton printing was established in Alsace at Mulhouse at the same

time as weaving, and shortly attained to that reputation for the quality of its products which it has ever since enjoyed.

In connexion with many of the printing establishments are those for bleaching and dressing goods. The extensive establishment of Dolfus, Meig & Co., at Mulhouse, combines all the processes which the raw material undergoes from the time it reaches the mill doors until it is despatched to market; and within its walls one may witness spinning, weaving, plain and figured, bleaching, (by a process considered by many superior to any elsewhere to be found,) dyeing and printing, (both by block and cylinders,) dressing and packing for market. Its chief is Mr. Jean Dolfus, who not only received your agent with much politeness, but manifested great interest in the subjects of his inquiry, and a disposition to afford him all possible information in its various branches.

According to Mr. Emile Dolfus, in the publication above alluded to, there are now in the circle of the east, which comprises the departments of Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, La Haute Saône, Doubs, Les Vosges, and La Meurthe, 109 spinneries, worked, 74 by steam and 97 by water, with an aggregate horse power of 8,199. These establishments have a total of 1,498,440 spindles for ordinary yarns, and 16,886 for twist, which makes the proportion of 183 to each unit of horse power; or if, as Mr. Dolfus remarks, it is considered that many of the steam engines are only auxiliary to water, which is subject to changes in its force and volume, the proportion will be really somewhat less.

The general proportion of spindles for ordinary numbers of yarns, 27-29 for warp, and 36-38 for woof, is from 180 to 200 for each unit of horse power.

The spindles were used as follows:

For waste and numbers under 20.....	75,000
Ordinary numbers 24 to 40, warp or woof.....	1,000,000
Numbers between 40 and 70.....	75,000
Fine numbers from 70 to 200.....	350,000

The productions of yarns was 44,000,000 pounds, equal in value to \$13,020,000, or 37 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents the pound.

The number of workmen employed by these establishments was 29,995; the wages paid, as I was informed by a mill owner, an average of three francs for men; for women two francs; and for boys and girls from twenty centimes to one franc, per day.

Mr. Dolfus estimates the annual cost of spinning, per spindle, at an average of 35 francs, or \$6 51. He also gives a table of the prices of raw cotton at Mulhouse since the year 1811, when it was 14 francs 85 centimes the kilo, or about \$1 33 cents the pound, to 1856, when it had fallen to the average of 2.02 francs the kilo, or 12 cents the pound, for the classifications used in spinning ordinary yarns.

In 1811, the average price of the yarns at Mulhouse (27-29 warp and 36-38 woof) was 25 francs 61 centimes the kilo, or about \$2 33 the pound, from which it had fallen, in 1856, to three francs the kilo, or 23 cents the pound.

The number of weaving mills in the circle in 1856 is placed at 136, employing 37,897 hands, of whom 25,104 are engaged on power, and

the remainder on hand looms. The production of cloths had increased from two million pieces of 130 million of metres, or 140,833,333 yards, to two and a half million pieces, of a total of 250 million metres, or 270,833,333 yards.

It had almost doubled during the last decade, and its value was set down at 100 million of francs or 18,600,000 dollars; the average price for ordinary calicoes in the Mulhouse market, which in 1835 was 77½ centimes, or near 14 cents the metre, had fallen to 39 centimes, or near eight cents.

There were 25 printing mills, employing 10,400 hands, printing 51,900,000 metres of stuffs (or 56,225,000 yards) of the value of 51,500,000 francs, or \$9,579,000.

Mr. Dolfus thus sums up the condition of the cotton manufacture in the circle in 1856, as regards capital invested and the ordinary expenses of working, &c., francs being reduced into American dollars. The entire number of hands employed being 78,812, and the motive power that of 14,323 horses :

Spinning, at a mean average of \$6 51 per spindle, for 1,513,306 spindles, say.....	\$9,750,746
Weaving, by mechanism, at \$139 50 the loom, of which there were 33,472.....	4,670,340
Weaving, by hand, at \$22 32 each, for 10,875 looms, buildings and machinery included	231,800
Printing	2,418,000
Bleaching and dressing.....	372,000
 Total	 17,442,886

These establishments had cost at least 29,760,000 dollars; the wages yearly paid to their hands amounted to 6,596,000 dollars; and the annual value of all their different productions, amounted to forty-one millions, four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, (\$41,478,000.)

By far the greater portion of cotton-wool consumed in the circle of Mulhouse is of American growth, and "middling" to "middling fair" qualities; there is some Sea Island and Egyptian also used; but Brazilian, East Indian or other growths are but little known. Nearly the whole of the raw material goes *via* Havre, and thence by railway. Fuel is scarce and dear, the coal which is used being brought from Burgundy, along the canal which connects the Rhone and the Rhine, or from Coblenz, on the latter stream. Under the most favorable circumstances it is said to cost three times as much as in England. Labor is, however, abundant; and while they admit that they can never rival England in ordinary and cheap cotton fabrics, and must depend upon the superior quality, taste and elegance of their fabrics, for a profitable market, the Mulhouse mill-owners are, as a general thing, well pleased with their business and the profits which it affords.

It is to be regretted that there has not as yet appeared in the circle of Rouen any one who, like Mr. Dolfus, at Mulhouse, is the historian

and statistician of its great manufacturing interests, as it is certainly well worthy, in extent and importance of the effort.

In his very interesting and instructive volume, *L'Industrie contemporaine, ses caracteres et ses progres chez les differents peuples du monde*, Paris, 1856—(Contemporaneous Industry, its characteristics and progress among the different people of the world)—M. Audiganne says of the Normand Group, that if the number of spindles and the amount of raw material which they require, be considered, it is the first in France; as out of the seventy to seventy-two millions of kilogrammes which France consumes, they absorb about thirty millions; and of the five millions of spindles, which he estimates as the actual total in the country, it has between one and a half and two millions, though as regards the value of its products it does not preserve this relative position. While its fabrics are almost exclusively of the heavier and coarse qualities, at low prices, Rouen also manufactures for Algeria a species of very superior bleached cloth, which is in great respect for *burnouses*, &c., among the Arab population. It has also given the trade name of *Rouennaises* to those fabrics of its mills which are composed of yarn dyed before it is woven, the hues of which are often mingled in odd and striking contrast.

The circle of Rouen is composed of the departments of La Seine Inférieure, L' Eure, and Orne.

To the vice president and secretary of the chamber of commerce of the city I am under great obligations for their kindness, and the facilities for obtaining information which they afforded me.

The consumption for the year 1857, of this circle, was estimated at 140,000 bales, of 220 kilogrammes each, or 67,000,000 pounds, of which 15,000 bales, of not over 300 pounds, or the total weight of four and a half million pounds of Surats, &c., was included.

Very little Algerian or Egyptian is consumed, and that of other growths does not seem to be known, or at least asked for, in the market.

Rouen is one of the two points on the continent, at which there was to my mind any evidence of an increase in the consumption of East Indian cotton, and its use for spinning unmixed with the longer stapled and finer qualities of the United States, or other crops. The other point was at Ghent; and at both the reason assigned was, the very high price of American cotton, which compelled the spinners to look for other supplies.

The qualities of American (United States) cottons principally in demand at Rouen are "middlings" and "good middlings;" the waste upon which, for "middling," is 4 to 5 per cent.; on "ordinary," 6 to 7; and in "low ordinary," from 7 to 11 per cent. Of the East Indian cottons, from Bombay, the waste is generally 20 per cent. greater than that of the corresponding classifications of American; the Madras cottons are, however, of better quality than those from Bombay.

In this circle the yarns spun range in numbers between 4 and 36, the bulk of them being, according to a leading spinner, No. 26; the average price for that quality is 3 francs 60 centimes the kilo, or about 22 cents the pound.

It is claimed for the French yarn that it is ten per cent. superior to that

spun in England. The chief export of yarn from Rouen is of No. 20, for warps, which goes to Germany. The wages paid average 3 francs per day for men, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs for women and girls. The proportion of the hands employed is two females to one male, and the length of the working day, as at Mulhouse, is 12 hours.

The following tables are derived from a publication of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Statistics of the Maritime Commerce, and the Exportations of Tissues of Cotton and of Wool from the port of Rouen, during the year 1855. Rouen: 1856."

Comparative table of the Tissues of Cotton despatched from the custom at Rouen, either by sea or land, during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. Kilogrammes reduced to pounds.

Description of tissues.	Quantities exported to the colonies in—		
	1853.	1854.	1855.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Rouenneries	855,496	718,947	943,182
Indiennes	788,452	704,846	776,987
Handkerchiefs	5,584	12,648	86,277
Calicoes	5,912,275	5,864,773	7,288,877
Total	7,561,807	7,301,214	9,995,323

In the above are not included the cotton yarns exported, which amounted, in 1853, to 82,244 pounds; in 1854, to 69,980 pounds; in 1855, to 69,705 pounds.

Quantities exported to foreign countries.

Description of tissues.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Rouenneries	226,666	259,510	357,577
Indiennes	334,290	234,087	283,050
Handkerchiefs	16,969	12,597	58,014
Calicoes	23,235	11,589	74,098
Total	601,160	517,783	772,739

Totals for colonies and foreign countries.

Description of tissues.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Rouenneries	1,782,142	978,457	1,300,759
Indiennes	1,122,741	939,013	1,060,037
Handkerchiefs	22,552	22,245	144,291
Calicoes	5,937,509	5,876,363	7,362,978
Total	8,864,944	7,816,078	9,868,065

Of these exportations, there came to the United States, in the year 1853, 55,748 pounds; in 1854, 47,828 pounds; and in 1855, 69,179 pounds; the values not being given.

The mills in Brittany, like those of Normandy, supply only the lower numbers of yarns and cheap stuffs; those of French Flanders, on the contrary, turn out the finest and most costly description of tulles, blondes, and gauzes, and it is there that is consumed almost the entire importation of our sea-island cottons. It has not been long since the artisans of Tarare began to send into market those exquisitely fine and beautiful fabrics of cotton which have won the admiration of all who behold them. In cotton embroideries Tarare produces articles "quite equal to the best Swiss in fineness, suppleness, and finish; and superior to them in the chasteness and beauty of their patterns." The perfection of the skill and taste they display in the finer and more costly styles of cotton stuffs may be appreciated from the fact, as stated by M. Audiganne, that when the society of churchwardens of Nancy desired to present an embroidered robe to the Empress Eugenie, they procured it to be made at Tarare, the threads being number 480, and the amount of raw cotton used for it being half a kilogramme, or one and one-tenth pounds. If, says M. Audiganne, the thread used for this robe, and coming from so small an amount of material, had been extended in a line, it would have reached 480 kilometres, or 120 leagues. This distance is nearly equal to 291 English miles.

But by far the greater portion of the yarn spun and woven in France is of the numbers running from 12 to 80, the use of any above the latter being considered as exceptional; as a matter of economy in their operations, the mill owners regard the spinning of 50 kilogrammes of cotton into the finer numbers, as requiring as much labor as to turn from 700 to 800 kilogrammes into the lower ones. Up to the year 1834, the importation of yarns was prohibited; and since that date the relaxation of the policy only operates in favor of those above No. 143, the duty upon which is regulated by weight.

Of late years the production of yarns in France has not only sufficed for home consumption, but has also been exported in considerable quantities to other countries.

M. Moreau de Jonnès, in his late very valuable work, "*La Statistique de L'Industrie de la France*," (Statistics of French Industry,) has a chapter on cotton which abounds in interesting facts and speculations. After giving a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of the manufacture in France, the author proceeds to show its influence upon the industrial and commercial wealth of the country, as it at present exists. According to this high authority, the value of the production of cotton tissues, and its relation to the population, was, in the year 1812, 176,000,000 of francs, or \$32,736,000, being 6 francs, or \$1 12, to each inhabitant; while in 1850 it was 334,000,000 of francs, or \$62,124,000, being 10 francs to each inhabitant. By the census of 1851, the population of France was 35,783,170. Says M. de Jonnès, p. 76, "The 62,000,000 (kilogrammes) imported for the spinneries, being transformed into tissues and other fabrics, worth at least 334,000,000 of francs, the industry of our manufactures quintuples

the value of the raw material, and augments it four times; or, in other words, gives it an increased value of 250,000,000 of francs." Estimating the total consumption by Great Britain, Continental Europe, and the United States, at the time he was writing, (probably 1855,) at the round sum of 502,000,000 kilogrammes, or 1,104,400,000 pounds, he says: "At 1 fr. 50 centimes (the kilogramme) here is a value of 753,000,000 (or \$140,058,000.) If the raw material should be everywhere quintupled, as in France, the annual industrial production of cotton would be near 4,000,000."

"Certainly, when Columbus remarked at the Lucayas a bush with mallow flowers, the seeds of which were enveloped in a silky down, he did not anticipate that *there* was a treasure far more precious than the gold mines of Cibao, and that it would have been better for him to have put the Indians to planting cotton, than to digging into the auriferous hills of Hayti, which were to become their tombs."

M. de Jonnès gives tabular statements as to each branch of cotton manufacture in France, which are embodied herein as well worthy your attention. For convenience sake, the French weights and values have been reduced to our own standards. His estimate of the number of spindles is considerably below that of several other authorities—M. Audiganne placing the number at 5,000,000.

COTTON SPINNING.

Number of mills.....	566
Communes in which they are found.....	275
Their consumption of raw material, (lbs.).....	138,226,000
Value of the same.....	\$17,519,756
Quantity of cotton spun, waste not included, (lbs.).....	127,600,000
Total value of the yarn spun.....	\$27,379,200
Number of hands employed.....	63,064
(of whom, 22,807 men, at 37 cents; 23,531 women, at 19 cents; and 16,726 children, at 10 cents per day.)	
Raw material per centum.....	.65
Salaries, general expenses, and profits, do.....	.35

NOTE.—The rate of wages given here is at least one-third below those which, I was informed by proprietors, were paid at Mulhouse and Rouen. They had probably risen meanwhile.

Summary of the value of the general production of cotton tissues.

Cotton tissues.	No. of establishments.	Value of raw material, (cotton yarn.)	Value of productions.
Cotton, pure.....	1,484	\$18,385,082	\$30,448,200
Cotton, open work.....	46	1,004,400	2,697,000
Cotton, mixed.....	195	6,942,450	10,387,914
	1,725	26,321,932	43,533,114
Subordinate articles.....	11	288,114	395,623
Total.....	1,736	26,610,046	43,928,737
Accessories to unmixed tissues.....	287	10,977,714	15,427,148
Accessories to mixed.....	17	807,612	1,755,282
Total.....	304	11,785,326	17,182,430
General total.....	2,040	38,395,372	61,111,167
No. of spinneries.....	566		
	2,606		

Number of workmen and machines.

Cotton tissues.	Hands.	Looms.
Cotton, pure.....	145,474	92,623
Cotton, open work.....	17,377	1,687
Cotton, mixed.....	25,716	16,693
Total.....	188,567	111,003
Subordinate and accessory articles.....	23,299	2,370
Total.....	211,866	113,373
Add for spinneries.....	63,064	16,301
Making altogether.....	274,930	129,673

NOTE.—“The figures (says M. de Jonnès) were obtained by official inquiries at each establishment, being the only ones yet collected on this important subject. Two thousand and forty establishments (continues the author) consume raw material valued at \$38,395,372; their operations, by the aid of 212,000 workmen and 113,000 machines, increase this value to \$61,111,167, or by one-half; and it must not be forgotten that the raw material of the tissues, produced by this admirable and suprising industry, is cotton yarn, to work which costs twice as much as does cotton wool.”

If, to find the total value obtained by the labor of our 2,000 establishments, raw cotton were taken as the basis of the calculation, the

increased value would be found much more considerable. The quantity of 138,226,000 pounds, destined for spinning mills, is worth only \$17,519,756, from which are fabricated tissues worth \$62,012,400—an increase in value equal to 350 per cent.

Cotton is used in France mixed with wool, flax, or silk, in greater or less proportions. It enters into the fabrication of velvets, silk cravats, or vestings, rich moire-antique stuffs, satinets, broadcloths, and linens; and it would seem that the progress of art and the necessity for new materials are destined to add still further to its already multifarious uses. Want of time for that object rendered it impracticable for me to examine particularly into this branch of cotton consumption, either in France or any other country which I visited. It is well worth an extended and careful examination.

According to M. de Jonnès, 212 establishments, employing 26,000 hands, and with the latest and best descriptions of machinery, are engaged in the fabrication of articles of which cotton, mixed with silk, wool, or flax, is a component part. The mills are one-tenth the number of those devoted to weaving pure cotton, and the number of hands is one-ninth of those so engaged.

The work of M. de Jonnès gives the following summaries of the different branches of cotton manufacture in France, after the raw material has been converted into yarn or threads.

1°.—TISSUES OF PURE COTTON.

Number of establishments.....	1,484	
Value of the spun cotton used in them....	\$18,384,806	
Value of the tissues fabricated.....	\$30,448,200	
Total number of hands employed.....	145,474	
Viz: Men.....	69,410	
Women.....	52,932	
Children.....	23,125	
Men, wages, 1fr. 50 centimes, or 28 cents, =	\$3,868,800	
Women, 85 centimes, or 15 cents, =	\$2,247,922	
Children, 50 centimes, or 9 cents, =	645,048	
Looms, 92,623; other machines	2,820	
Spindles	190,336	
Value of articles fabricated.....	\$30,448,200	
Value of cotton yarn and thread.....	\$18,384,896	= 60 per cent.
Profits, wages, and general expenses.....	\$12,090,000	= 40 per cent.
Viz: Wages	\$6,755,148	= 22 per cent.
Profits and general expenses.....	\$5,327,412	= 18 per cent.

2d. Transparent and other tissues.

No. of establishments.		Val. raw materials.	Val. products.	No. of hands.
Tulles	19	\$930,000	\$2,087,292	10,777
Machines	1	8,556	111,600	60
		938,556	2,198,892	10,837
Laces	1	1,012	3,739	400
Embroideries	25	63,984	502,200	6,140
Total	46	1,003,552	2,704,821	17,377

3d. Accessories to the fabrication of tissues.

Bleaching and dyeing	177	\$4,110,600	\$5,601,390	3,859
Printing calicoes, &c	87	5,712,060	8,616,054	10,081
Cambrics	23	1,469,400	2,306,400	3,888
Total	287	11,292,060	16,523,844	17,828

4th. Subordinate articles.

Wadding	1	\$2,790	\$6,510	18
Cords and twist	4	74,400	111,600	180
Candle wick	2	51,336	74,467	135
Fringes and suspenders	4	163,680	204,972	250
Total	11	292,206	397,549	583

5th. Mixed cotton tissues.

Cotton and wool velvets and carpetings	42	\$3,496,800	\$4,964,800	7,043
Cotton and wool network, blankets and furniture covers	16	1,302,000	1,805,198	6,690
Cotton, wool and flax	5	156,498	279,000	685
Cotton and silk	62	669,300	967,200	1,617
Cotton, silk, and goats' wool	25	163,202	316,200	1,170
Cotton, wool, and silk	45	1,171,800	1,957,258	8,511
Total	195	6,959,600	10,289,656	25,716

Accessories to the same.

Cotton and wool spinning and dyeing	15	\$799,800	\$1,729,800	4,748
Dressing	2	11,346	31,248	140
Total	17	811,146	1,761,048	4,888
General total	212	7,770,746	11,050,704	30,604

Looms	16,693
Other machines	7,802
Spindles	71,802

The pure cotton tissues of French fabrication are : Calicoes, Indiennes, percales, gingham, madapolain, jaconet, organdie and figured muslins, printed muslins, handkerchiefs and shawls, tulles, bobinets, laces, bonnetine, (caps, undershirts, drawers, gloves, &c.,) and fringes and nankins.

DUTIES.

The French government levies discriminating duties on cotton wool, taking into consideration not only the place of growth, but the mode of transport. A reference to the accompanying table, marked B, will show the amount of the duties levied on each description of cotton wool. The table marked A, and which is official, shows the amount of cotton wool imported into France from all countries during the periods therein named. It will be seen that the amount of duties paid for the year 1856 was \$3,712,286, (19,851,000 francs,) upon a total receipt of 183,488,200 pounds. As to the quantity of cotton of the growth of the United States imported in that year, it will be seen that it paid more than 90 per cent. of the entire revenue from that source.

The *Tableau Général du Commerce de la France* for 1856 places the amount of duties received from cotton imported from the United States at 18,777,229 francs, and the proportion to the whole amount of duties levied on importations from that country, at 90.5 per cent. This document also places the total importation of American cotton wool for that year at 974,793 metrical quintals, (221 pounds,) equal to 215,469,033 pounds; of which, 786,994 metrical quintals, or 173,926,744 pounds, were for consumption, and the balance of 41,543,259 pounds in transit.

The following table, showing the quantity of cotton wool imported into France for the first nine months of the year 1857, with the amount of duty received therefrom, and a comparison with the quantities imported and the duties received for the same periods in the years 1855 and 1856, is made up from an official publication in the *Moniteur Universel*, of October 19, 1857, the French weights and values being converted into corresponding American weights and values :

Importations.	1857.	1856.	1855.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
From the United States.....	159,125,083	175,613,672	154,459,331
From other countries.....	21,509,448	12,238,096	13,292,990
Total pounds.....	180,634,521	187,851,768	167,752,521
Taken for consumption.....	121,928,593	140,180,963	135,696,652
Duties received.....	2,976,000	2,820,200	2,659,800
Stock on hand September 30.....	40,807,871	36,691,726	22,322,768

Of which, in 1857—	<i>Pounds.</i>
At Marseilles.....	2,794,103
At Bordeaux.....	360,671
At Nantes.....	462,879
At Rouen.....	267,189
At Havre.....	36,174,385
At Dunkirk.....	181,662
At other ports.....	565,981
Total.....	<u>40,807,871</u>

The accompanying tables, marked, respectively, C, D, and E, all of which are from an official source, will exhibit—

1st. The quantities and values of the various descriptions of cotton stuffs, of French fabrication, exported during the years specified ;

2d. The quantities of yarns and tissues, with their values, of French fabrication, exported during the years specified ;

3d. A list of countries, and the value of cotton tissues, of French fabrication, exported to each during the yearss pecified.

With regard to the commercial exchanges between France and the United States, it will be seen, by reference to the official statements in the *Tableau Général du Commerce* for 1856, that France took from us merchandise equal, in its real value, to \$50,945,400, of which she consumed to the amount of \$41,440,800 ; while we imported from her merchandise of the real value of \$95,508,000, of which \$60,189,600 were articles of French growth or fabrication. Among them were silk tissues and other stuffs, to the value of \$27,844,200 ; tissues, embroideries, and ribbons of wool, to the value of \$5,811,756 ; tissues, embroideries, and ribbons of cotton, to the value of \$874,200 ; wines, to the value of \$6,106,000 ; brandies and spirits, to the value of \$2,269,200 ; pottery, glass and crystal ware, to the value of \$1,029,324 ; dressed skins, to the value of \$2,213,400, &c , &c.

The above details will show that the condition of cotton manufacture in France is highly prosperous and remunerative, and there is no reason why the consumption of cotton wool should not go on increasing. The comparative dearness of fuel for manufacturing purposes is more than counterbalanced by the abundance and cheapness of labor and the monopoly of the home market, with a demand for cotton tissues and stuffs for clothing or luxury, which is daily augmenting. Nevertheless, the cotton manufacturing interest is at present in a nervous and excited state, owing to the exertions of the advocates of greater freedom of trade, and the abolition or radical modification of the prohibitory system.

While all the arguments of the friends of the existing policy are earnest, and often even impassioned, some of them are rather amusing. Rouen may be regarded as the very centre of the influence of the prohibitory policy, and it was there that I met with a small pamphlet, entitled *Le Libre Echange et le Droit d'Ainesse en Angleterre, par un Rouennais*, (free trade and the law of primogeniture in England, by a

resident of Rouen,) in which the writer attributes England's great manufacturing prosperity mainly to the cheapness of coal and the law of primogeniture; warning his countrymen of the political and social evils which will inevitably follow, should France open her ports, in imitation of her neighbor, to foreign cotton manufactures.

That a modification—the greater the better—of our commercial treaty with France, would be followed by an increased consumption of our cotton wool and other products, and would tend to the increased prosperity of both countries, does not admit of reasonable doubt.

At Rouen, particularly, the high price of American cotton was complained of by the mill owners, and, as a consequence of it, I was told that, on an estimated consumption of 140,000 bales, in the circle, for the year 1857, at least 15,000 would be of East Indian growth. Some of the spinners there had begun to spin East Indian cotton, unmixed with the longer and better stapled American, as has heretofore been the case in France and elsewhere in Europe; the proportions being one-third or one-fourth East Indian to two-thirds or three-fourths American. In the circle of Mulhouse, at least five-sixths of the raw cotton consumed, is of American growth.

A.

A table showing the quantity of cotton wool imported for consumption into France, together with the amount of duties paid on it, and the countries whence it came, for the two decennial terms, from 1827-1836 and 1837-1846, and also for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

[The original furnished by M. Fleury, director of external commerce in the ministry of agriculture, commerce, and public works of the French empire.]

To reduce the French kilogrammes into pounds, it has been assumed as equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter; to reduce francs into dollars, 1 dollar is taken as equal to 5 francs and 33 centimes

Whence imported.	1827-1836.	1837-1846.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States.....	59,785,000	108,708,600	148,376,600	158,085,200	173,137,800
Venezuela.....	-----	255,200	121,000	239,800	165,000
Brazil.....	3,245,000	1,368,400	233,200	259,600	506,000
Peru.....	15,400	363,000	558,800	391,600	651,200
Hayti.....	213,400	100,400	125,400	123,200	123,200
Guadalupe.....	114,400	147,400	59,400	92,200	85,800
Algeria.....	-----	-----	-----	28,600	48,400
English East Indies.....	499,400	770,000	158,400	525,800	693,000
Turkey.....	2,604,800	3,458,400	1,258,400	908,600	547,800
Egypt.....	6,827,800	3,555,200	5,101,800	5,977,400	6,778,200
INDIRECTLY IMPORTED.					
England.....	72,200	37,400	276,200	677,600	2,222,000
Belgium.....	50,600	48,400	869,000	129,800	101,200
Other countries.....	1,190,200	1,148,400	248,600	41,800	248,600
Total.....	73,625,200	120,040,800	157,386,800	167,479,200	183,488,200
Value in dollars, (official).....	10,969,164	17,971,878	23,659,200	25,128,600	27,829,320
Duties paid in dollars.....	1,345,324	2,178,060	2,881,928	3,145,260	3,712,286

B.

Tariff of duties levied on cotton wool imported into France. Kilogrammes converted into pounds, and francs and centimes into dollars and cents.

Cotton wool.	By French vessels, per 221 pounds.	By foreign vessels, or by land.
From French colonies.....	Free.....	Free.....
Turkey.....	\$2 79	\$4 65
India.....	1 86	.....
Elsewhere, out of Europe.....	3 72	.....
Entrepôts.....	4 65	.....
By land.....	.....	4 65
Unginned cotton from—		
French colonies.....	2	.....
Turkey.....	71	1 30
India.....	48	.....
Elsewhere, out of Europe.....	95	.....
Entrepôts.....	1 18	.....
By land.....	.....	1 30
Wadding.....	18 60	20 00

NOTE.—In converting francs and centimes into dollars and cents, in the above table, it was found necessary, in some instances, to add to or throw off small fractions, in order to make a full number.

C.

A statement of the various descriptions of cotton stuffs, of French fabrication, exported from France between the years 1844 and 1846, and 1854 and 1856, (also furnished by M. Fleury, director of foreign commerce, of the ministry of agriculture, commerce, and public works of the French empire,) expressed in pounds.

Years.	Muslins, percales, and calicoes.		Shawls and handk'chiefs.	Printaniers and nankinets.	Gauze.	Other descriptions of fabrics.	Total fabrics.	Official value. ^o	Bounties paid [†] .
	Gray and bleached.	Colored and printed.							
1844 -----	Pounds. 3,390,000	Pounds. 5,009,400	Pounds. 547,800	Pounds. 26,400	Pounds. 26,400	Pounds. 2,182,400	Pounds 11,182,600	Dollars. 20,183,796	Dollars. 184,698
1845 -----	6,129,200	4,600,200	770,000	44,000	26,400	2,411,200	13,981,000	23,775,264	248,682
1846 -----	4,765,200	6,300,800	1,018,600	19,800	24,200	2,226,400	14,355,000	25,995,360	265,608
1854 -----	7,994,800	5,865,200	723,800	2,200	52,800	2,208,800	16,847,600	+28,757,460	320,478
1855 -----	10,780,000	6,879,400	1,038,400	4,400	85,800	2,785,200	21,573,200	\$36,456,000	411,990
1856 -----	9,011,200	6,923,400	772,200	6,600	96,800	3,359,400	20,169,600	||34,670,400	390,600

^o The official value has been used since 1826.

[†] These bounties consist in the refunding by the government of the duties paid on the raw material.

[‡] Real value, \$11,184,924.

[§] Real value, \$13,782,600.

^{||} Real value, \$13,410,600.

D.

A table of the quantities and values of yarns or cotton tissues, of French manufacture, exported from France during the decennial periods of 1827—1836, and 1837—1846, and also for the years 1854, 1855; and 1856; the original furnished by M. Fleury, director of foreign commerce.

Decennial average.	Quantities.			Official values.		Real value.	
	Yarns.	Tissues.	Total.	Yarns.	Tissues.	Total.	Yarns & tissues.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1827—1836	237,600	4,695,200	5,332,800	110,112	10,114,680	10,224,792	-----
1837—1846	563,200	9,486,400	10,049,600	534,400	18,174,432	+18,528,576	-----
Years—1854	504,000	16,847,600	17,353,600	341,682	28,754,460	29,097,282	11,178 600
1855	484,000	21,573,200	22,057,200	307,732	36,456,000	36,773,732	13,905 546
1856	569,800	20,169,600	20,739,400	386,136	34,670,400	35,057,536	14,866 980

o M. Fleury remarks that this average is so large on account of the extraordinary quantity of yarn exported during the last two years of the decade, it having been 1,742,400 pounds in 1845, and 2,125,200 pounds in 1846, of the respective values of 1,177,752 and 1,437,966 dollars.

+ The real value of merchandise has only been adopted since the year 1847.

E.

A list of countries to which cotton tissues of French fabrication were exported, with the values of the same, from 1844 to 1846, and from 1854 to 1856, (furnished by M. Fleury, director of foreign commerce in the ministry of agriculture, commerce, and public works of the French empire,) the values being official.

Countries.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Algeria	\$4,445,400	\$8,351,400	\$6,640,200	\$10,323,200	\$15,140,400	\$12,424,800
Other French colonies	3,124,800	3,162,000	4,473,400	3,868,800	4,036,200	3,999,000
Spain	4,891,800	3,757,200	4,780,200	2,808,600	3,831,600	3,608,400
United States	1,078,800	1,339,200	1,822,800	1,246,200	1,469,400	1,897,200
England	334,800	427,800	762,600	1,848,400	1,598,200	1,729,800
Sardinian States	1,102,000	1,176,400	1,784,200	1,120,600	1,176,400	1,692,600
Switzerland	985,800	1,153,200	1,395,000	1,060,200	1,450,800	1,618,200
Belgium	632,400	814,400	688,200	1,320,600	1,413,600	1,432,200
The Zollverein	520,800	613,800	725,400	911,400	930,000	1,116,000
Brazil	213,200	279,000	297,600	837,000	818,400	892,800
Turkey and Greece	93,000	148,800	130,200	279,000	390,600	669,600
Mexico	539,400	316,200	409,200	390,600	372,000	539,400
Naples and Sicily	74,400	201,600	353,400	239,000	427,800	446,400
Hayti	651,000	502,200	483,600	427,800	553,000	353,400
Tuscany and Papal States	409,200	141,800	279,000	167,400	204,600	297,600
Chili	55,800	111,600	148,800	204,600	372,000	297,600
Foreign West Indies	167,400	260,400	297,600	372,000	316,200	279,000
Buenos Ayres and Uruguay	18,600	37,200	18,600	372,000	372,000	279,000
Columbia	37,200	74,400	241,800	148,800	241,800	213,200
Africa	111,600	55,800	55,800	148,800	204,600	167,400
Peru	18,600	55,800	55,800	180,600	446,400	130,200
Other countries	465,000	483,600	539,400	141,800	465,000	576,600
Total	20,181,000	23,770,800	26,002,800	128,755,600	†36,456,000	\$34,670,400

* Including New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

† The real value was \$11,184,924.

‡ The real value was \$13,782,600.

§ The real value was \$13,410,600.

SWITZERLAND.

Entirely surrounded by other nations, with political institutions of an exceptional character on the continent of Europe, and forced to depend on the comity or caprice of her neighbors with maritime frontiers for her supplies of the raw material, Switzerland yet occupies so important a place in the cotton manufacture of the day, and combines so many advantages as to the abundance of capital and labor, as to rank next after Great Britain and the United States in the cheapness of her productions in that branch of industry.

With her increased cost of raw material and motive power, may be said to be compensated by low wages and greater artistic skill in the handling of the various fabrics which are sent out from her mills. In the year 1850 her entire population was 2,392 740, and in 1852 the cotton wool imported for consumption was 245,422 quintals, of 50 kilogrammes, or 110 pounds each, making 26,996,420 pounds, or 11,028 pounds to the inhabitant; while her export of cotton yarn, twist and fabrics of various kinds summed up to 150,758 quintals, or 15,088,590 pounds, being an average of 6,028 pounds to the inhabitant; leaving an average consumption of more than five pounds to the inhabitant.

Previous to the period of my visit to Switzerland, the only published history of the origin, progress and condition of the cotton manufacture of the country was that of Doctor, now Sir John Bowring, who visited Switzerland as the commissioner of the British Board of Trade, and whose "Report on the Commerce and Manufactures of Switzerland," addressed to that body, is to be found in volume 45 of the parliamentary papers, session of 1836.

In July last "The Trade Statistics of Switzerland," by M. Emile Weber, was published at Zurich, and being more than twenty years later in date than the report of Sir John Bowring, may well be supposed to contain more accurate information as to the actual condition of manufactures in the country. The courtesy of a correspondent of Berne enables me to refer, in a subsequent portion of this report, to M. Weber's account of the number of cotton mills in Switzerland.

Like all who visit the Swiss confederation, Sir John Bowring was most favorably impressed with those evidences of industry, comfort, and well-being which everywhere meet the eye of the stranger; and he pays, on more than one occasion, an eloquent tribute to the thrift, skill, intelligence, and hospitality of the people. Patient industry, regulated economy, immense capital, and a generous hospitality, would seem to be hereditary with these bold and independent mountaineers, whose hands are as cunning in the workshop as they are unflinching in the field of battle.

According to Mr. J. G. Zellwegger, of St. Gall, in a communication addressed to Sir John Bowring at the time of his visit, cotton manufactures were known at Zurich as early as 1419, and he cites a law of the canton of Lucerne, enacted in 1423, ordering that cotton should thenceforth be sold by weight. It may be that this was the origin of the custom, still so generally prevalent in continental Europe, of giving in

trade returns, or tables of imports and exports, the quantities of cotton and other tissues imported or exported into any country, by weight instead of measure, in ells, yards, &c. The markets for the goods fabricated in the fifteenth century were France, Italy, and Germany. The fabrication of cotton cambrics (bazins) was commenced in Appenzell, about the year 1746, the period, it will be remembered, of the establishment at Mulhouse, then a portion of the Swiss territory, of manufactures of *Indiennes*. This, said Mr. Zellwegger, was a fortunate thing for the canton, as the war which broke out in the East Indies ten years afterwards, between England and France, brought manufactures of cottons and muslins into great demand, and several new establishments for bleaching and dyeing, with dressing machines and machinery for printing calicoes, were put into operation.

Cotton spinning, by hand, of course, also began about the same period, "the spinner being able to earn three florins (\$1 20) a week, and a weaver double that amount, while a measure of wheat of twenty-five pounds (twenty ounces each) did not cost more than forty kreutzers, or two-thirds of a florin." "It was about this period," continued Mr. Zellwegger, "that the firm of Gruzebach introduced the art of embroidering, which commenced by embroidering the wrists of men's shirts." A visit to St. Gall, last July, brought me the acquaintance of Mr. Zellwegger, of the very respectable house of Holderegger & Zellwegger, to whose obliging attentions and great intelligence I became greatly indebted, and was enabled to see many of those beautiful embroideries and figured muslins for which that city has become renowned, and which are the work of the peasantry in the neighboring mountains of Appenzell. The days of embroidered frills and powdered perukes had long since passed away, but of exquisite collars and sleeves to deck, though not conceal, the necks and arms of the belles of the present day, there was an almost endless variety.

The conclusion of the treaty of 1783, between England and France, brought with it a great reduction in the price, but not in the demand for Swiss manufactures, and a machine for making twist thread for embroideries was introduced, being the "first machine established in the canton." Attempts were also made to manufacture water twist and mule twist, as in England, and a native mechanic invented a machine to spin cotton, "which," observes Mr. Zellwegger, "was much inferior to the British machines."

The following paragraph will show how the Swiss manufacturers looked at opposition and its probable consequences at that period:

"Cotton manufactures were now established in France, and our workmen were bribed away in order to conduct them. This occasioned several prohibitory proclamations on the part of our magistrates, which were attended with as little effect as were the silly lamentations which, in every direction, predicted the utter ruin of our industry by the progress of manufactures in France. The French, on the other hand, raised a similar cry, should our goods be permitted to be placed in competition with the manufactures of that country. But all these fears and prognostications were without foundation; our manufactures continued to increase."

And so, might he have added, did those of France and every other

country engaged in the like industry. An increase which, vast as it has already proved, is, in all probability, destined to a further expansion, the limits of which few, at all acquainted with its history, will venture to prescribe.

The French government, carrying out that policy of prohibition which appears to have reigned in its councils since the days of Colbert, at this period prohibited the introduction of Swiss cotton goods, which was followed by a fall in their prices of from 40 to 50 per cent., a shock hard to bear, but not so disastrous as it might have otherwise proved, as it was followed by a system of smuggling on an extensive scale. In the year 1797, English machine-spun cottons first made their appearance in the Swiss markets; but the demand for them was checked by the general belief that they were inferior in strength and durability to yarns spun by hand. The spinners, meanwhile, took the occasion to improve themselves in weaving and embroidery, and their general prosperity continued until the French invasion in 1798, and the occupation of the country by the victorious troops of the new republic, subsequent to which an almost complete stagnation was visible.

For some years Switzerland continued to constitute a part of the French republic, or the empire which succeeded it, and shared its fortunes in commerce and manufactures; the latter of which, particularly after the treaty of Amiens, suffered no little from the increased facilities for cheap productions afforded in England by new inventions in various branches of the art. The spinners of St. Gall, however, showed no antipathy to these new systems of labor, but availed themselves readily of whatever advantages they possessed; and in 1800, the year of its introduction, as has already been said, through Ghent into France, the English spinning machine was introduced into St. Gall, followed, in 1801, by power-looms, machines for dressing cloth, and a chemical process for bleaching.

The wars of the French empire, and the changes brought about by the events which accompanied them, together with the commercial policy proclaimed subsequent to the overthrow of that empire by most of the leading continental powers, had a marked and, in many respects, a very ruinous effect on the fortunes of the Swiss cotton manufacturers; and, deprived of their accustomed markets, they began to turn their eyes towards the United States, and even remoter markets; the result has been an ample reward for their enterprise and skill.

At the time of Sir John Bowring's visit, in 1835, the canton of Zurich had not taken the position of superiority in Swiss cotton manufacture which it now unquestionably holds, as it possesses 503,369 of the 1,112,303 spindles, and 2,595 of the 7,779 looms to be found in the country. As is said above, cotton manufactures had their origin there early in the fifteenth century, and exhibited a gradual increase until the beginning of the present century, when, in 1802, an Englishman introduced, though with defective machinery, the spinning of water and mule twist; but it was not until five years afterwards that machinery sufficiently perfect to insure prosperity to that branch was introduced.

The consumption of cotton wool in 1835 was about 3,360,000 pounds, which was spun into yarns varying in numbers from 20 to 40, although a mill at Winterthur sent out No. 120. The number of persons then

employed in that canton, in spinning, was about 5,000; the average wages being, for men $3\frac{1}{2}$, the women 2, and the children $1\frac{1}{2}$ florins per week. [The florin was equal to 60 kreutzers, or 40 cents of our currency. It is not now used, having given place to francs and centimes, of the same value as those of France and Belgium]

At the same period there were about 12,000 weavers and 4,000 other persons engaged in cotton manufactures; 800,000 pieces of cloth were manufactured yearly, with nineteen printing establishments, employing 1,006 persons, and producing yearly about 100,000 pieces of calico. The canton had then 225,000 inhabitants, and in 1850 they had increased to 250,698.

The canton of Aargau, or Argovia, as it is also called, occupied, in 1835, the next rank to Zurich in cotton spinning and weaving; at this day it has the same number of mills for spinning as St. Gall, though the number of spindles exceeds that of the latter canton. Aargau produces, principally, the lowest numbers of yarns and the coarser styles of tissues. In 1835 the weaving was altogether done by hand, and in the dwellings of the weavers. It then imported raw cotton from the English, French, and Dutch markets, and also *via* Trieste, and received from England cotton twist, chiefly of the higher numbers, cloths for printing, and various other tissues of that material. According to the report so often quoted above, the wages were from 7 to 10 batzen ($10\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1s. 3d.$) per day, for spinners and those employed in the printing establishments. Youths, between 14 and 18 years, got from 3 to 5 batzen per day.

According to Mr. Weber's "Trade Statistics of Switzerland, Zurich, 1857," the number of cotton spinning mills in Switzerland is now 132, and the number of weaving mills 48, distributed and furnished as follows:

Cantons.	Mills.	Spindles.	Weaving Mills.	Looms.
Argovia.....	13	162,400	10	1,320
Basle.....	1	8,000	.....	.....
Berne.....	2	14,600	1	150
St. Gall.....	13	115,894	4	480
Glarus.....	11	139,140	10	1,890
Schaffhausen.....	2	10,300	1	150
Schwiz.....	6	59,500	2	440
Thurgau.....	4	23,100	4	454
Zurich.....	77	503,693	14	2,595
Zug.....	3	76,000	2	300
Total	132	1,112,303	48	7,779

At St. Gall I was furnished, through the courtesy of M. Bergermann, the leading dealer in yarns and twist, with a table, carefully prepared by his deceased partner, in the year 1853, of all the spinning and weaving mills then known in Switzerland, with the places of location, number of spindles or looms, and names of proprietors.

At that period the number of spinners was 138, with 907,793 spindles, and of weaving mills 31, with 3,727 looms, of which only six were distinct from spinneries. M. Bergermann estimated the increase in spindles, for the four years elapsed since the table was compiled, at 10 per cent.; and the statement furnished by M. Weber shows that he was within the mark. The apparent diminution in the number of

mills, during the same period, can scarcely be real, as the business has unquestionably been prosperous and yielding fair profits on the capital invested.

The two most extensive cotton spinneries in Switzerland at the present day are Messrs. Henri Kunz and Henri Schmid, both of whom reside in the canton of Zurich. I had the pleasure and advantage of an interview with the first named, at his residence, in the town of Uster, some fifteen miles from the city of Zurich, and he gave me some interesting details as to the manufacture.

The annual consumption in the different mills belonging to Mr. Kunz is between 6,000 and 7,000 bales of raw cotton; having, as he said, diminished somewhat under the great rise in prices. Of late, owing to an increasing demand for the finer numbers of cotton yarns, he has been using American and Egyptian cotton, in about equal quantities, and finds that the latter, though costing more, yields a greater profit for those descriptions of yarns. Of sea-islands he consumed but a very small quantity, and that only for the very finest numbers of yarns. But few mills (only three or four) in the country use it. Egyptian cotton of good middling quality or above, delivered at Uster, costs from 130 to 150 francs (\$24 18 to \$27 90) the 100 Swiss pounds; while American, of similar grades, costs from 10 francs (\$1 86) to 15 francs (\$2 79) less for the same weight. The Swiss pound is 10 per cent. heavier than the English. Egyptian bales weigh from 350 to 500 Swiss pounds. On American cotton wool the waste is, he says, about 12 to 15 per cent.; on Egyptian, which is not so clean, it is fully one per cent. more. Surat cotton is only used when American and Egyptian reach very high prices, while Brazilian is scarcely known.

The duties levied on the raw material are but insignificant, and are less than the road and bridge tolls used to be when each canton had its own custom-houses; and consumption is not affected by them in the least. Mr. Kunz purchases the bulk of his raw material at Liverpool, as he gives limited orders, and wishes to keep them as far as practicable under his control, which he could not do in the remoter American markets. When he does buy at American ports, his agents are supplied with credits on London, Paris, or Basle, as may be most advisable at the period of purchase. The freight charges vary, so far as ship carriage is concerned, considerably, according to the facility of procuring vessels.

When cotton is purchased at Liverpool it is transported in vessels to Mannheim, and there transferred to the railroads; the charges per 100 kilogrammes (220 pounds) to Zurich being from 6 francs 40 centimes to 6 francs 75 centimes.

The freight from Rotterdam, *via* Mannheim, is 4 f. 5 cent. to 4 f. 80 cent. the 100 kilos. From Havre the same weight will cost, by rail, 6 f. 40 cent. to 6 f. 50 cent. From Marseilles it will cost, if by rail, 6 f. 15 cent. to 6 f. 35 cent.; and if partially by water, 35 to 60 centimes less. In all these cases the duty of 30 centimes per 100 kilos. is not included.

M. Henri Schmid very courteously replied to the various questions asked of him. His annual consumption of raw material is about 6,000

quintals (110 pounds,) or 660,000 pounds, of which only one-sixth is of Egyptian growth, which is imported by way of Trieste. The remainder is of American, Georgia, and Louisiana, and comes by way of Havre or Marseilles. He estimates the cost of transportation to the factory as being equal to 30 per cent. on the purchase price; there being but little difference between the various ports in this respect, with the exception of Havre, through which the charges do not exceed 20 per cent.

Mr. Schmid has several spinning or weaving mills, giving employment to some 800 hands, whose average wages are 1 franc 40 centimes *per diem*, and the yearly value of their products bring 1,000,000 francs, or \$186,000. Of the yarns spun, the far greater portion is woven on the spot. Some go to eastern Switzerland, and a small quantity to the German markets. The numbers spun range from 20 to 200 of the English system. Of tissues, the chief production is of calicoes (yarns, 40 to 50) and jaconet muslins. The annual production is 1,600,000 ells, of the value of 500,000 francs, or \$93,000, for all of which there is a good home market. When he buys in the United States his agents have credits on London or Paris, at sixty days' sight, subject to prevailing rates of exchange on the last named city, which generally range from 5 francs 15 centimes to 5 francs 30 centimes the dollar. Purchases at Alexandria are paid for in a similar manner, though the rates of exchange vary in that case between 5 francs and 5 francs 15 centimes the dollar. Mr Schmid estimates the average waste on American cotton, according to grade, at from 10 to 20 per cent. It is, as a general rule, less than that in other varieties of the same classification, though it may be sometimes more. The waste of American is in greater demand than that of Egyptian or Indian cotton. He agrees with all other spinners from whom I have had any information, that the duty on the raw material is too small to affect consumption.

At Zurich a leading merchant and cotton buyer informed me that at least nine-tenths of the consumption of cotton wool in Switzerland was of the growth of the United States; there being but a small proportion of Egyptian, and still less of Brazilian or East Indian, called for. The Swiss manufacturers, with whom capital is generally abundant, have availed themselves of all the latest inventions and improvements in machinery, both for spinning and weaving; and their establishments are, for the most part, models as to neatness, order and skill.

The little town of Watwyl, built high up among the spurs of the Alps, is the scene of an active and prosperous industry. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the two leading firms of Abram Raschle and J. Rod Raschle & Co., to each of whom I am indebted for courteous reception and readily furnished information as to the condition of the cotton manufacture at Watwyl.

Mr. Abram Raschel carries on the three branches of spinning, weaving and dyeing. Three-fourths of the raw cotton consumed in his mills is of the growth of the United States, and of ordinary grades; the other fourth is of Egyptian growth. His markets are the United States, (which is the chief,) the Levant, the East Indies—the places to which his fabrics go being Singapore, Manila, Calcutta, and Bombay, and Italy, which takes about one-third of his manufactures.

The waste varies in spinning from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. The numbers of yarns spun range from 40 to 60. Unbleached, these yarns are worth 3 francs, or 56 cents, for 40's; and 4 francs, or 74 cents, per pound for 60's. His looms are all worked by hand, and the number of hands employed by him ranges from 600 to 800. In 1856 the value of the products of his mills was 1,000,000 francs, or \$186,000, the whole of which went to foreign markets.

The establishment of Messrs. J. Rod Raschle & Co. are more extensive than those of Mr. Abram Raschle. They use but very little Egyptian or Surat cottons; the great bulk being of the growth of the United States, and of the variety which they term Louisiana.

The tissues principally produced at Watwyl are gingham, checks, madras handkerchiefs, printanieres, and striped goods. The printanieres for Turkey and the Levant are of fine styles, as are many of the gingham. For the East Indies the styles are cheap and heavy. Gaily colored shawls and handkerchiefs, with Turkey red grounds and light figures, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The calicoes and other stuffs demanded by the home market are for the most part woven in the houses of the different families, scarcely one of which is without a loom and weaver. These two firms have their agents at New York, and other cities, and their invoices are made up on orders transmitted through them.

The small though very wealthy city of St. Gall, the highest town of any importance in Europe, above the level of the sea, is the centre of the manufactures of fine muslins and embroideries. To the firm of Holderegger & Zellwegger, who carry on a large business in those articles, I was indebted for the kindest reception and the most civil attentions during my stay in the town. There is but little manufacturing carried on in St. Gall itself, the business being mostly in the hands of small and enterprising capitalists, who enter into contracts with the merchants for furnishing within a given delay such quantities of embroideries or figured muslins as they may desire, and then have the work executed by the inhabitants of the district or canton in which they live, and which may be many miles away; or in some instances, where these middlemen are well known for probity and punctuality, they are entrusted by the merchants with a given quantity of thread or bobinet, laces or tulles, to be converted into muslins or embroideries within a certain delay, to be paid for at an agreed rate, after deducting the value of the materials so furnished.

Two leagues from St. Gall, and still higher above the sea, is the beautiful and very cleanly little town of Hérisan, in the canton of Appenzell, which is also remarkable for its figured muslins and various articles of embroidered work, as well as for other tissues of cotton of greater or less fineness, according to the demand. Through the kindness of Mr. J. J. Neff, I had here the opportunity of witnessing the operation of weaving the finer and more costly styles of figured muslins. The looms used were, as I was informed, the invention of Mr. Neff. They are placed in well lighted cellars, in order to preserve the moisture and pliability of the threads used, which is the general mode of the entire district. The yarns used for these styles of muslins are from numbers 60 to 150 and 180. The weavers get from 8 francs to 10 francs the piece of 8 ells.

At St. Gall and Hérisan may be seen some of the finest and costliest figured or other muslins and embroideries for dress and curtains, which enjoy a superiority in all the markets of the civilized world, only disputed to a limited extent by the productions of Tarare, for which the French claim a superiority in the taste of the designs. The chief markets for the finest articles of these description are England and the United States. The inferior goods go to the Levant, the East Indies, South America, &c. The bobinet for these embroideries is imported from England, and comes from the famous looms of Nottingham.

At St. Gall are also found several bleaching and dressing mills. That belonging to Mr. Messmer is extensive and well worth a visit; the courteous proprietor taking every pains to point out and explain its various details. Here muslins, tulles, guipures, gingham, printanieres, shawls and handkerchiefs are either bleached, dyed, printed, washed, sized or folded, pressed, marked and packed, ready for the various markets to which they are destined. Many of the processes are highly interesting, particularly those for the dyeing of muslins and embroideries by steam, in order to preserve the pliability of the threads.

The wages paid in these establishments range from eighty centimes to one franc fifty centimes per day for women, and two francs to three francs per day for men.

The working day is fourteen hours, and in the winter it is not uncommon for the hands to work from 5 o'clock a. m. to midnight, with customary intermissions for meals. In this portion, at least, of Switzerland, children begin to work in the factories at the age of ten, and, in some instances, even six years. It is obligatory on the employer to permit them to attend school, at fixed hours, daily, until they reach twelve years, and once or twice a week afterwards, until they are fourteen.

Their wages are very small, not exceeding fifteen centimes—something under five cents—per day, when they first enter the mill, and for some time afterwards.

The stuffs printed at St. Gall are of both Swiss and English fabrication, no little of "gray cloth" being imported from the latter to be converted into colored goods. For the markets of Constantinople and the Levant, great quantities of gaily colored articles, such as shawls and handkerchiefs, mostly on Turkey red grounds, are preferred. For Wallachia and the other markets on the lower Danube, graver tints are preferred; which is also the case with the goods sent to Spain and Italy.

All these tissues are of the lower qualities of cotton, the yarns used being Nos. 40 to 80, for warp, and 60 to 100, for woof; they are also, for the most part, rather flimsy in texture. For robes, the muslins are of much finer quality, those of English fabrication being composed of yarns ranging from Nos. 80 to 140.

All descriptions of embroidery, in St. Gall and Appenzell, are done by hand, with the exception of some narrow insertions, for which machinery is employed.

For purposes of revenue from importations, Switzerland is divided into six *arrondissements*, or districts. The first consists of the cantons of Berne, Soleure, Basle (town and county), and Aargau; the second,

of the cantons of Zurich, Schaffhausen and Thurgovia; the third, of the cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons; the fourth, of the cantons of Tessino; the fifth of the cantons of Vaud and Neufchatel; and the sixth, of the cantons of Valais and Geneva.

The importations of cotton-wool into the country by way of the north, the northwest, and northeast, may be assumed to be almost exclusively of American growth. Those by the east and south are, on the contrary, almost exclusively of Egyptian growth; while those of the southwest are also Egyptian, with perhaps a small portion of American, shipped from New Orleans to Marseilles.

The table herewith presented, which is official, will show the annual import of cotton-wool, yarns, and tissues, and duties paid thereon, together with the exports of the same, for the five years from 1852 to 1856, inclusive. It will be seen that the amount of cotton-wool imported in 1852 was 27,396,420 pounds, and in 1856, 28,324,860 pounds. While the cotton-wool exported in 1852 was 1,464,650 pounds, and in 1856, 1,773,200 pounds, with an annual average of 1,549,430 pounds.

The quantity of yarns and threads imported during the same period averaged 364,540 pounds; that exported, 1,671,560 pounds. The quantity of cotton tissues imported averaged 3,529,020 pounds, while the exports of the same averaged 15,788,960 pounds.

As for the future prospects of cotton manufacture in Switzerland, it may be said that though it is an inland country, without seaports or coal beds, and therefore obliged to pay an increased price for the raw material, as well as for the necessary fuel to convert it into yarns or tissues, there is, nevertheless, to be found abundance of capital and cheap labor, whereby those disadvantages are overcome to a considerable degree. The general diffusion of skill in handwork, aided by the system of popular education, the frugal habits of the people, and the winters of eight month's duration, compelling the inhabitants to remain within doors, all contribute to make up for the disadvantages under which it otherwise labors; the influence of new inventions in machinery, and methods of saving fuel, must also be felt there as they have been elsewhere; while the more liberal modern systems which dispense raw materials and manufactures from it, *in transitu*, from the payment of duties to the countries through which they pass, place Switzerland more on a footing with maritime countries than might otherwise be the case. A still further increase in her importation and manufacture of cotton-wool seems therefore altogether probable.

I cannot conclude this portion of my report without expressing my obligations for kind assistance or valuable information from our excellent minister at Berne, the Hon. Theodore S. Fay; to Mr. A. H. Goundie, the consul at Zurich, and to Messrs. Frauschini and Frey, members of the federal council of the Swiss confederation. M. Frauschini, in particular, manifested the warmest desire to afford me all possible information. He was a gentleman of accomplished manners and varied information, and the proceedings of the general assembly on the occasion of his sudden death showed the high esteem in which he was held by his countrymen.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

A statement of cotton-wool and cotton fabrics imported into, or exported from, Switzerland, from the year 1852 to 1856, inclusive: weights and measures reduced to American standard.

Descriptions.	Years.	Duty per quintal of 110 lbs. or 50 French kilogrammes	IMPORTS.						Years.	Duty per quintal of 110 lbs.	EXPORTS.	
			N. W. district: Basle.	N. dist.: Schaffhausen & Rothenburg.	E. dist.: Rorschach, Chur, and the Schulgen.	S. dist.: Chiasso and Magadino.	W. and S. W. dist.: Valais, Geneva, Vaud, & Neuchâtel.	Total for year.			Total for year.	Yearly average.
Cotton wool.....	1852	30 centimes..	Pounds. 19,065,310	Pounds. 3,465,000	Pounds. 3,630,660	Pounds. 3,190	Pounds. 832,260	Pounds. 27,396,420	1852	30 centimes..	Pounds. 1,464,650	Pounds. 1,464,650
	1853	do.....	18,441,830	2,705,340	1,638,230	1,650	893,860	23,680,910	1853	do.....	1,676,950	1,676,950
	1854	do.....	15,910,950	1,613,480	2,830,680	4,400	715,110	21,080,620	1854	do.....	1,133,550	1,133,550
	1855	do.....	19,890,750	1,673,540	4,112,680	76,126	532,730	26,285,820	1855	do.....	1,697,410	1,697,410
	1856	do.....	21,678,360	1,665,180	4,725,828	11,110	494,450	28,580,310	1856	do.....	1,773,200	1,773,200
Unbleached yarn and thread.	1852	37 cents.....	92,510	14,080	78,760	1,760	18,480	205,590	1852	30 centimes..	1,494,790	1,494,790
	1853	do.....	29,590	13,750	15,510	550	7,590	66,990	1853	do.....	2,228,820	2,228,820
	1854	do.....	49,390	11,110	35,860	990	10,890	108,240	1854	do.....	1,435,060	1,435,060
	1855	do.....	76,120	23,650	11,000	2,530	60,720	174,020	1855	do.....	1,396,560	1,396,560
	1856	do.....	107,030	1,870	7,810	990	10,560	128,260	1856	do.....	1,802,460	1,802,460
Bleached and dyed yarn and thread.	1852	56 cents.....	113,630	14,300	33,880	4,400	55,440	221,650	1852	30 centimes..	Inclu'd in the above.	Inclu'd in the above.
	1853	do.....	102,960	11,220	33,110	3,630	60,720	211,640	1853	do.....		
	1854	do.....	97,680	7,700	34,210	4,290	55,660	199,540	1854	do.....		
	1855	do.....	107,360	11,550	29,590	6,160	93,610	248,270	1855	do.....		
	1856	do.....	137,280	10,450	38,500	8,580	63,470	258,280	1856	do.....		
Unbleached cotton tissues.	1852	37 cents.....	489,390	335,500	86,680	88,220	62,810	1,062,600	1852	30 centimes..	15,088,590	15,088,590
	1853	do.....	455,950	283,806	149,930	76,120	54,560	1,020,360	1853	do.....	15,114,330	15,114,330
	1854	do.....	666,930	186,670	105,930	73,260	61,380	1,095,170	1854	do.....	14,024,120	14,024,120
	1855	do.....	942,700	711,160	155,100	110,440	45,210	1,974,610	1855	do.....	17,213,360	17,213,360
	1856	do.....	2,144,340	678,150	292,270	85,140	150,150	3,350,050	1856	do.....	18,154,070	18,154,070
Bleached, dyed, or printed cotton tissues.	1852	\$1 49 cents..	666,490	33,660	51,480	633,600	469,040	1,854,270	1852	30 centimes..	Inclu'd in the above.	Inclu'd in the above.
	1853	do.....	653,950	45,980	56,870	504,970	510,510	1,776,283	1853	do.....		
	1854	do.....	633,600	47,630	56,320	384,230	475,860	1,597,640	1854	do.....		
	1855	do.....	566,390	56,210	51,700	719,510	455,410	1,849,210	1855	do.....		
	1856	do.....	736,670	69,740	59,950	602,030	597,630	2,066,020	1856	do.....		
	Total exports.....							146,091,770	Total exports.....		95,047,920	95,047,920
	Home consumption.								Home consumption.		51,043,850	51,043,850
											146,049,770	146,049,770
											19,009,650	19,009,650
											10,208,770	10,208,770
											29,218,420	29,218,420

NOTE.—The values of the imports and exports are not given, and much delay and difficulty would probably attend the effort to obtain them.

THE HANSE TOWNS.

Although none of it is consumed in their territories, the two free cities of Bremen and Hamburg receive annually a large and rapidly increasing amount of cotton-wool, which is distributed thence into the States composing the German Custom's Union, Switzerland, Austria, Russia and Sweden. In this, therefore, as well as in other commercial aspects, the present condition and future prospects of their trade becomes a question of high interest to American statesmen.

It was my good fortune to meet in both those cities, in the persons of the officers and members of their respective chambers of commerce, gentlemen who honor their calling as merchants, and are distinguished for the extent and variety of their information concerning the commerce of the world. Having a more extensive trade than Hamburg with our country, the city of Bremen, by the greater certainty of remunerative round voyages, offers perhaps greater facilities, as an importing point, to the consumers of the interior than the first named. Her merchants, too, have long appreciated the value of a direct trade with us, and have labored with persevering zeal and liberality to obtain their full share of its profits and advantages.

The cheapness of transportation into her port of the raw material, enables Bremen to compete successfully in the supply of the spinning mills at Vienna, even with Trieste, which is much nearer, and which is now connected with the capital by an uninterrupted line of railroad. The principal cause of this is the great difficulty of obtaining return freights for the ships which take cargoes of cotton to Trieste, while at Bremen, either cargo or full complements of passengers to the United States are, in general, readily found.

The liberal policy of the city with regard to port charges, and the facilities which it offers in the way of docks, and the abundance of labor for the cheap discharge and taking in of cargoes, have also had their effect upon the growth of its trade.

The following communication from Mr. E. Klugkist, the president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, with its accompanying tables, exhibit clearly the movement of the trade of that port, in cotton-wool, yarn, tissues and other fabrics, for the period of five years, beginning with 1852 and ending with 1856.

The importation of cotton-wool has swollen from 8,635,196 Bremen pounds, 100 of which are equal to 109.80 of our own, and a value of 1,220,891 louis d'or thalers, equal to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the first named year, to 41,557,005 Bremen pounds, and the value of 6,898,559 louis d'or thalers in 1856.

Your particuear attention is respectfully called to the answer of Mr. Klugkist to the 10th interrogatory; as it embodies the views which his high commercial position and experience have enabled him to form, as to the causes which may operate, either to increase or diminish the direct trade between Bremen and the United States.

BREMEN, *September 2, 1857.*

SIR : I have the pleasure of handing to you, enclosed, the reply to the questions put by your favor of 18th July, which it is hoped will answer your purposes.

You will also meet with some suggestions pointing to obstacles whose bearing, in the opinion of the chamber of commerce, is of vital influence on the commercial intercourse between the German ports and those of the United States, which is capable of much greater extension, if allowed to develop itself on its own merits.

Any further information is at your service on this subject, and adding the assurance of high esteem, I have the honor to be—

Your obedient servant,

E. KLUGKIST.

JOHN CLAIBORNE, Esq.

Answers to questions put by Mr. Claiborne.

Question 1. The quantity of cotton-wool annually imported into Bremen, the countries of its growth, and the ports whence it is so shipped to this port, is answered by annexed statement, p. 1.

Question 2. The freight and charges paid on such cotton-wool, and its value on arrival?

Answer. The value is stated, also, on page 1.

It is composed of the invoice amount at the ports of shipment, with shipping, charges, and commission, adding freight and insurance.

The freight from the United States is subject to great fluctuations, from one fourth to two cents per hundred. It is, generally, fully as low, and lower to Bremen than to Liverpool, on account of the very low port charges here. From Bombay, the freight is about £4 per 50 cubic feet.

Question 3. How much, if any, of the said cotton-wool is consumed in Bremen, and how much distributed thence into other territory, specifying the different countries, the amount sent to each, and the duties and charges of every nature with which it is burdened in the transit?

Answer. Consumption in Bremen is quite trifling. The countries which draw this supply from Bremen are specified on page 2 of statement. There is levied a transit duty of one-half cent per 100 lbs. in Bremen; the other charges are only those which are combined with every business transaction—say weighing, transporting from ship to railroad, and the small commission for doing this business.

Question 4. Are the duties or charges sufficiently high to lessen the consumption of cotton-wool, or cotton fabrics, in any one of the States or Territories so supplied? if yea, specify such States or Territories, and the government or corporation by which the duties or charges are laid and collected.

Answer. The duty on cotton fabrics is high both in the Zollverein

and Austria, to which countries the bulk of the cotton imported in Bremen is exported, but on yarn low; and as inland manufactures are sufficiently advanced, this duty does probably not lessen consumption. There is a transit duty on cotton passing the Zollverein, if to Austria, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per 100 pounds; other parts, 5 per cent. per 100 pounds—which proves very injurious, as by sending cotton to Switzerland by way of Antwerp or France, to Austria by way of Trieste, it can be avoided, thus giving the merchants in Liverpool and London an advantage over those in Bremen and Hamburg, strengthening the supremacy which Liverpool has already in the cotton trade. It would materially assist the German markets, in their efforts to make themselves independent, if this unnatural transit duty would be done away with.

Question 5. The quantity of cotton yarn annually imported, the country or countries whence it is brought, its value per pound, according to numbers, and the place or places where sent from Bremen?

Answer. Is answered by statement, page 3. The numbers of the yarns cannot be given. Exports of the same are found at page four.

Question 6. The amount and value of cotton or mixed cotton tissues or fabrics annually imported, the countries whence it comes, the duties and charges paid on it, and its value in this market?

Answer. Is answered by statement, page 5. There is no duty here whatever on the sale, and they can be imported by land from any port. There is not, therefore, a method of ascertaining the different kinds, as no entry is made.

Question 7. The amount and value of cotton or mixed cotton tissues or fabrics annually exported, and the countries to which it goes?

Answer. Is answered by statement, page 6. From the causes alluded to, question 6, this information cannot be more explicit. If exported again, a transit duty of half a cent per 100 pounds is also levied, as on raw cotton.

Question 8. The course of exchange which attends the purchase of cotton-wool or fabrics for this market?

Answer. Cotton purchases are generally made in the United States by drawing, against the amount, bills on Bremen. The exchange varies, and has during the last years been from 70 to 80 cents per 1 R.

Question 9. What articles of production or manufacture does Bremen receive from the various countries which she supplies with cotton wool, in exchange for such supplies?

Answer. Cotton consumers pay with produce or manufactures which are sent here for sale. There is a great inland trade going on, too manifold to be specified.

Question 10. In case of the entire supply of American cotton-wool which is taken by Bremen, or the countries which here obtain their supplies, coming direct from America, what articles of domestic production or manufacture could be exchanged against such cotton-wool?

Answer. So far, the United States has been the country which supplied the cotton, but owing to its increasing value, efforts are making to get supplies from the East Indies, and this year, about 20 per cent. imports will be Surat cotton, which although selling $33\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. lower, pays a profit. It is not as good, but manufacturer are compelled to resort to it, by the high rates of North American cotton.

Our imports from the United States are paid for by some kinds of German produce and a good deal of manufactures, among which form a prominent part:

Cloth, (woolen,) cotton goods, hosiery, silks, segars, toys, glass, looking-glass plates, willow baskets, musical instruments, pianos, zeni wool, manufactures of porcelain, negro pipes, bottles and demi-johns.

Nearly all these articles pay a pretty high duty, which curtails their consumption in the United States, and diminishes the consuming power of the lower classes, who produce these articles with us.

A reduction of the duty on such articles would materially increase the export trade to the United States, and the consumption of cotton, tobacco, rice, and other articles produced by the United States, in Germany.

It must be remarked that the value is computed here in rix dollars, having a value of 78 to 80 cents each. 112 pounds American weight are equal to 102 pounds in Bremen.

HAMBURG.

With a much larger population and a proportionately greater capital upon which to base her commerce than her sister city, Hamburg does not seem to have appreciated to the same extent as Bremen the value and importance of a direct trade with the United States. Her ships, like those of Great Britain and our own country, are found in every quarter of the globe, as her merchants of the present generation do not appear to have lost in any degree the spirit of enterprise and commercial adventure which has characterized their ancestors through many generations. That she should continue to receive indirectly the greater part of her imports of so important an article of consumption as cotton, is difficult of explanation with persons uninformed as to the nature of her financial combinations.

The accompanying official statements, in which the weights are reduced to our standards, furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Soetbeer, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, will show that in the year 1855, the last for which any commercial statement had been published at the period of my visit, the importation of cotton from the United States was 6,114,320 pounds, while that *via* Great Britain was 31,381,960 pounds, or more than five times as large. The fact that the far greater portion of this importation by way of Great Britain was of American growth, will enable you to see how vast must be the addition to the price of the bulk of the raw material to the German spinners and mill owners, by the existing system of trade, as they receive their supplies burdened, at the very least, with two sets of charges for freight and commissions to brokers, agents, and bankers,

instead of but a single one. A leading banker and merchant of Hamburg, in explanation of this state of things, said to me that it had grown up and continued to exist mainly on account of the absence in the United States markets of an extended system of credits, such as could be obtained in England; and he also regarded the plan of short payments, enforced in our markets, as being a very considerable obstacle to additional consumption in continental Europe, which, he argued, would increase far more rapidly could longer credits than three months (that being about the available limit under present circumstances) be obtained by the purchaser, as could be done in the English markets, and but for which circumstance the amount of trade in cotton, so far as Hamburg was concerned, would soon change into a more direct channel.

The value of direct trade with us is, however, much more appreciated by the Hamburgers at this time than has hitherto been the case, and with the example and immense commercial progress of Bremen, in that respect, before them, as an illustration of the great advantages likely to flow from it, if properly fostered, they are turning their eyes beyond the marts of London and Liverpool to those of New York and New Orleans, anxious to secure, if practicable, for themselves the only profits on that portion of our products which is consumed in the interior States of Germany; and at the same time to endeavor, by the establishment of a steady, cheap, and well supplied market, to command, to a greater degree than at present, the supply of our raw materials to northern Europe.

The communication of Dr. Soetbeer will show that there are no duties levied on cotton imported into Hamburg; the only contribution of that nature being the toll exacted by the Hanoverian government upon the cargoes of all vessels passing the town of Stade; a tax of which the merchants and shipmasters of the city complain with great show of reason, alleging that it is in clear violation of the treaty of Vienna, and so far also as American ships are concerned, of the terms of our existing treaty with that power. This course of policy on the part of Hanover is the more obnoxious, because the entire charge of providing for the safe and convenient navigation of the Elbe, and the keeping up of the lights, buoys, &c., falls upon Hamburg alone; and from the fact also that the Hanoverian government levies no similar toll on the ships and property of its own subjects.

It will be seen that the raw cotton imported into Hamburg is distributed thence by water or railroad communication in Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and of late years, since the railroads have afforded sufficient facilities for cheap transportation, into Bavaria and Switzerland. It is through Hamburg, as I was informed, that Saxony, which may be considered as taking the lead among the German States in the cotton manufacture, obtains the bulk of her supply of the raw material, and it is through that port and Bremen that the various fabrics and tissues into which the article is converted in the interior find their way into the most remote markets of the world.

It is believed that the cost of interior transportation will still further decline with the progress and development of the German system of railroads, and improvements in river navigation on the Elbe

and the Weser, and that there is every prospect of a steady and growing demand for raw material for manufacturing purposes, from the interior, and particularly from quarters where, owing to the absence, until within a comparatively recent period, of the means of rapid and easy communication with the sea ports, manufacturing industry was not so inviting to continental capital, nor capable of that progress and development which is thought to be now before it.

As Dr. Soetbeer does not give the values of the cotton-wool, and yarn imported into and exported from Hamburg, the following statement, which also includes cotton manufactured goods, is compiled from the official statement of the trade of the city for the year 1855, published in 1856; that for the latter year not having been printed at the period of my visit.

The imports, exports, and value of the same articles for the year 1854 is also given.

1855.—Value of cotton-wool imported.....	\$4,447,145
“ Value of yarn and twist imported.....	10,319,393
“ Value of manufactured goods imported.....	8,957,257
Total.....	<u>23,723,795</u>
1855.—Value of cotton-wool exported.....	\$4,858,088
“ Value of yarn and twist exported.....	11,627,162
“ Value of manufactured goods exported.....	8,682,594
Total.....	<u>25,157,844</u>
1854.—Value of cotton-wool imported.....	\$5,351,105
“ Value of yarn and twist imported.....	8,474,624
“ Value of manufactured goods imported.....	8,828,161
Total.....	<u>22,653,890</u>
1854.—Value of cotton-wool exported.....	\$3,724,553
“ Value of yarn and twist exported.....	8,059,065
“ Value of manufactured goods exported.....	7,450,310
Total.....	<u>19,233,928</u>

HAMBURG, *August 24, 1857.*

SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of the 24th of July, containing several questions about our cotton trade, I respectfully beg leave to give the following explanations:

1. I refer to the annexed tables.

The principal ports whence it was shipped are New York and New Orleans ; some cargoes came from Mobile and Charleston.

2. The rate of freight from New Orleans and Mobile fluctuated between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb. ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. is about an average. From New York the usual rate of freight is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. The charges attending an invoice to Hamburg are light, and by the taking off of all duties, less than to any other continental ports. The charges here are : Stade duty, (levied by the Hanoverian government.)

U. B. 24 g. gr.=1 mark current, $\frac{3}{4}$ groschen per 100 lbs.

Delivery, &c., 8 B. per bale.

Brokerage, $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

Commission, 2 per cent.

3. The whole of our importation goes to the interior ; chiefly to Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and latterly to Bavaria and Switzerland. A good deal of the finer qualities, fully good middling, to fully fair, is going to Russia, and some to Sweden and Poland. All classifications are quite ready of sale, but middling to middling fair are the most sought for.

4. All Hamburg duties on cotton-wool have been removed, only the Stade duty ; a passage toll laid by Hanover remains.

5. Of cotton yarns and twist about 35,000 bales touch our port in transit from England to the interior per annum ; none is sold or brought here, as we have no market for the article There are no duties besides the Stade duties, (11 B. banco per bale.)

6. Our importation and exportation of the fabrics or tissues of cotton, &c., reach a great extent, but we cannot give the particular statistics.

7. Against shipment of cotton to our markets, reimbursement is taken from the south of the United States, on New York, by sight drafts, at from 2 per cent. discount to 2 per cent. premium, but usually at 1 per cent. discount ; and from New York drafts are issued at 60 days sight, usually at the exchange of $36\frac{1}{4}$ to $36\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1 B. banco.

8. Fabrics, tissues, &c., are the chief articles returned from the interior for supplies of cotton ; and our exportation of such goods, &c., reaches so high an amount that the most of the remittances made from the interior to other cotton markets consist in drafts on Hamburg against the excess of goods sent hither for shipment.

9. All kinds of goods, fabrics, &c., are shipped to the United States from our port, overreaching by far the amount of our importation of cotton.

With high respect, I remain sir, your most obedient servant,

AD. SOETBEER, *Dr.*

Mr. JOHN CLAIBORNE,
Special Agent, &c.

Statement of the imports and value of cotton-wool into Bremen, in the years named, furnished by Mr. Klugkist, and referred to by him as page 1 in his answers. Weights and values reduced to the standard of the United States.

Imports of cotton-wool.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Oldenburg	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	105,482	\$9,254 70
Hamburg	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	134,844	\$4,247 77	-----	-----
Egypt	-----	-----	-----	-----	210,816	\$25,200 00	338,133	39,434 06	-----	-----
Great Britain	269,249	\$23,803 76	232,128	\$19,881 22	417,713	34,298 77	1,007,193	86,095 01	1,790,107	164,344 16
New York	1,763,713	176,309 45	3,062,240	358,714 12	2,894,164	319,993 53	5,672,383	690,977 70	3,416,288	424,654 65
Philadelphia	-----	-----	-----	-----	174,252	23,081 32	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baltimore	-----	-----	13,771	1,745 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Charleston, S. C.	1,442,982	149,721 86	2,284,644	277,014 15	699,005	81,690 62	1,371,261	138,058 20	7,682,237	915,160 05
Savannah	227,280	26,760 03	289,510	35,549 32	-----	-----	1,230,485	122,756 28	395,397	48,636 78
Mobile	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,213,243	146,534 06	687,776	90,575 10	3,984,789	443,661 75
New Orleans	5,056,020	518,230 12	5,618,019	609,023 7	15,673,451	1,802,701 68	13,682,492	1,560,812 40	24,881,569	3,061,817 32
Galveston	541,232	58,868 27	1,055,175	119,202 30	1,563,601	170,515 80	1,558,621	173,299 61	2,396,930	279,412 87
Hayti	23,598	1,890 00	8,388	687 48	24,650	2,466 45	124,977	11,492 77	133,863	12,507 07
Porto Rico	5,420	567 00	-----	-----	90,920	12,488 17	15,256	2,090 81	15,262	1,968 75
Venezuela	19,225	1,811 25	54,370	5,770 01	31,073	3,622 50	76,371	8,228 58	48,123	5,770 80
Brazil	58,468	6,466 95	-----	-----	33,580	3,390 97	92,817	12,261 37	47,492	6,480 33
Bombay	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	636,431	58,366 35
Other countries	13,472	922 95	39,005	3,268 12	21,371	1,613 58	25,574	2,330 21	5,615	597 60
Total	9,470,459	961,351 64	12,657,250	1,430,855 97	23,047,839	2,627,597 45	26,018,183	2,942,659 87	45,539,585	5,432,615 18

Statement of cotton-wool exported from Bremen during the years specified, referred to by Mr. Klugkist in his answer to the 3d interrogatory as page 2.

Cotton-wool ex- ported to—	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Hanover-----	228,939	\$26,063 88	141,153	\$15,953 17	264,559	\$28,312 98	1,077,989	\$121,854 60	2,230,645	\$252,860 73
Oldenburg-----	178,778	16,865 88	117,378	12,815 77	433,626	46,518 41	189,764	17,880 18	449,108	50,025 93
Prussia-----	1,255,989	141,202 68	1,529,375	180,933 65	3,763,389	434,811 82	3,412,411	403,369 31	6,607,584	836,676 88
Saxony-----	5,541,761	614,966 62	5,441,231	659,148 52	6,900,789	811,900 68	9,625,191	1,146,314 88	11,299,901	1,453,242 26
Brunswick-----	82,057	8,229 37	24,011	2,375 10	8,767	934 76	28,975	3,156 30	33,690	3,370 50
Bavaria-----	182,979	20,707 82	1,902,943	227,138 62	4,222,713	501,363 45	4,455,273	527,843 13	9,690,919	1,242,771 86
Baden-----	32,619	3,346 08	347,284	42,001 21	141,121	16,254 78	72,166	8,938 12	200,789	26,574 18
Wurtemberg-----	132,217	13,263 62	85,515	11,369 92	148,337	17,171 43	543,325	63,826 87	740,560	95,711 17
Hamburg-----	---	---	105,718	14,026 95	35,353	3,675 26	577,649	74,560 50	332,069	43,192 80
Russia and Poland--	37,396	4,560 36	289,919	38,687 51	875,438	114,623 77	986,474	124,168 27	5,082,307	668,370 15
Sweden-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,848	5,599 90	15,756	2,050 65
Norway-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	194,113	25,046 43
Holland-----	---	---	42,523	5,242 38	---	---	8,014	826 08	11,004	1,452 15
France-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,410	6,142 50	---	---
Switzerland-----	468,258	52,319 13	45,374	5,142 37	88,031	10,417 83	93,597	10,292 62	428,923	56,964 60
Austria-----	1,643,606	179,784 67	1,436,316	178,218 33	2,871,141	337,623 30	5,527,142	662,441 85	9,521,015	1,207,152 41
Great Britain-----	---	---	54,883	3,301 20	---	---	---	---	101,115	12,207 82
Other countries-----	32,436	3,713 06	8,819	1,091 47	12,427	1,397 81	15,831	1,868 73	41,085	4,949 43
Total-----	9,817,035	1,085,013 17	11,572,442	1,397,446 17	19,765,691	2,325,006 28	26,710,059	3,179,083 84	46,980,583	5,981,619 95

Statement of cotton yarns imported into Bremen during the years specified, referred to by Mr. Klugkist, in answer to the 5th interrogatory, as page 3. Values and weights reduced to the United States standard.

Cotton yarns im- ported from—	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Hanover -----	12,245	\$1,938 03	8,454	\$1,941 97	7,751	\$2,571 18	14,061	\$5,565 26	11,194	\$1,783 68
Oldenburg -----	215,541	28,341 33	141,859	20,349 00	573,303	82,237 83	732,078	116,679 93	863,734	137,662 87
Prussia -----	26,958	14,912 88	45,599	17,247 82	21,394	8,662 50	21,930	10,802 92	30,770	13,235 51
Saxony -----	4,057	1,646 90	2,804	1,370 25	3,398	1,242 67	4,172	1,734 07	2,816	1,137 15
Brunswick -----	1,229	415 80	1,899	613 46	2,865	1,027 68	1,886	759 93	2,584	1,020 60
Hamburg -----	29,955	5,273 88	21,082	4,076 10	11,880	2,623 95	20,473	3,597 30	8,724	1,641 15
Great Britain -----	457,614	75,417 30	445,289	79,901 32	844,948	137,547 11	1,924,446	344,616 30	3,542,091	667,819 68
Other countries --	139	89 77	1,320	162 22	490	153 56	612	241 76	552	219 80
Total -----	747,738	128,035 89	668,306	125,662 14	1,466,029	236,066 48	2,719,658	483,997 47	4,462,465	824,520 44

Statement of cotton yarns exported from Bremen during the years specified, referred to by Mr. Klugkist, in answer to 5th interrogatory, as page 4; values and weights reduced to the United States standard.

Cotton yarns exported to—	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Hanover-----	379,941	\$59,057 77	342,694	\$57,963 15	482,455	\$80,302 95	551,215	\$98,473 72	829,716	\$162,208 46
Oldenburg-----	15,092	4,660 42	17,837	5,462 10	21,554	5,456 58	17,905	7,318 23	12,632	3,913 87
Prussia-----	80,077	13,290 63	102,589	17,605 35	723,760	108,739 57	1,566,817	267,142 83	2,230,074	396,264 48
Saxony-----	1,555	259 08	-----	-----	8,440	1,242 67	58,622	10,418 62	1,055,131	198,630 33
Brunswick-----	76,577	12,772 46	38,376	6,860 70	139,337	23,580 11	113,174	20,292 30	92,763	18,277 87
Duchy of Saxe-----	13,822	2,294 02	30,131	5,403 03	3,708	628 42	50,312	9,021 60	86,570	16,097 28
Bavaria-----	5,633	740 25	-----	-----	929	157 50	21,833	3,914 66	26,662	5,019 52
Hesse Darmstadt-----	14,011	2,348 08	8,290	1,486 01	-----	-----	1,251	224 51	-----	-----
Kurhesse-----	23,465	3,915 37	29,235	5,242 38	28,450	4,817 92	36,239	6,497 66	34,738	6,277 21
Austria-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,054	189 00	240,594	43,139 25	47,566	8,479 80
United States-----	12,769	7,469 43	18,289	8,101 80	10,808	4,308 41	9,181	3,839 85	19,523	8,037 22
Other countries-----	4,368	752 06	17,189	5,925 15	16,581	2,810 58	4,893	1,045 80	6,775	1,541 13
Total-----	627,310	107,549 57	604,630	114,049 67	1,437,076	232,233 71	2,672,036	471,329 03	4,442,150	824,747 17

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Cotton manufactured goods imported into Bremen during the years specified, referred to by Mr. Klugkist, in his answers to questions 6 and 7, as page 5; value in dollars.

Whence.	1852		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
Hanover-----	1,928	\$99,549	2,493	\$152,342	1,665	\$74,177	1,587	\$65,005	1,747	\$77,387
Oldenburg-----	1,641	76,020	1,310	75,795	1,245	107,039	1,611	129,156	1,458	124,145
Prussia-----	1,189	180,653	1,494	291,493	1,594	210,226	1,302	114,474	1,669	195,498
Saxony-----	13,555	1,679,337	15,292	2,368,913	13,535	1,912,658	13,169	1,653,189	15,647	2,244,189
Brunswick-----	94	7,903	77	5,110	64	4,149	60	3,929	52	4,075
Duchy of Saxe-----	11	669	32	2,330	69	4,782	23	2,372	70	8,559
Bavaria-----	71	7,587	493	61,274	604	73,074	506	65,608	611	99,242
Wurtemberg-----	-----	-----	2	79	56	9,927	62	10,434	25	3,887
Frankfort on the	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	551	8	1,017	83	13,928
Hesse Darmstadt---	2	183	1	232	12	2,126	4	543	19	2,955
Kurhesse-----	9	773	10	1,410	16	1,610	26	2,154	47	2,992
Hamburg-----	111	10,540	573	87,389	401	46,585	321	49,610	219	19,192
Holland-----	79	6,121	27	1,704	-----	-----	2	21	-----	-----
Great Britain-----	60	16,004	205	50,326	233	47,441	351	76,891	113	21,819
Other countries-----	6	-----	31	-----	28	2,670	31	2,511	31	4,504
Total-----	18,754	2,085,319	22,040	3,098,379	19,528	2,497,015	19,063	2,176,914	21,801	2,821,372

Cotton manufactured goods exported from Bremen during the years specified, referred to by Mr. Klugkist in his answers to questions 6 and 7, as page 6; value in dollars.

Whither.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
Hanover	2,816	\$172,586	2,992	\$173,813	1,776	\$79,173	2,075	\$101,319	2,077	\$97,614
Oldenburg	355	18,564	340	23,503	428	27,746	623	40,528	602	33,149
Prussia	2	224	5	105	413	62,940	421	75,376	454	81,509
Hamburg	362	27,050	393	31,443	231	14,514	113	7,733	53	2,544
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	155	39,745	1	39
United States	13,386	1,736,099	16,506	2,507,707	14,332	2,070,030	13,059	1,752,895	16,416	2,413,600
Mexico	216	30,758	292	51,758	179	20,922	154	14,441	157	17,534
Cuba	16	1,771	37	4,179	95	9,306	33	5,937	37	6,059
Hayti	185	20,948	119	13,820	355	44,921	152	18,950	118	14,175
Venezuela	88	10,799	68	7,803	105	12,703	234	28,678	192	21,698
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	18,291
Java	64	10,518	149	29,665	---	---	12	3,434	80	13,926
Sandwich Islands	---	---	27	4,051	150	31,902	56	7,881	41	4,706
Bremerhaven	159	8,181	197	14,129	298	17,594	220	13,943	185	9,631
Other countries	159	14,803	86	11,412	74	7,132	117	16,429	207	27,136
Total	17,808	2,054,301	21,211	2,873,388	18,436	2,208,883	17,434	2,127,339	20,701	2,761,611

Statement of cotton-wool imported into Hamburg in the years named; weights reduced to those of the United States.

Whence.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
United States.....	7,692,900	5,505,422	3,764,641	5,131,675	13,712,212	12,903,682	16,086,653	6,530,093
Brazil	98,704	193,340	123,343	177,063	97,508	118,259	192,741	320,667
Venezuela.....	96,824	119,135	61,774	134,557	507,824	440,336	271,996	216,889
Peru and Chili.....	61,355	-----	-----	4,773	-----	119,680	106,864	-----
Great Britain	9,498,471	15,510,860	21,027,232	23,702,166	21,015,314	28,206,841	35,744,134	33,915,933
Netherlands	46,959	563,710	29,957	61,036	-----	-----	271,165	891,054
Bremen.....	51,210	18,262	23,143	217,829	13,125	162,837	6,310	602,191
France	54,136	2,018	66,130	326,541	309,890	354,359	42,378	112,449
Other countries.....	175,686	3,232,248	1,755,740	1,932,076	3,478,337	3,139,485	3,880,923	4,404,175
Total.....	17,776,245	25,144,995	26,851,960	31,687,716	39,134,210	45,445,479	56,603,155	47,083,451

Cotton-wool exported from Hamburg in the years named.

Whither.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Germany, &c.....	18,500,024	24,365,041	25,614,185	29,217,041	35,985,031	37,784,686	48,814,078	43,541,345
North of Europe	2,269,994	2,280,596	1,709,451	2,722,011	3,701,626	3,300,387	6,271,716	4,006,730
Total.....	20,770,018	26,645,637	27,323,636	31,939,052	39,686,651	41,085,073	55,085,794	47,608,075

Cotton yarn and twist imported into Hamburg in the years named.

Whence.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Great Britain-----	32,783,908	33,383,140	43,821,898	39,814,599	39,226,123	36,337,350	42,050,737	46,254,379
Other countries-----	585,958	2,246,032	2,115,665	3,293,156	5,983,865	5,943,537	5,914,050	8,499,528
Total-----	33,369,866	40,629,172	45,937,563	43,107,755	45,209,988	42,280,887	47,964,787	54,753,907

NOTE.—The above are the latest official returns up to July, 1857. Du Fay & Co.'s Trade Report, (Manchester,) considered excellent authority, of October 31, 1857, furnishes a statement of the quantities, in yards and pounds, of cotton manufacture, and yarn and twist, exported to the Hanse Towns for the first three quarters of the years 1856 and 1857, as follows:

Cotton manufactured up to September 30, 1856.	-----yards--	47,120,029
Do-----do-----	-----do----	39,833,417
Cotton yarn and twist up to September 30, 1856	-----pounds--	36,565,505
Do-----do-----	-----do----	37,824,700

A statement of the quantity and value of cotton-wool exported from Hamburg in 1855, with the countries to which it was sent; values and weights according to the United States standard.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
Sweden	85,490	8,410
Prussia	34,808	2,713
Bremen and the Weser	139,950	3,815
Great Britain	82,652	8,372
France	21,311	2,548
Altona, &c.	1,394,150	129,535
Altona and Kiel railroad	101,532	11,872
Lubeck	2,569,078	304,234
Berlin and Hamburg railroad	25,545,790	2,347,457
By wagons and boats	26,554	2,409
Harburg, and beyond	12,506,447	1,028,010
The upper Elbe	10,679,306	996,419
Total	53,147,068	4,845,884

ADDENDA.

BREMEN LEGATION,
Washington, February 13, 1858.

SIR: Knowing the interest taken by the department in collecting information that may stimulate home production, by pointing out the natural channels and avenues into which foreign demand must eventually lead American commerce, I take pleasure in transmitting to you a memoir on the consumption of cotton in the German Zollverein, which, founded on official and most reliable private sources, will serve to prove how rapidly the consumption of cotton is increasing in Germany, and the justness of the assumption that this increase will continue in the immediate future.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you the assurance of my very high consideration.

R. SCHLEIDEN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The consumption of cotton of the German Zollverein.

According to the treasury reports on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the exports of American cotton to Bremen and Hamburg during the last four financial years were as follows :

Year.	To Bremen.			To Hamburg.		
	Bales.	Pounds.	Value.	Bales.	Pounds.	Value.
1853-'54 -----		23,959,656	\$2,232,222	-----	13,760,266	\$1,304,138
1854-'55 -----	51,648	22,661,173	2,020,438	18,672	8,148,818	761,572
1855-'56 -----	103,054	46,456,809	4,238,497	34,192	15,609,844	1,469,753
1856-'57 -----	71,165	34,378,685	4,356,418	22,720	10,524,075	1,311,935

Although the quantity exported during the last year was smaller than that shipped during the previous one, yet the increased value of the article makes up fully for the decreased quantity, the same having doubled during both of the last two years. In fact, Bremen and Hamburg import more American cotton than any other country, except Great Britain, France, and Spain. In order to appreciate how far this state of things rests on a sound basis, it seems fit to inquire into the wants of those countries which nature itself has taught to look to the above ports as the proper markets for supplying themselves.

While there are about $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions of spindles in France, and about 21 millions in Great Britain, there were working at the beginning of the present year in the German Zollverein :

	Cotton man- ufactories.	With spin- dles.	Consuming bales of American cotton.	Bales of East India cotton.*
In Bavaria -----	16	316,700	29,800	5,800
In the kingdom of Saxony -----	133	554,646	34,200	34,000
In Prussia -----	20	289,000	22,500	9,000
In Baden -----	10	185,600	18,600	6,200
In Wurttemberg -----	12	119,000	11,950	3,700
In Hanover -----	1	48,800	3,000	3,000
In Oldenburg -----	4	20,400	1,200	3,200
Total -----	196	1,534,146	121,050	64,900

Grand total, 185,950 bales.

* We use here the expression "East India" cotton as a general term for all species spun in the Zollverein besides American cotton.

The manufacture will be increased during the present year by :

	Cotton man- ufactories.	Spindles.	To consume bales of American.	Bales of East India cotton.
In Bavaria.....	2	232,000	20,250	4,400
In Saxony.....	1	50,000	3,500	2,000
In Prussia.....	6	135,000	10,500	4,000
In Baden.....	1	25,000	1,500	-----
In Wurtemberg.....	-----	15,000	1,650	-----
In Hanover.....	1	7,000	-----	1,000
In Oldenburg.....	1	20,000	1,000	1,000
Total.....	12	484,000	38,300	12,400

Grand total, 50,700 bales.

There will be, therefore, in working order next year :

	Cotton man- ufactories.	Spindles.	To consume bales of American.	Bales of East India cotton.	Total.
In Bavaria.....	18	548,700	50,050	10,200	60,250 lbs.
In Saxony.....	134	604,646	36,700	36,000	73,700 "
In Prussia.....	26	424,000	33,000	13,000	46,000 "
In Baden.....	11	210,600	20,100	6,200	26,300 "
In Wurtemberg.....	12	134,000	13,600	3,700	17,300 "
In Hanover.....	2	55,800	3,000	4,000	7,000 "
In Oldenburg.....	5	40,400	2,200	4,200	6,400 "
Total in Zollverein..	208	2,018,146	158,650	77,300	235,950 "

In 1856 the number of spindles actually in operation within the German Zollverein was only 1,200,000, and the amount of cotton consumed 160,000 bales.

The above statement, which is brought down to the present day, shows the former number increased within two years to 1,534,000, and the cotton consumed to 186,000 bales, while these numbers will be further increased, during the present year, to: manufactories 208, spindles 2,018,146, and bales needed or consumption 235,950.

Furthermore, the Austrian empire, according to the last reliable statistics, of the year 1851, numbered 208 cotton manufactories, with a total of 1,482,138 spindles, and of a consuming capacity of 130,000 bales.

Although it was impossible to gather newer dates from that quarter, the increase since may be safely estimated at 15 per cent. Of those Austrian manufactories are situated :

	Manufactories.	Spindles.	Bales.
In Tyrol.....	20	195,000	17,000
In Bohemia.....	79	460,000	35,000
Total.....	99	655,000	52,000

The statistics of these two countries are of particular interest on account of the greater quantity of the raw materials, needed by them, being imported by Bremen and Hamburg, and a considerable part of their manufactured articles being consumed in the Zollverein. But the manufactories of the other parts of Austria, although they do not sell much to the countries of the Zollverein, have lately commenced to import part of the raw materials needed by those northern ports, as the cheapest and speediest way of procuring them.

Great as the increase of the cotton manufacture has been throughout Germany, the fact of the continuing importation of English cotton goods, amounting, for the Zollverein alone, to 550,000 cwts. a year—the manufacture of which will require at least 175,000 bales—gives additional evidence of this branch of industry being capable of still more successful development; and, consequently, there is still a great field open for improving the direct cotton trade between the United States and Germany, by the way of Bremen and Hamburg. This is rendered less doubtful, as these seaports are already capable, in consequence of their extensive shipping, and of a general reduction in the rates of railroad freight throughout Germany, to supply to an important amount the wants of countries beyond the Zollverein. Among these countries Austria and Switzerland are prominent, where there are respectively about 1,500,000 and 1,250,000 of spindles in operation, and where Bremen and Hamburg compete successfully with the ports of France, Belgium and Holland; these, on the other hand, supplying part of those States of Germany which, according to their situation, could be better provided by the German ports.

Comparing, therefore, the amount imported by foreign ports into the Zollverein, and that imported by German ports into foreign countries, Bremen and Hamburg are no doubt destined to import, in the course of time, at least, such a quantity of cotton as is required by the Zollverein, viz: 236,000 bales. For the present, however, the direct imports of Bremen and Hamburg fall about 90,000 bales short of this amount; these, during the year ending the 31st of December last, having been only as follows:

At Bremen.....	86,079 bales of American cotton.
	25,605 bales of East India cotton.
	533 bales of South American cotton.
	395 bales of West India cotton.
Total.....	112,612 bales.
At Hamburg.....	25,599 bales of American cotton.
	15,582 bales of East India cotton.
	1,033 bales of South American cotton.
	6,373 bales of West India cotton.
Total.....	48,587 bales.
At Bremen.....	112,612 bales.
Grand total.....	161,199 bales.

RUSSIA.

The empire of Russia has kept a nearly equal pace with the other continental states in the increase of consumption and manufacture of cotton ; and her most enlightened statesmen seem fully to appreciate the importance of this great branch of industry, though some of them do not conceal their dissatisfaction at the inroads it has made upon the manufacture of flax, which is a raw material of domestic growth, while every pound of cotton is exotic.

A very interesting account of the history of the use and progress of the domestic manufacture of cotton, and the fluctuations to which it has been subject, either from financial or political causes, is to be found in the second volume of Prince Téghoborski's "*Commentaries on the productive forces of Russia*," a work highly prized by his countrymen, and which is regarded as a standard authority on all subjects of which it treats.

Beginning by stating what he conceives to be the leading points of advantage or disadvantage to Russia, from cotton manufactures and their continued increase, the author proceeds to a clear and succinct narrative of their establishment, and the progress which they had made up to the year 1852, from which the following statements are compiled :

The first spinning mill was established in 1823 ; and two years later, the only one of any importance in the country was that owned by the government at Alexandrovsky, on the Neva, a few miles above St. Petersburg.

During the succeeding ten years but little increase in the number of mills was evident ; and, in 1835, the importation of cotton-wool reached only 200,000 poods, of 36 English pounds each ; or 7,200,000 pounds ; the manufacture of fabrics reaching 800,000 poods, or 28,800,000 pounds, showing how much they still were dependent on other countries for supplies of yarns. At the time of the first spinning mill being put into operation, the Russian tariff absolutely prohibited the introduction of cotton prints, and, on plain cottons, duties ranging from 60 to more than 100 per cent. were imposed. The consequence was, that cotton manufacture " monopolized speculation, to the detriment of many other branches of industry ;" and its progress was rapid, as is shown by the table of the triennial averages of importation of the raw material, and of twist, beginning with 1824 :

Years.	Pounds of raw cotton.	Pounds of twist.
1824-'26.....	2, 673, 648	2, 022, 606
1827-'29.....	3, 534, 480	15, 860, 952
1830-'32.....	4, 175, 856	19, 211, 540
1833-'35.....	6, 162, 804	19, 678, 364
1836-'38.....	10, 180, 764	21, 561, 668
1839-'41.....	12, 807, 864	19, 515, 500
1842-'44.....	18, 882, 396	21, 318, 948
1845-'47.....	28, 085, 364	18, 156, 096
1848-'50.....	47, 845, 116	10, 134, 720
1851.....	52, 585, 632	5, 685, 516
1852.....	62, 940, 456	4, 058, 388

“Thus,” says Prince Tégaborski, “we see that the importation of raw cotton has followed a continuously ascending movement, exhibiting in its latest results an augmentation in the proportion of 1 to 24; whilst that of twist, after nearly tripling, in the course of the first fifteen years, has fallen gradually to a third of the cypher of 1824-’26; and to less than a fifth of its culminating cypher of 1836-’38.”

Taking the period of sixteen years 1834 to 1850, the increase in Russian cotton manufactures, as compared with that of France, was nearly as 3 to 2; compared to that of Austria, it was, as 10 to 44; the duty on the raw material being raised in Russia from 5 to 6½ roubles per pood, while in Austria it has been lowered from 30, 60, and 81 florins, according to quality, to a uniform rate of 10 florins the centner. With the states of the Zollverein, the comparison was in favor of the latter, being in the proportion of 6 to 5. From the commencement, cotton yarn had been protected by a duty of 5 roubles (\$3 75) the pood; but still the spinneries made little perceptible progress until 1842.

Among the other struggles undergone by the spinners was that of the impossibility of procuring, up to that date, proper machinery, the exportation of that of English manufacture being prohibited, and they had consequently to rely on the “defective” machinery of France or Belgium. At the period of the great commercial crisis of 1841-’42, the spinners at Moscow solicited and obtained from the government, as a temporary measure, an increase in the duty on cotton yarns, and it was accordingly raised to 6½ rubles (\$4 88) the pood, at which point it remained at the time the author was writing. As will be seen hereafter, this rate has been greatly lowered by the tariff of 1857. This duty of 6½ roubles the pood was deemed equal in yarns of medium fineness, 20-40, to “the enormous rate of 60 per cent. and upwards, *ad valorem*,” and gave a great impulse to the spinning mills; so that while in 1848-’50, they furnished 82 per cent. of the whole quantity of yarn used in the weaving industry of the country, they, in 1852, furnished all of it but about 7 per cent. But this apparently prosperous state of affairs, was nevertheless, in the view of Prince Tégaborski, accompanied with risks and inconveniences; for, as he observed, the heavy duty on yarn, while it had rendered the manufacturers independent, had also made fabrics dear, and “a host of speculators, working on borrowed capital, at a high rate of interest,” had started a number of ill regulated establishments, which, without the bounty of a highly protective tariff, could not exist.

In quality, the mass of the yarns produced in Russia are of the lower numbers, 48, 50, being the highest; most spinners turn out No. 30 to 40 mule, and 20 to 30 water twist, those qualities forming the bulk of consumption; “and it is desirable that they should remain upon this good path,” for, “if they were to attempt competition in e higher numbers with their brethren of England, who have brought their yarn to a pitch of fineness which we may almost term fabulous, it would, in our opinion, be a question rather of *amour propre* than of real utility.” There was no evidence, at the period of my visit to the country, and interviews with some of the mill owners and importers, of a disregard of the advice thus given; Russia will, for a long time

yet to come, adhere to the production of the ordinary numbers, and the fabrics woven from them, they being best suited to her domestic demand, and that of such countries in Asia as she supplies with either article.

With regard to the number of spindles in Russia at the time he wrote, the author says, that it had been common to assume one for each pood of raw cotton; but this he regarded as too low, citing the work of M. Sainoiloff, on the Spinneries of the Government of Moscow, of which there were, in 1843, twenty-two, reckoning 155,404 spindles, and yearly producing 155,949 poods of yarn, none of which was finer than No. 38, 42; which gave an average of $40\frac{14}{100}$ pounds per spindle; in making up his own estimate, he assumes the proper average to be 45 pounds per spindle, and making his calculation upon the importation of 1,329,031 poods of raw cotton, and the production of 1,129,000 poods of yarn, during the triennial period of 1848-'50, he arrives at the number 1,004,000, which, together with 50,000 then in operation in the kingdom of Poland, and those in the spinning mills of the grand duchy of Finland, he concludes that the total number may be set down at 1,100,000 spindles; the justness of this conclusion he strengthens by comparisons with the estimated number of spindles and the production of yarn in England, France, and several other countries, and assigns to Russia the fifth place in spinning industry among those nations where it "had attained to a certain degree of importance." The order in which he named those nations was: England, France, the United States, Austria, Russia, the Zollverein States, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Spain.

On this subject of cotton spinning, later information, as to the number of mills and spindles, will be found in the communication, hereafter alluded to, of M. Boutowen.

In the department of weaving, Prince Tegaborski observes, that the 1,371,196 poods (51,363,056 pounds) of cotton fabrics manufactured in Russia, according to the average importation of raw cotton and twist, during the triennium of 1848-'50, represent at the rate of 40 roubles (\$30) per pood, a value of 54,847,840 roubles, (\$41,136,880.) In Poland he places the manufacture, according to information which he regards as more reliable than official returns, at 500,000 poods, all of which, being very common calicoes and stuffs, he estimates as worth only 25 roubles (\$18 75) the pood, or \$937,500, making a total of 56,000,000 roubles, or \$42,000,000, from which, making the following deductions,

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. About 1,400,000 poods (50,400,000 lbs.) of raw cotton, including importations into Poland, at R. 6 (\$4 50) per pood..... | R. 8,400,000 |
| 2. About 300,000 poods (10,800,000 lbs) of yarn, including importations into Poland, in round numbers | R. 5,000,000 |
| 3. For at least 1,000,000 poods (36,000,000 lbs.) of cotton prints, the value of the tinctorial and chemical substances used, at R. 5 (\$3 75) per pood | R. 5,000,000 |

4. About 4 per cent. on the total value of the manufacture, to represent interest of capital employed in the acquisition of machinery imported, in round numbers.....	R. 2,000,000
Total	<u><u>R. 20,400,000</u></u>

He arrives at the conclusion that the addition made annually by this branch of industry to the national wealth is equal to R. 35,600,000 or \$26,700,000. In a note it is stated that in 1852 the importations of raw cotton and twist gave 1,599,000 poods, (59,564,000 lbs.,) representing a value of R. 63,960,000 or \$47,960,000.

As to the number of persons employed in cotton manufacture, only approximative estimates could be made.

The 22 spinning mills in the government of Moscow, in 1843, with their 155,404 spindles, employed 8,348 hands, or 19 spindles to each hand; assuming 20 spindles as a fair average to each person employed, and with an assumed total of spindles of 1,100,000, the result would be 55,000 persons in that branch.

At that period there were in the same government 382 other establishments for weaving, bleaching, dyeing, &c., employing altogether about 42,500 operatives, and producing fabrics to the value of 12,500,000 roubles, or \$9,475,000, being an average of 294 roubles (\$211 50) per operative. With this proportion there would be required for a production of 56,000,000 roubles, (\$42,050,000,) 190,000 operatives; but, as in that calculation, the weavers working outside the mills in the villages, &c., were not included, 200,000 was assumed as the true number of employés in all departments.

Regarding the annual consumption, *per capita*, of cotton manufactures, it is said: "In Russia, the average quantity manufactured during the period of 1848-'50, amounted, as has been already seen, to 1,371,196 poods, (49,363,056 pounds;) adding the quantity manufactured in the kingdom of Poland, (about 50,000 poods,) we may estimate the total quantity manufactured in the country at 1,420,000 poods, (51,120,000 pounds.) The average value of the importation, during the same period, was 3,857,000 roubles—equivalent, at the rate of 60 roubles per pood, to 64,283 poods. The average exportation to Asia represented a value of 2,370,000 roubles—equivalent, at the rate of 40 roubles per pood, to 59,265 poods; so that the importation and the exportation nearly balanced each other. There remained, therefore, for home consumption, 1,420,000 poods, which, distributed over a population of sixty-five and a half millions, gives 0.87 pounds, Russian, per inhabitant. The value of the home manufacture being 56,000,000, and the excess of the importations 1,487,000 roubles, the total value of the consumption is 57,487,000 roubles, or 88 kopecs (100 to the rouble) per inhabitant."

That this proportion has considerably augmented during the past seven years, notwithstanding the war with the western powers, there can be no doubt; and in this respect Russia approaches nearer to other continental European nations than she then did.

The fabrics mostly produced are of a common description, as calicoes, plain cottons, nankins, &c.; the finer fabrics, as muslins, jaconets, fine handkerchiefs, plushes, &c., requiring nicer apparatus and more skilful hands. The former class are woven throughout the villages and country; the latter only in establishments especially constructed for the purpose. The peasants employed themselves weaving only in the intervals of their ordinary labors, and were therefore content with moderate wages; for a piece of 54 archnics in length by 1 in breadth, (somewhat more than three-quarters of a yard,) the price paid was seldom higher than 2 papers, or 1 silver rouble, (silver rouble equal to 75 cents.) At Moscow, and for better weaving, 2 silver roubles was sometimes paid per square archnic; further eastward, in the government of Wladimir, not more than 3 paper kopecs, or $\frac{6}{7}$ kopec silver, for the square archnic, was allowed for weaving, and considerable speculation is carried on to secure the profits by a class of small capitalists, who act as middle men between the substantial capitalists and the weavers.

Mr. Scherer, an authority on this subject, had arranged the cotton fabrics produced in Russia into three classes:

1. Common calicoes, at the average price of 6 kopecs silver per archnic.

2. Medium calicoes, at the average price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ kopecs silver per archnic.

3. Finer calicoes, at the medium price of $8\frac{2}{3}$ kopecs silver per archnic, the length of the piece being from 32 to 54 archnics, and the breadth $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, and $\frac{7}{4}$ archnics.

“Of all branches of the cotton manufacture,” observes Prince Tegaborski, “this, in our opinion, is the most important and the most advantageous for the country. It is exercised on an article of consumption accessible to the numerous classes, and it increases the means of our rural population, without interfering with their family habits.”

Power loom weaving had been introduced into Russia previous to 1850, the great obstacle to its extension being found in the cost of the machines; the principal seat of the manufacture was at Moscow, though it was also practiced at St. Petersburg, and at other points of the empire. Velveteens, destined for the Asiatic markets, were also manufactured to a considerable extent, from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 archnics, being annually sent into China, and during the English war with that power, 3,000,000 archnics. Bobbinet machines had also been put into operation at St. Petersburg, being the invention of Haymann, of Mulhouse, in France.

In 1843, M. Scherer reckoned that there were 140 weaving establishments in the country, besides the innumerable looms to be found in the villages and their vicinities, and the number of both was continually increasing, while the native weavers were advancing in skill and the neatness of their work. Printing had been introduced as far back as 1828, and numbers of Swiss and Germans had engaged in it, carrying on a growing and lucrative business. There is much of this work now carried on in the government of Wladimir, the articles produced being generally destined for the cheapest markets, while

those of a dearer class are principally printed at St. Petersburg. At Moscow, both the common and the finer fabrics are printed, and, according to M. Samoiloff, that government contained, in 1843, three hundred and eighty-two (382) weaving and printing establishments, of which the annual products amounted to 12,417,000 roubles, (\$9,312,750;) of these, the city of Moscow and its environs possessed 176, producing to the value of 8,202,000 roubles. Next after the government of Moscow, in this respect, ranked that of Wladimir, and afterwards, that of Kostroma, which together produced as much as Moscow, the three producing five-eighths of the entire value of the cotton industry of the empire, in 1843.

The latest improvements in machinery had been introduced, and the Russian printers were able to compete successfully, as to the style of their work, with the best establishments of France, Germany or Bohemia.

Although, in several portions of his great and most valuable work Prince Tegaborski manifested a decided leaning to the theory of protection to domestic manufactures, his mind was too clear and his judgment too impartial to permit him to close his eyes to the injury which a too thorough devotion to it might inflict, not only on the progress of art in manufacture, but upon the interests of the great mass of consumers; thus he says: "Though it is unquestionable that the prohibitory system has given a great impulse to our manufactures, it has also been attended with its own disadvantages. One of the chief of these, setting out of view the sacrifices imposed on the consumer, has been the moral influence which the system has exerted on the manufacturers themselves. Sheltered from the competition of foreign industry, they have remained absolute masters of the home market, and been able to fix their own prices. Freed from the care of seeking foreign outlets, for, with the increasing demands for consumption, there was no fear of a want of customers, they turned their eyes incessantly to the tariff, which became the main regulator of their calculations. In this comfortable position, it required only some capital, a little intelligence, and less trouble to enable them to realize, in a short time, large profits; and this was just what spoiled them." * * * "In our opinion, the time has arrived when a little more competition from abroad has become requisite, were it only to stimulate the activity and intelligence of our home manufacturers, and to give them that confidence in their own strength which they will never acquire by continuing to lean upon the crutch of custom-house prohibition."

This interesting and instructive review of the cotton manufacture of Russia, as it existed previous to, and in the year 1853, contains this brief summary of the results of the able author's reflections:

1. "That the cotton manufacture, occupying as it does in the total value of its products the next place to the linen manufacture, has attained with us a high degree of importance, and contains the elements of a large development.

2. "That we possess in the different branches of this industry many first class establishments, which may take rank alongside of the principal factories of the continent, or even of England; and that

several of these leave almost nothing to be desired in regard to their technical and mechanical organization.

3. "That, nevertheless, taken as a whole, this manufacture is, with us, greatly behind what it is in other countries, and especially in England, and that the defects which we have already pointed out are manifested principally at the two extremities of the scale, namely: the manufacture of common calicoes and of very fine fabrics; but these faults are gradually disappearing, and in certain departments the progress made of late has been conspicuous.

4. "That if our manufacturers adhere to the right path—that is, if, instead of struggling to produce articles of luxury and of great fineness, requiring highly complicated machinery, and highly skilled operatives, they confine their attention to the improvement of those branches which are most appropriate to the *ensemble* of our material and intellectual resources—we may, for all articles destined to supply the lower and middle classes, soon attain the continental level."

With a population in Europe of sixty-five millions, but a small proportion of which rises to what is understood by the phrase "middle classes," and the great mass of which is of the lower class, together with the demand from the Asiatic portion of the empire and the nations which are their customers, Russian manufacturers have here certainly laid before them a most inviting future, and one which should encourage them to both activity and enterprise.

In conclusion, the following recapitulatory table of the four principal branches of Russian manufactures is presented.

	Gross value of manufacture.	Addition to national wealth after deducting cost of raw material.
	<i>Silver roubles.</i>	<i>Silver roubles.</i>
Linen and hemp.....	112,000,000	75,500,000
Woolen	46,000,000	29,500,000
Silk.....	15,000,000	7,500,000
Cotton	56,000,000	35,000,000
Total.....	229,000,000	148,500,000

The number of individuals employed in these different manufactures, either constantly or a portion of the year, including all who are employed in the handling of the raw material or in the production of articles outside the manufacture, is stated at, for

Linen and hemp.....	4,500,000
Woolen	300,000
Silk	40,000
Cotton.....	260,000
Total.....	5,100,000

Under the heading of Foreign Commerce, the same author gives statements of the trade of Russia with other nations, at the period of writing. The exports of cotton manufactures is shown by a table exhibiting the mean annual exportation since 1824, is given in periods of five years. The Russian values are, for the sake of convenience, reduced, in this table, as in those which follow, to our own.

During the five years ending with

1828.....	\$589,725
1833.....	966,300
1838.....	904,500
1843.....	1,269,000
1848.....	1,615,275
1853.....	1,959,525

Note.—In a note to this table it is stated that a change in the official valuation of the articles sold to the Chinese had taken place, so that the *real* augmentation in value of the exportations of cotton manufactures had been since that date as follows :

1842 — 1844.....	\$1,533,825
1845 — 1847.....	1,652,550
1848 — 1850.....	2,027,100
1851 — 1853.....	1,963,425

The market was Asia, as, in the whole period of thirty years, the exports to European countries had summed up to only \$387,000.

The exportation to Asia was thus distributed :

China.....	\$1,048,500, or	53.6 per cent.
Steepes of the Kirghiz.....	605,700, or	31.0 per cent.
Tarschkind	149,400, or	7.6 per cent.
Bokhara	106,800, or	5.5 per cent.
Khiva	22,275, or	1.1 per cent.
Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and Khokan...	23,850, or	1.2 per cent.
Total.....	<u>\$1,956,675,</u>	<u>100.</u>

The exports to China consisted chiefly of cotton velvets and a species of nankins ; to the other countries mostly of cotton prints.

In the year 1853 Russia imported from England raw cotton to the value of \$5,444,850 ; cotton twist to the value of \$997,025 ; cotton manufactures to the value of \$328,575. In exchange, she sent, among other merchandise, grain to the value of \$8,140,725 ; tallow, of the value of \$6,119,925 ; flax, to the value of \$6,042,375 ; &c., &c., making a total of \$36,995,950, against an importation of a total value of \$19,772,500. Raw cotton, nine-tenths of which was of the growth of the United States, constituted 28.6 per cent. of all that England sent to Russia. In the same year Russia received from the United States raw cotton to the value of \$1,487,700, (being sixty-eight hun-

dredths of total import,) of the value of \$2,187,350. In return, she sent us a total value of \$1,672,875, consisting of sailcloth and coarse linen, linen and hempen yarn, iron, cordage, hemp, bristles, feathers, &c.

The direct trade in raw cotton between the United States and Russia is, however, on the increase, she having received directly from our ports, in 1856, an amount of 124,000 bales, which, at the rather low average of 450 pounds to the bale, would make a total of 55,800,000 pounds.

The communication of M. Boutowen, the president of the council of manufactures and commerce, at Moscow, kindly forwarded to me since I left Russia, will show what are the chief obstacles to the further increase of direct importation. It may here be said, in passing, that they consist, mainly, of the absence of financial facilities, and of the alleged defects in the classification and sorting of cotton in American markets.

Answers to the questions relative to the cotton industry in Russia.

1st question. In Russia there are, at this time, (November, 1857,) about 55 cotton spinneries, with a total of 1,200,000 spindles, and employing near 60,000 hands. Weaving, dyeing, and printing cotton stuffs, occupies four times that number of people.

The principal spinneries are found in the governments of St. Petersburg, Twer, Moscow, and Vladimir. Moscow and Vladimir are the central points for the fabrication of cotton stuffs, but a large quantity of them is also produced in the small manufacturing establishments scattered through the country in the governments of Kalonga, Taroslar, and Rinson.

The expenses for weaving vary greatly, according to the nature of the work by the task or by the day. The day's wages of an adult man are of an average of 40 to 50 silver kopecks. We estimate at about 2 silver roubles the cost of the labor on a pood of yarn, Nos. 38 to 40.

2d question. In 1853 the Russian factories consumed 1,938,000 poods of raw cotton; of this quantity 1,814,282 poods were of American growth, imported almost exclusively by way of Kronstadt, and of which 475,000 poods were of direct importation; the remainder, or at least the greater portion of it, was from the ports of Great Britain. About 124,000 poods were imported from Persia, by way of the Caspian sea, or by the land route, on the backs of camels, from Khiva, Boukhara, Taschkeut, and other countries of Central Asia, by way of Oldenbourg. An insignificant quantity was also imported from the Levant, by way of the Black sea.

The price of American raw cotton, according to the quotations in the market of St. Petersburg, were, in 1853, from five to seven roubles fifty copecs the pood. At Moscow they were as high as eight roubles fifty copecs. At that time Asiatic cotton was selling at Moscow at four roubles fifty copecs. At this time, in 1857, the prices have risen at Moscow, for American cotton, to nine and ten roubles, and for Asiatic to five roubles seventy-five copecs, six roubles seventy-five

copecs, and even seven roubles. Hereafter, when the railroad between Moscow and Liban is finished, the importation of cotton through the latter place will become more advantageous than through Cronstadt. The Asian cottons are used only for the lower numbers of yarns, and cannot compete with American for medium and fine numbers.

3d question. Under the tariff of 1857, raw cotton coming into Russia by way of the European frontier pays a duty of twenty-five copecs the pood; that which comes from Asia pays five per cent. upon the declared value. White cotton yarn is taxed at the rate of three roubles fifty copecs the pood; and so also is candlewick. Dyed yarn of all colors is taxed five roubles the pood. The duties are still very high, and do not in any respect stop the growth of national spinning. In 1856, before the last custom-house reform, the duty on white yarn was five roubles the pood. Under the new tariff, large mills have been undertaken and are about to be put into operation at Vichnii, Volotchok, and in the vicinity of Narva. These establishments are not included in the estimate above given, in answer to question No. 1.

4th question. The spinning mills of the country produce yearly near 1,400,000 poods of yarn, of the value of 21,000,000 silver roubles, the whole of which is consumed by the domestic manufacturers.

5th question. But little sewing thread is fabricated in Russia, the greater part of that description of spun yarn being imported, as well as of the yarns above the numbers 40, 42. In the year 1852, the importation of these two articles combined, by way of the European frontier, was 80,000 poods, of the value of near 1,000,000 silver roubles. Besides, hand-spun yarn was imported from Asia to the amount of 17,436 poods, and value of 143,000 silver roubles; they are used only for the fabrication of the coarsest cloths.

6th question. From the quantity of spun cotton, both domestic and imported into Russia, the quantity of cotton stuffs therein manufactured annually is not less than 1,400,000 poods, of which 400,000 are sent into market bleached, and the remainder dyed or printed. The tissues principally fabricated are calicoes, mitrales, percales, nankins, ordinary indiennes, neck-handkerchiefs for peasant women, and shirtings for peasant men, persiennes for furniture, and in general those articles for which the yarns used vary between the lowest numbers and numbers 38-40. The fabrication of fine and elegant tissues, such as jaconets and muslins, is yet very restricted in extent.

7th question. The value of cotton tissues of all descriptions, fabricated in Russia, may be estimated at about 65,000,000 silver roubles. Nearly all of it is consumed within the country. Russia exports cotton stuffs only to Asia, their value not exceeding 2,500,000 silver roubles.

8th question. Several establishments fabricate mixed tissues of cotton and wool, such as mousselines-de laine, covers for furniture, half cashmeres, cassinets, lastings, &c. It is impossible to estimate, even approximatively, the value of the relative quantity of the cotton which enters into these fabrics. Besides which it is included in the preceding estimate of the value of yarn consumed in Russia.

9th and 10th questions. There is no direct exchange between Russia and America; nor is there, moreover, between the two countries, direct

commercial relations between merchant and merchant. Some Russians have ordered cotton directly from America, but it was through the intervention of English merchants, who undertook the operation for a commission of *one per cent.*

To purchase raw cotton, without an intermediary at New Orleans, or any other American port, it would be necessary for the Russian manufacturer to send thither an agent, with specie, or drafts bought in Europe. In the actual condition of things, it is much more convenient for him to buy his cotton from English merchants at London or Liverpool, who grant credits more or less extended, at 5 per cent. per annum; besides which, in England, and particularly at Liverpool, where cotton is sold, after having been sorted, and under guaranty, while in America, cotton is put upon the market without being sorted and without guaranty.

It is to be observed that the prices of cotton acquire commercial stability only in the English market; consequently, a Russian speculator, who should go to buy raw cotton in America, even at the period of the crop being gathered, which is the most advantageous for the purchasers, would run the risk of paying for it more than the current price two or three months later. All these causes combined induce the Russian spinner to prefer the English market to the direct purchase of the cotton in America.

Exchange on London is, on three months' bills, from 37 to 38, and even 39 pence the silver rouble. At this date (November, 1857) it has fallen to 34.

11th question. The United States of North America being themselves producers of the principal articles of Russian export, it is difficult to answer this inquiry. However, it is plain that if the Americans could find it to their advantage to import from Russia, in exchange for their raw cotton, her cloths, of medium qualities, worth from eighty copecs to two silver roubles the archnic, with a breadth of two archnics, which are very good, as well as those stuffs called Flanders linens, and sail-cloths, which are already well known on the other side of the Atlantic, it is not to be doubted that it would lead to a more active commercial exchange, and facilitate the establishment of an interchange of products and direct trade between the two countries.

12th question. Raw cotton, in transit through Russia, for the kingdom of Poland, pays a light transit duty of about ten copecs the pood. Cotton brought by sea into the empire does not, since the abolition of the Sound dues, pay any transit duty.

13th question. The best American cotton suffers a waste of near 15 per cent. For a pood of yarn, No. 38, one pood and seven pounds of raw cotton is required.

The Asian cotton is much less pure than American, and shows a greater waste.

A. BOUTOWEN,

Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Council of Manufactures and Commerce at Moscow.

An English gentleman, long resident at St. Petersburg, and interested in two or more of the mills in the vicinity, furnished me with a memorandum of the amount of raw cotton received at that port up to the 1st of August of the last two years.

In 1856 the amount was 1,343,038 poods, (48,349,368 pounds;) and in 1857 it was 1,645,606 poods, (59,241,816 pounds.) This gentleman owns shares in the "Russian" cotton mill, the capital of which is 1,000,000 roubles, or \$750,000, in shares of 1,000 roubles, with 65,000 spindles, employing 900 hands, and yearly consuming 6,500 bales of cotton; and the new mill, with a capital stock of 800,000 roubles, or \$600,000, also in shares of 1,000 roubles, with 55,000 spindles; it employs 1,300 hands, and consumes annually 10,000 bales of cotton, being last summer, and perhaps still, worked day and night. The Russian mill produced yarns Nos. 20 to 40; the new mill Nos. 30 to 40, all for warp. Its spinning machinery was the English self-acting mules. A spinner, having charge of two mules, could clear 25 roubles (\$19) per month. Ordinary workers got from 7 roubles (\$5 25) to 9 roubles (\$6 85) per month. The proportion of females to males employed was as 600 to 1,000. The raw material cost, on the average, delivered at the factories, $8\frac{1}{2}$ roubles, or \$6 38, the pood, or about $17\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound, and the description of cotton was from middling to good middling.

During the last eighteen months the price of cotton yarn had ranged between 16 roubles and 22 roubles the pood, or from \$12 to \$16 50 per 36 pounds weight, or from $33\frac{3}{10}$ to $45\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound. The production to the spinner he believed to be, under the new tariff, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ roubles net the pood, or rather more than 3 pence per pound, (near 6 cents.)

Notwithstanding the largely increased domestic production, a considerable quantity of English yarns were still imported, there having been received at the custom-house in St. Petersburg up to the 1st of August, 1857, eighty-one thousand five hundred and seventy (81,570) poods, (2,936,520 pounds,) against 17,853 poods (642,708 pounds,) up to the same period of the previous year.

The importation of dyed yarns had been, respectively, 1,032 poods (37,152 pounds) in 1857, and 392 poods (14,112 pounds) in 1856; of cotton fabrics and tissues, 10,852 poods (390,672 pounds) in 1857, and 2,079 poods (74,694 pounds) in 1856.

My informant believed that, under the new tariff lately enforced, the importation of dyed yarn and of cotton fabrics and tissues would increase.

The business of spinning had been more profitable than ever during the years 1856-'57, and hence the activity in all the mills, most of which had been working day and night, large additions having been already made to the number of spindles, and still further ones being contemplated, besides the erection of new establishments on a grander scale than had been hitherto known. Whether the business was to continue as prosperous as it has of late been he considered doubtful, as there might be both too great a production of yarn and too great competition among the spinners.

Upon the question of the supply of fuel at reasonable rates one of

the first importance to the Russian manufacturer, where all the establishments are worked by steam—this gentleman informed me that the import of English coal up to the first of August, 1857, had been 49,005 chaldrons, against 25,464, up to the same period in 1856. The facilities for importation were better now than they had formerly been, and its employment would increase. He said that, although 10 roubles' worth of wood made as much heat as the same amount of coal, the latter was preferred.

I was fortunate in procuring a letter of introduction to Mr. Robert Craig, the chief manager of the Newsky mill, in St. Petersburg, and am indebted to him for his very kind reception, and the readiness and intelligence with which he explained the nature and extent of the spinning operations at and near the capital, and the details of his own establishment, which is regarded by all as a model one. At the time of my visit, the Newsky mill was running 60,000 spindles, which were soon to be increased to 140,000. Its annual consumption was 6,000 bales, of about 420 pounds each, all of which, with the exception of a very small quantity of Brazilian, was of the growth of the United States, and was spun into yarns, ranging from No. 30 to 40, the great bulk of which were sent to be disposed of in the Moscow market. The entire supply of the raw cotton used was purchased in Liverpool, and complaint was made that it had, during the preceding year, contained more sand and dirt than usual; there had been, however, but little wastage, as the high prices to which the article had risen compelled the spinners to work it all up.

The policy of purchasing in the Liverpool market, instead of at New Orleans, Mobile, or Charleston, was explained to be on account of the more reliable classification or sorting at Liverpool than in the United States. The duty of 25 kopecs ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a rouble, or $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents) per pood, he considered as merely nominal, and not calculated at all to affect consumption. The mill annually produced about 62,000 poods, (2,232,000 pounds,) or, by spindle, one pood each of yarns, which, at an average of $18\frac{3}{4}$ roubles the pood, were worth 1,162,500 roubles, or \$871,875. At that time the market was good and rising. Mr. Craig regarded the protection under the tariff, to the spinner, as equal to about $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound on the yarns spun. The mill employed 700 hands, nearly all of whom were boys, women, and girls; men not being liked, or as readily to be had. The wages paid to this working force for 24 working days in a month, were 8,000 roubles, (\$6,000,) they finding themselves. The operatives whom I saw during their dinner hour were healthy and cheerful in appearance, and I was told by Mr. Craig that they were always contented, and a much better class of people than they had sometimes been represented.

With regard to the future consumption of raw cotton in the country, he regarded the prospect for its increase as very good, and on this point expressed some solicitude as to the capacities of our cotton-growing States to keep up with the increasing demand throughout the civilized world for that raw material, as he felt satisfied that to the United States must the world look as the only certain and reliable source of supply for the great bulk of the demand. I felt authorized to reply, that, if left to themselves and paid remunerative

prices, our planters could largely increase their production, so that its amount in the total production of the world would be proportionably much greater even than it now was. In his remarks on this point he showed a correct appreciation of the position and advantages of our cotton growers, as contrasted with those of other countries.

At the establishment of Messrs. Thomas Wright & Co., near St. Petersburg, I was cordially received by the chief manager, also an Englishman, and my questions cheerfully answered.

This mill has 85,000 spindles, employs 700 hands, nearly all boys, women or girls, whose wages range from 10 to 20 roubles per month, and consumes, annually, about 70,000 poods of raw cotton, (2,500,000 pounds,) and turns out nearly the same weight of cotton yarn, No. 40. The cotton used is New Orleans, Upland, and Boweds, mostly of midling quality, and its average cost, on reaching the mill, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ roubles (\$6 19) to $8\frac{1}{2}$ roubles (\$6 38) per pood. The waste did not exceed five per cent.; supplies purchased in England. The price of the yarns spun varied from 13 roubles (\$9 75) to 21 roubles (\$15 75) per pood, according to the demand.

There are several other mills at or near the capital; among them the Imperial factory, belonging to the government, at Alexandroffsky, with a force of 55,000 spindles. It was said not to pay any profit on its operations. Nearly all these various establishments had lately made considerable additions to their number of spindles, or were about to do so. The quality of cotton consumed, that of the yarns spun, the rate of wages paid, &c., were, I was told, quite uniform. The machinery is generally of the very best English manufacture embracing all the most recent improvements on inventions. The same thing may be said of the mills at or near Moscow.

The largest cotton importing house in Russia is that of Messrs. J. H. Frierichs & Co., of St. Petersburg, the resident partner being Mr. Marsh to whom I am, indebted for acts of courtesy and valuable information as to the state of the demand for cotton, present and prospective, &c., &c.

The extent of the business affairs of this house in Russia may be judged of by the fact, that of 2,000,000 poods of cotton imported into Russia in 1856, 850,000 poods passed through its hands. From Mr. Marsh I learned that the importations were almost exclusively of American growth, Surats being never used, except when mixed with the better and longer stapled American cottons, a process not yet understood by the native spinners. The firm had tried the experiment of importing two cargoes of Surats, but had concluded to order them to Liverpool for sale, finding they did not suit the Russian market.

Mr. Marsh considers that the Russian practice of buying in the Liverpool market is, in no small degree, caused by the fact that the managers of the mills, who are all English, are unwilling to receive stocks purchased elsewhere, believing that in England alone the proper classifications for the descriptions of yarn in demand in the Russian market are to be had, and their influence prevails over other considerations with the owners.

In August last, as Mr. Marsh told me, all the customers of his house had obtained their supply of raw cotton up to the summer, and

several even until the month of October, 1858. At the same time he estimated the stock of cotton then on sale at St. Petersburg at 25,000 bales. The house of J. H. Frierichs & Co., which, in addition to its Russian business, has a large custom in Germany, had of late decided to change its former system of ordering its purchases of raw cotton in the United States to Liverpool, and hereafter to send them to Grimsly, on the east coast of England, whence they might be more conveniently and rapidly distributed to the ports of the North sea and the Baltic.

As to the prospect of cotton spinning in Russia, he regarded it as quite good, although it was not unlikely that some who were engaged in it, without ever having had the necessary capital, would have to succumb under increasing competition and high prices.

It is a source of much regret to me that the statement, promised by Mr. Marsh, of the importation of raw cotton, yarns, fabrics, and tissues of all descriptions into Russia, with the average prices, and a list of the mills, the number of spindles, looms, &c., for the last four years, has not yet come to hand.

The Russian cotton manufacturer, while subject to disadvantages caused by remoteness from the ports of the country which grows not less than nine-tenths of the raw material which he needs, from his dependence for those supplies on the intermediate market of England, whereby he has to pay an enhanced price, which varies according to the abundance of money, the activity of speculative demand, or of the manufacturing interest in that country, to say nothing of the long array of broker's and factor's commissions, charges for handling, warehousing, sorting, banker's profits on several sets of bills of exchange, affecting the raw material, and the difficulty attending the navigation of the Baltic sea, with its strong currents and interruption of navigation for more than half the year, has, nevertheless, advantages which insure him such profits, ordinarily, as make him content with his position. He has abundant and cheap labor at his command, suffers no solicitude as to strikes or combinations among his operatives; and what is to him better than all, has a certain and profitable market for all articles produced by his capital and labor. There is but little prospect of this market failing for a long series of years to come, though the profits it now affords may be diminished to a point more nearly approaching the standard in other countries for similar industry.

The importance and expediency of direct trade between Russia and this country is fully recognized by her government and the more intelligent of her subjects. It is understood that the Emperor is desirous of the establishment of American houses at St. Petersburg and Odessa, in order that the experiment of direct commercial intercourse may be fairly tried.

The modifications made in the old tariff system by the tariff lately ordained shows that liberal ideas, in that respect, influence the sovereign and his ministers.

The great system of railroads, projected to promote rapid and cheap communication between the shores of the Baltic and those of the Black sea, and between the banks of the Neva and those of the Volga, will be prosecuted. Already the branch of the line between St. Peters-

burg and Warsaw, which is directed on Liban, upon the Baltic, and almost touching the frontier of Russia, is being constructed with all practicable despatch, and, when finished, will have an immense influence on the commerce of the country with western Europe and the United States, as ships will be able to go there and discharge their cargoes a month earlier than they can do it now; that they have to contend, not only with the heavy current coming from the Gulf of Bothnia, and the north winds which sweep down it, but also with the ice in the Gulf of Finland, which rarely breaks up much before the 1st of May, and closes it by the 1st of November.

The Russian government views the commerce by way of the Black sea with great favor, and in the new tariff makes a discrimination in the rate of duty on cotton or cotton manufactures coming into the empire in that direction. Besides, being rarely frozen over in winter, the port of Odessa offers to ships carrying thither cargoes of cotton certain and profitable freights to western Europe of grain, tallow, hides, or other articles of domestic growth, of which it is the great depot.

Besides the gentlemen named above as having aided me in my inquiry, my particular thanks are due to Mr. Seymour, the minister, and Mr. Pierce, the secretary of our legation at St. Petersburg, and to Mr. Claxton, consul at Moscow, all of whom exhibited much interest in the inquiry with which I was charged, and a desire to forward it to the extent of their power.

THE ZOLLVEREIN STATES.

The German States have consumed a portion of the cotton crop of the United States since a period shortly posterior to its introduction in any considerable quantities into the European markets; and during the last decennial period this consumption on their part of the raw material, whether of the growth of our own or other countries, has increased to such an extent as to command the serious attention of any one who takes a survey of the condition of cotton manufacture in Europe, and its influences on the industry, the trade, and the general well-being of those populations among whom it is carried on.

Eleven German sovereignties have united themselves with the free Hanseatic city of Frankfort-on-the-Main for the formation of the Zollverein, or Customs' Union, at the head of which stands the kingdom of Prussia, the most important in population and political position, and at whose capital the affairs of the Union are managed. In the year 1853 the total number of inhabitants of this commercial league was 30,687,939, which had increased, by the census taken in December, 1855, to the figure of 32,559,161, of which Prussia counted 17,286,284.

In the year 1847 the total import of raw cotton was 364,590 Zoll centners, equivalent to 40,326,404 of our pounds. In 1853 it had increased to 810,439 centners, or 89,395,474 pounds, having much more than doubled in the period of thirteen years. It will be seen hereafter that during the same period a marked decrease in the importation of cotton yarns had taken place, which shows that the

demand was becoming yearly less and less dependent for supply upon the foreign spinning mills.

In his "*Statistical Review of the most important objects of the Trade and Consumption of the German Zollverein*," for the period from 1849 to 1853, published at Berlin last summer, Dr. C. F. Dieterici, director of the statistical bureau of Prussia, furnishes a series of illustrative tables which show the increasing importance of the cotton trade. As the work is regarded as of standard authority, the tables which accompany the report have, where credit is not given to other sources, been compiled from it.

The table A exhibits the total of the imports, exports, and transit of raw cotton into, from, or through each of the States of the Union during the year 1853; it will be seen that out of a total of 91,126,119 pounds imported, Prussia received 71,274,407 pounds. This was owing rather to her geographical position, and the facilities for transportation which it afforded, than to the extent of her manufacture, as, in that respect, she is exceeded by Saxony, which appears to have taken for consumption much less of the raw material. But it is difficult to judge of the actual extent of consumption in any of the States of the Customs' Union from these tables, for the reason that raw cotton being free of duty there is no necessity for keeping an account of the real amount which goes into any one of the States composing it. In the year 1856 there were, according to Mr. George Von Viebahn, chief of division of the financial department of the ministry of commerce, &c., at Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, eighty-eight spinneries, with an aggregate of 288,907 spindles, which, at an estimate of forty pounds, each, of the raw material per annum, required only 11,556,280 pounds of it.

According to official publications, kindly furnished me by Mr. Von Viebahn, the importation of raw cotton into the Zollverein during the year 1855 amounted to 936,406 centners, or 118,820,546 pounds; and for the first quarter of 1857, to 238,323 centners, or 26,288,219 pounds.

With regard to the extent and condition of cotton manufacture, it may be said that its march, particularly during the past twenty years, has been, on the whole, steady and progressive, as within that period the extension of railroads into nearly every portion of the territory has afforded facilities which were before unknown for the speedy and cheap transportation of both the raw material and of articles fabricated from it; thus bringing into play the natural advantages for manufacturing possessed by many of the interior countries of Germany, but which, owing to difficulty of access, had before remained unused. In this way an impetus has been given to manufacturing industry in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the upper portions of the Grand Duchy of Baden, which promises, at no distant day, very important results.

Cotton spinning by machinery has been known in Saxony for nearly forty years; but neither there, nor in any other of the States composing the Zollverein, does it appear to have made any very marked progress until the year 1836, which is spoken of by all who speak or write on the subject in Germany as one fraught with interest in its history, as it was the era of the establishment in Bavaria and elsewhere of several extensive establishments modelled on those of England, and on a

scale hitherto unknown, which, having met with abundant success in their operations, gave encouragement to others to embark their surplus capital in similar enterprises. Labor being abundant and cheap, and supplies of the raw material readily obtainable, the German spinners have been able, by a system of judicious management, and by studying the wants of their home markets, to place themselves on a firm footing. And the manufacturer of the present day, although subject to suffering from occasional fluctuations from financial crises in the commercial world, on the whole, holds a position which is quite satisfactory.

Dr. Engel, the distinguished statistician, of Dresden, in his History of Cotton Spinning in Saxony, lately published, speaking of the condition and extent of those establishments in the Zollverein devoted to it, remarks: "The Zollverein, in 1855, contained 1,200,000 spindles, consuming 63,600,000 pounds of raw cotton, and producing yearly 50,880,000 pounds of yarn, with a waste of 20 per cent. on the raw material; the annual yield per spindle being 42.4 pounds, which appears higher than the yield in England, but the difference is explained by the average number of English yarns being much higher." And again: "A comparison of these figures with the English is very encouraging to the enterprising spirit of the German mill owners. The supply thus furnished is equal to 1.56 pounds to each inhabitant. Estimating the actual consumption at only three pounds per inhabitant, and supposing the supply to be altogether of domestic spinning, the amount of yarn produced would be 47,000,000 pounds more than is above stated, which would require an addition of from one to one and a half million of spindles."

Since the year 1836, there have been established very extensive spinning mills at Augsburg, Kempten, and Immenstadt, in Bavaria; Urach, in Wurtemberg; Arlen, Ettlingen, and other points, in Baden; and at various places in Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Bavaria, and Silesia.

According to Dr. Engel, the leading causes which have favored the development of cotton spinning are the magnificent water power found in the highland districts of some of the States, the encouragement afforded by government, and the success of the establishments on a large scale, and in imitation of the English system. The German spinners have not attempted, so far, competition with England, or other countries in fine spinning, avoiding thus both the increased expense of fitting their mills with the necessary machinery, and the additional cost of working up the raw material.

By adhering to the plan of spinning the lower numbers only, the average in 1855 being No. 23, they have obtained almost the entire supply of the home market. The duties being specific, (by weight,) instead of *ad valorem*, they would labor under great disadvantages in a struggle with a country so advanced in the art of cotton spinning as England, as the duties by weight in fine yarns, although greater nominally, are really much less than those on the coarser and heavier qualities; hence, a considerable import of the finer numbers of yarns is still kept up, while that of the lower ones is quite limited, they having been appropriated by the domestic spinners, who have also, as

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Doctor Engel thinks, a fine prospect for spinning hereafter, with profit, the finer ones also.

The table B presents a statement of the imports, exports, and transits of unbleached single or double twisted cotton yarn into, from, or through the States of the Zollverein during the years 1851-'53; and that marked C shows also the import, export, and transit of unbleached yarns, treble-twisted or over, during the same period.

Of the first named descriptions the imports were as follows: 1851, 53,659,839 pounds; 1852, 51,209,322 pounds; 1853, 52,517,991 pounds. The exports were, in 1851, 1,498,379 pounds; in 1852, 1,461,210 pounds; in 1853, 1,500,034 pounds. The transits were, in 1851, 8,106,512 pounds; in 1852, 10,493,931 pounds; and in 1853, 9,634,529 pounds.

Of unbleached, treble-twisted yarns, the imports were, in 1851, 336,661 pounds; in 1852, 354,977 pounds; and in 1853, 336,267 pounds. The exports were, in 1851, 1,938,410 pounds; in 1852, 2,212,054 pounds; and in 1853, 2,740,949 pounds.

The transits were, in 1851, 1,311,848 pounds; in 1852, 1,178,836 pounds; and in 1853, 1,086,062 pounds. The official documents above spoken of, as furnished by Mr. Von Viebahn, show an importation of unbleached, single and double twisted yarns, in 1855, of 492,186 centners, or 54,290,576 pounds; and in 1856, of 493,490 centners, or 54,434,413 pounds; and of unbleached, treble twisted yarns, an import, in 1855, of 2,453 centners, or 270,579 pounds; and in 1856, of 2,495 centners, or 275,211 pounds.

The values are not given in any of these tables, not being required at the custom-houses; but the *Germania*, a politico-economical journal, published at Heidelberg, and regarded as reliable authority, places the value of the entire import of cotton yarn, in 1855, at the sum of 14,564,400 thalers, which, at 69 cents each, is equal to \$10,049,436; and in 1856, at 15,164,690 thalers, or \$10,463,636.

The duty on unbleached, single or double twisted cotton yarn, is 3 thalers, or \$2 07, the centner ($110\frac{355}{1000}$ pounds); and on unbleached, treble, or over-twisted yarn, it is 8 thalers, or \$5 22, the centner.

The transit duties are regulated according to the tariffs of the States through which the rivers, on which most of the carriage is accomplished, run. They vary somewhat, but are not onerous. Considerable time might be required to ascertain their precise nature and amount.

Of cotton tissues, hosiery, &c., the importation in 1855 was 7,764 centners, or 856,408 pounds; and in 1856 it was 9,139 centners, or 1,008,078 pounds, upon which the duty was 50 thalers, or \$34 50, the centner.

In the kingdom of Prussia, there were in the year 1856 eighty-eight spinning mills, running 288,907 spindles. In 1852 there were in the kingdom 71,267 looms, of which 2,500 were machine looms, and the remainder hand. They produced every description of ordinary to fine cotton, pure or mixed stuffs. The cotton manufacture of Prussia is for the most part carried on in her Rhenish provinces, which were not visited by me, for want of time. Of late, that branch of industry has made progress in and around Berlin.

Saxony has hitherto been considered at the head of cotton manufac-

turing industry among the States of the Zollverein, though of late Bavaria has begun to contest with her this supremacy. The work of Dr. Engel, quoted above, gives many details on the past progress and the present condition of the industry.

In 1857, the number of mills in the kingdom, according to a statement kindly furnished me by Dr. Christian A. Weinlig, chief of division, &c., in the ministry of finance, was 135, running 600,000 spindles. The consumption of raw cotton was about 30,000,000 pounds, of which 12,950,595 pounds, were of the growth of the United States, almost all of which was imported *via* Bremen; and 11,432,463 pounds of the growth of the East Indies, imported *via* Hamburg.

On the American cotton the waste averaged 18 per cent.; on the East Indian, 24 per cent.; making a general average waste of 20.81 per cent.

The actual production of yarn of all numbers—the average being 23—was 19,308,160 pounds, of the total value of 5,470,645 thalers. The prices of yarn are regulated by those current at the time in the English or Hamburg markets, adding two new groschen, or four cents, for duty, transportation, &c.

The domestic production of yarn is all consumed at home; besides which, there is an additional demand for about 15,000,000 pounds English, of yarn and twist.

There are, it is said, but very few purchases of American cotton made by direct negotiation, intermediate agencies at Bremen or in England being used. This remark will apply also to most other parts of Germany.

In the year 1857 there were in Saxony 20,000 looms, of which 500 were machine, employed in weaving pure cotton tissues; from 8,000 to 10,000 looms employed in weaving tissues of mixed cotton and linen; and from 20,000 to 25,000 looms, of which 1,000 were machine, employed in weaving tissues of mixed cotton and wool; and 3,000 stocking weaving looms, about 400 of which consumed pure cotton thread.

Mixed goods and tissues are the chief productions of Saxon manufactures, consisting mainly of half cotton and half linen clothing stuffs, carpets, table and furniture covers, lastings, &c. There are also fabrics of cotton, mixed with wool or silk, too various for particular mention. In 1855, according to Dr. Engel, the employés of the spinneries were:

Adult males.....	4,216
Adult females.....	4,717
Boys.....	1,487
Girls.....	940
Officers, &c.....	276

Total amount of wages and salaries paid, \$906,800. Of these, the men received 36.05 per cent.; the women, 40.84 per cent.; the boys, 12.71 per cent.; the girls, 8.04 per cent.; and the officers, 2.36 per cent.;

To the United States the exports consisted principally of hosiery, valued at two millions of thalers; cotton and linen goods, valued at one million of thalers; woolen cloths, valued at one and a half

million of thalers; and other woolen goods, valued at half a million thalers.

Want of time prevented my visiting either Bavaria, Wurtemberg or Baden, though each offered an interesting field of investigation.

Much might be done by a properly accredited agent of the government, who could remain long enough in the different States of the Zollverein to make the acquaintance of the leading spinners in doing away with their erroneous ideas as to the production and trade in cotton, and of the practicability of direct trade between those countries and our own. Their errors in this respect have been created and fostered, for the most part, by parties who have profited largely as the intermediaries of an indirect commercial intercourse, and whose plain interest it is to keep up the existing system.

The operations of the merchants of Bremen have, indeed, done much to relieve the consumers of the interior from the additional price they have been paying for the raw material, in the shape of profits, commissions, and various other charges, to English factors, brokers, bankers, &c.; but there remains yet much to be done, which, once effected, cannot fail, in the end, to benefit greatly both the country of production and that of consumption.

At present, the average price of cotton delivered at the mills in Saxony is 70 pfennings for Surats, and 100 pfennings for American "middlings," after being cleaned. The two descriptions are generally mixed in the proportion of one-third Surat to two-thirds American. Of cotton yarn, the average price is 85 pfennings per pound. Six pfennings are equal to one cent of our currency.

A.

Statement of the import, export, and transit of cotton wool into and from each of the States of the Zollverein during the year 1853; the weights reduced to the standard of the United States.

States.	Import.	Export.	Transit.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Prussia, with Luxemburg	9,494		
Bavaria	71,274,407		
Saxony	902,075	527,919	
Wurtemberg	15,239,739	14,084,221	5,969,250
Baden	27,025	171,966	3,202,254
Electoral Hesse	3,086,224	185,091	8,226,657
Duchy of Hesse	43,681		
Thuringia			
Brunswick	15,333		
Nassau	525,493		9,165
Frankfort-on-the-Main			
Add import by the post	2,648		
Total	91,126,119	20,943,323	19,660,894

B.

A statement of the imports, exports, and transit of unbleached single and double twisted cotton yarn into, from, and through the States of the Zollverein during the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, derived from official sources; weights reduced to the standard of the United States.

States.	1851.			1852.			1853.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
Prussia.....	Pounds. 39,345,462	Pounds. 788,562	Pounds. 1,300,223	Pounds. 38,377,976	Pounds. 885,528	Pounds. 1,964,421	Pounds. 38,988,818	Pounds. 973,440	Pounds. 1,314,561
Luxemburg.....	29,892	552	---	35,518	---	---	30,665	---	---
Bavaria.....	1,885,001	66,844	3,953,111	1,568,978	46,328	4,121,735	1,748,333	49,305	4,230,086
Saxony.....	7,417,449	552,517	3,653,193	6,787,619	480,158	4,273,867	7,224,316	396,657	4,060,216
Wurtemberg.....	946,086	29,347	23,936	749,854	11,799	70,485	710,413	26,473	17,429
Baden.....	667,348	55,814	169,431	625,735	35,411	33,643	841,846	23,274	12,127
Electoral Hesse.....	320,541	---	331	192,482	---	221	225,463	110	110
Duchy of Hesse.....	313,047	---	---	271,901	---	---	300,030	---	---
Thuringia.....	1,591,975	---	---	1,546,807	---	---	1,544,490	---	---
Brunswick.....	77,655	4,743	6,289	81,071	1,986	29,559	82,287	30,775	---
Nassau.....	20,075	---	---	44,893	---	---	22,832	---	---
Frankfort-on-the-Main..	1,037,308	---	---	936,488	---	---	798,498	---	---
Total.....	53,659,839	1,498,379	8,106,512	51,209,322	1,461,210	10,493,931	52,517,991	1,500,034	9,634,529

C.

Statement of unbleached cotton yarn, treble twisted and above, imported, exported, and in transit to, from, and through the States of the Zollverein during the years 1851 to 1853, also from official sources; with the weights reduced to those of the United States.

States.	1851.			1852.			1853.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Prussia.....	158,729	1,366,898	840,188	165,016	1,624,241	680,258	156,192	2,007,889	707,827
Luxemburg.....	1,324	---	---	2,095	---	---	2,977	110	---
Bavaria.....	12,353	85,707	289,992	11,581	98,391	314,369	11,250	32,208	187,408
Saxony.....	29,450	395,774	13,122	39,610	350,990	18,851	44,673	314,921	39,490
Wurtemberg.....	5,515	6,288	27,576	7,059	31,988	33,423	4,964	28,789	30,444
Baden.....	10,921	64,551	138,213	12,355	73,573	131,483	9,817	63,977	119,239
Electoral Hesse.....	2,757	2,096	---	7,507	2,757	---	7,498	8,935	---
Duchy of Hesse.....	9,937	---	---	7,831	---	---	10,698	---	---
Thuringia.....	6,731	---	---	2,316	---	---	5,911	---	---
Brunswick.....	5,515	17,096	2,757	4,964	30,114	452	2,647	14,120	1,604
Nassau.....	3,310	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Frankfort-on-the-Main ..	90,119	---	---	94,642	---	---	79,640	---	---
Total.....	336,661	1,938,410	1,311,848	354,977	2,212,054	1,178,836	336,267	2,470,949	1,086,062

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

It was not in my power to obtain any information as to the date of the establishment of cotton spinning and manufacture in Austria or any of its German provinces. Of late years they have, however, increased very considerably, having shared the general prosperity of that branch of industry in Europe. The import of cotton wool for the year 1856, according to the official review of the imports and exports for that year, published at Vienna in 1857, amounted to 768,197 Zoll centners, which, at $110\frac{3}{10}\frac{5}{10}\frac{5}{10}$ United States pounds, each, would make 84,774,371 United States pounds; of this 758,895 Zoll centners, or 83,747,858 pounds, were for consumption, and 9,302 Zoll centners, or 1,026,503 pounds, were in transit.

The importation of 1856, compared with that of 1855, exhibited an increase of 140,936 Zoll centners, or 15,552,993 pounds.

The value of the cotton consumed was, in Austrian convention, florins 23,760,070, equal, at $48\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, to the sum of \$10,938,634.

Upon raw cotton and its waste, imported for consumption, no duty is levied; if it be in transit, there is a small duty of six kreutzers, or $4\frac{8}{10}$ cents per Zoll centner.

"The report of the Department of Statistics, published by the Directory of Administrative Statistics of the Imperial Ministry of Commerce for the fourth year, Vienna, 1855," gives a complete list of the cotton spineries of the empire in the year 1854, from which the following table has been compiled:

Provinces.	Mills.	No. of spindles.	Description of yarns, &c.
Upper Austria -----	47	569,979	No. 6 up to 40, 60, 80, 100, 110, 120 140.
Lower Austria -----	9	83,590	No. 4 to 44, 50, 60, 80, 100.
Styria -----	3	25,464	No. 6 to 40, 100.
Carniola -----	1	12,000	No. 6 to 40.
Goerz -----	2	18,300	No. 4 to 44, 4 to 26.
Tyrol -----	22	214,094	No. 4 to 46, 6 to 46, 10 to 40, 30 to 40.
Bohemia -----	71	449,906	No. 1, 4, and 6, to 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 90, 100, 120.
Lombardy -----	30	129,046	No. 4 to 20, 6 to 20, 6 to 30, 6 to 40, 20 to 100.
Venice -----	2	28,464	No. 6 to 40.
Hungary -----	1	1,440	No. 6 to 16, 6 to 20.
Transylvania -----	1	960	No. 6 to 16.
Total -----	189	1,533,243	

Several of these mills, also, spin twist, particularly those of Felixdorf, No. 30-100;) Truman, 6-140;) and Haratic, (20-160.)

It will be perceived that the great bulk of Austrian spun yarns are of the lowest numbers, ranging from No. 4 to No. 50, upon which the tariff affords a very high and almost prohibitive protection.

The yarns produced are mostly unbleached, and a ready home market is found for them.

The demand is principally for middling qualities 16–24, which are worth, ordinarily, in the Trieste market $5\frac{1}{2}$ florins (\$2 70) the package of 10 English pounds. When imported, they are sent chiefly to Hungary, Bosnia and Wallachia. Bleached yarns of the lower numbers imported cannot ordinarily compete, by reason of the duty, with those of domestic production. At Trieste, which is a free port, they are worth, generally, from 4 florins (\$. 94) to $4\frac{1}{2}$ florins (\$2 18) the package of 10 English pounds, and are in demand for the Levant markets. The duty on bleached yarn and twist is $46\frac{1}{3}$ kreutzers (near 36 cents) the package of 10 English pounds. On bleached and twisted yarn the duty is $54\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers (near 44 cents) in the package of 10 English pounds, while on those which are dyed it is 1 florin 22 kreutzers (near 65 cents) for the same measure, and they are also excluded from the domestic market by reason of the duties.

The domestic yarns are worth at Prague, which is the great centre of production, the province of Bohemia having 71 mills and 449,906 spindles out of a total of 1,533,243, from 42 to 45 kreutzers (35 to 36 cents) the English pound. This does not, as I was told, materially differ from the prices at other points of Austria.

A very active spinning business is carried on at Prague and the neighboring districts of Bohemia, the raw material being almost wholly supplied by way of Bremen.

The mill of Mr. Richter—the only one visited by me—has 16,000 spindles, employs 500 hands in spinning and weaving, and consumes, on an average, 10,000 pounds of cotton per week, nearly all of which is “middling” Georgia and Louisiana, which, delivered at the mill, cost from 45 florins (\$21 83) to 50 florins (\$24 25) the centner, ($110\frac{3}{10}\frac{5}{10}\frac{5}{10}$ United States pounds.)

Surat is used but to a limited extent, and for the lowest numbers, being mixed with the other varieties.

The yarns spun are chiefly Nos. 25 and 26, which are woven into ordinary cloths. The yarn of this and other lower numbers is worth at Prague from 42 to 45 kreutzers ($33\frac{6}{10}$ to 36 cents) the United States pound. The wages paid are, for a head spinner, from 7 to 8 florins (\$3 40 to \$3 86) per week. He is allowed one assistant, at 2 florins (97 cents,) and two boys, one of whom receives one florin 48 kreutzers ($86\frac{4}{10}$ cents,) and the other one florin 30 kreutzers (72 cents) per week. For women and girls, the wages are from 15 to 25 kreutzers (12 to 20 cents) per day.

For weavers, the average wages are 3 florins (\$1 45) per week. The working day begins at 5 a. m., and ends at 7 p. m., and an ordinary weaver can weave from 24 to 30 Austrian ells (20 to $26\frac{2}{3}$ yards) per week.

Spinning is also carried on in all the other provinces named in the table to a greater or less extent; the difference being mainly in the fineness or coarseness of the yarns turned out. In the two provinces (Upper and Lower Austria) of Austria proper and Styria, a greater proportion of the finer numbers are turned out; but the new material consumed continues to be, for by far the greater part, of the growth of the United States; and, as observed in a former part of this report, imported for the mills in the Vorarlberg, Vienna, and Styria, by way

of Bremen or Hamburg, on account of the superior advantages the first named city especially presents above Trieste or Vienna in the lowness of freights.

The Movimento della Navigazione e Commercio, in Trieste, nell' anno solare 1856—The Movement in Commerce and Navigation, in Trieste, for the solar year 1856—an official publication, gives the following statement of the importation of raw cotton into that port in the year 1856, with the countries or ports from which it came:

	Centners.
From Austrian ports.....	427
The Papal States.....	108
Greece.....	99
Sardinia.....	184
France on the Mediterranean.....	25
France on the Atlantic.....	470
Malta.....	12
Great Britain and Ireland.....	60,594
Netherlands.....	7
Turkey.....	5,180
Egypt.....	102,199
St. Domingo.....	150
United States.....	133,020
Total.....	302,430

Or, 33,375,326 pounds.

The exportations for the same period were, by land, 171,387 centners, or 18,913,412 pounds; and by sea as follows:

	Centners.
To Austrian ports.....	80,180
Papal States.....	442
Greece.....	26
Kingdom of Naples.....	1,449
Ionian Islands.....	43
Tuscany.....	38
Turkey... ..	178
Total.....	82,356

Or, 9,088,397 pounds.

The cotton exported to Austrian ports went, as I was informed, into Lombardy, by way of the river Po; and what was not demanded there went over the Alps into Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, and a portion also into Switzerland.

The 171,387 centners exported by land was nearly all sent into Styria, Carniola, Görz, &c. What effect the completion and putting into operation of the entire railroad line between Trieste and Vienna, which was accomplished last summer, may have upon the importation of cotton, particularly from the United States, the East Indies, or

South America, into Trieste, remains yet to be seen. The great obstacle to any marked increase is the uncertainty of obtaining return freights for cotton-laden vessels; and unless that be removed, Bremen will probably continue to maintain her supremacy as the entrepot for the much greater part of the raw material, unless Genoa should deprive her of a portion of the trade, now that the Sandinian and Lombard lines of railroad are so extensive, and by which means, it is thought, Lombardy, the Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, and even Venice herself, perhaps, may be supplied at a less cost of transportation than by ships going to either Venice or Trieste, as that port offers much greater prospects of ready and paying return freights than either of the others.

Through the kind attention of Messrs. S. & A. Blumenthal, bankers at Venice, I obtained the following statement of the amount and value of cotton wool imported into that port during the years 1855 and 1856, and for the first seven months of 1857. The weights, French kilogrammes, and the values, Austrian livres, are here reduced to their corresponding values with us.

1855.—85,867 pounds; value, \$10,820.

1856.—99,256 pounds; value, \$12,654.

1857, (seven months.)—58,123 pounds; value, \$7,462.

The condition of the spinning and cotton manufacturing interest in the Lombardo-Venitian provinces is one of great prosperity, as none but articles which command a ready and profitable home market are turned out, the cost of production, deducting that of the raw material, being quite moderate.

The communication which follows is from the highly respectable firm of Antonio and Andrea Ponti, of Milan, who appeared to take the greatest pleasure in giving information, so far as it related to Lombardy and the other Italian provinces of Austria.

The importation of raw cotton into Lombardy is estimated at 30,000 bales, of which 25,000 are of the growth of the United States, and 5,000 of the Indies and the Levant—*i. e.*, cottons coming from Madras, Bombay and Surat, and cottons coming from Macedonia, Smyrna and Malta.

The much greater part of the cotton from the United States, Malta, and the Indies, is received through the port of Genoa, and nearly all the cottons from the Levant are imported by way of Trieste, where there is a great entrepot of those qualities, and formerly a much more considerable importation was counted, but the low prices of cotton in America during the years 1840, 1844, 1848, 1849, and 1850, have broken up the culture of cotton in the countries of the Levant.

Before the opening of the railroad from Genoa to Novara, a great deal of the cotton from the United States came in by way of Trieste, and was sent to Milan by the river Po as far as Mantua, and afterwards, by wagon, to its destination; but now the transport by railroad furnishes a more rapid and economical way, and has annihilated the commerce of Trieste as regards that article, Genoa being much nearer to Milan and possessing superior advantages, although the entire line of railway from Milan to Venice and Trieste is now open.

The transportation from Genoa to Milan, including all expenses of discharging, warehousing, &c., is calculated at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per dollar on the American pound, while, on the contrary, the transportation from Trieste to Milan would cost twice as much and take twice the time.

At Genoa cotton is bought directly through brokers, without other expense than a commission of one-half of 1 per cent, and is imported at less expense from the country of its growth than at either Trieste or Venice.

The first importation of United States cotton into Genoa dates from 1827, by our house of Ponti, a member of which was, in that year, at New Orleans, making direct purchases, and afterwards, in 1841, the writer of this resided in the United States for the long period of eleven years, and carried on trade in this article by way of the Mediterranean, bringing the consumption up to the point at which it now is, while the previous consumption was only one-quarter American to three-quarters Levant. Now many of the largest spinners import cotton direct from the United States, and are able to furnish a good supply to the smaller spinners.

In Lombardy we count 33 spinning mills of 800 horse power, 500 mule jennies, and 140,000 spindles; of this number the province of Milan contains 18 mills of 450 horse-power, 300 mule jennies, and 80,000 spindles; the remaining 15 mills are scattered through the adjoining provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Soudoro, and Como.

Our Ponti mill, at Gallavati and Solbrata Alona, is the oldest, and dates from 1810. It counts 18,000 spindles, and is the most extensive in Lombardy. The yarn spun ranges from No. 2 to No. 34. The weight and quality are established on the same footing as in England. All its product is consumed in Lombardy and Venice.

The yarns of all the Lombardian spinneries are consumed either in the fabrication of very common stuffs, made of Nos. 2, 4, 8, or 10, which the peasants carry to their homes to be worked up during the winter, making themselves their supply of cloth, or by contractors or wholesale merchants.

The merchandise fabricated by the large manufacturers may be estimated at 300 000 pieces of domestics; 6,000 pieces of velvets; 150,000 pieces of fustian; 170,000 pieces of shirtings; 150,000 pieces of cottonades; 80,000 pieces of other coarse tissues, and for consumption in our country.

The length of the piece cannot be given, for the reason that each manufacturer has his own measure; but it may be estimated at an average of sixty yards.

The principal villages of production are: Gallavate, for fustians; Busta, for domestics, fustians, and other stuffs; and Monza, for cottonades. These villages are all in the province of Milan, and it may be said that they manufacture enough for the requirements of all the other provinces of Lombardy and a good part of Venice. However, many inhabitants of the country also buy yarns of very coarse descriptions for the fabrication of heavy goods, such as socks, bonnetry, &c. The number of looms worked at Gallavate, Busta, and Monza, is estimated at 18,000, and nearly all the cultivators become weavers as soon as they have finished their field work.

The piece costs from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter, according to the fineness of quality, and there are, at the least, 5,000 families who are supplied in this manner. Labor with us is so cheap because it is thus employed at hours and seasons when there is nothing elsewhere to do, and particularly by those members of the families who do not till the soil, that is to say, by children under eight years, and by the aged people above 60 years old.

The most extensive manufacturing firms are those of our house and of M. Turati. It was the first named which introduced, in the year 1808, the fabrication of fustians into Lombardy, with which the lower classes of people are at present clothed.

Accept, sir, our most devoted salutations.

ANTONIO & ANDREA PONTI.

MILAN, *October 7, 1857.*

The importation of cotton yarns and manufactured goods, particularly those which are bleached or colored, is discouraged by the imposition of duties, which are in some cases heavy, and in others, absolutely prohibitive.

Up to the 30th June, 1856, the quantity of unbleached yarn imported, was 50,883 Zoll centners, equal to 5,615,189 pounds, upon which the duty paid was 6 florins (\$2 91) per centner; for the remainder of the year, the import amounted to 61,855 Zoll centners, or 6,826,009 pounds, on which the duty paid was 5 florins, or (\$2 42.) The total value was 6,764,280 florins, or \$2,279,675; while the total duty paid was 614,573 florins, or \$298,067.

Of bleached, but not dyed yarn, the import for the year was only 3,249 Zoll centners, or 353,543 pounds, paying a duty of 10 florins (\$4 85) the Zoll centner, and its value was 324,900 florins, or \$157,576, paying a total duty of 32,490 florins, or \$15,757. Of dyed yarn and twist, the import was 1,211 Zoll centners or 133,641 pounds. It was valued at 157,430 florins, or \$76,353, which, at the duty of 12 florins, 30 kreutzers, or \$6 06 the Zoll centner, yielded a revenue of 15,137 florins, or \$7,341.

Of this description, there were imported under "the free trade with the Zollverein States," 15,772 Zoll centners, or 1,740,520 pounds; which paid only 2 florins 30 kreutzers, or \$1 22 duty, the Zoll centner. Its value was 2,050,360 florins, or \$994,424, and the revenue derived from it amounted to 39,430 florins, or \$19,054.

On bleached, but not dyed yarns, coming in under the same arrangement with the Zollverein States, the duty is only 2 florins, 30 kreutzers, or \$1 22, while on unbleached yarns it is levied at the same rate.

Trieste being a free port, with an extensive trade with the Levant, Bosnia, Servia and Wallachia, there is a considerable demand for such qualities and descriptions of yarns, as could not, if sent into the Austrian markets, at all enter into competition with those of domestic production by reason of the enormous duties. The yarns destined for Trieste are generally put up in packages of 10 pounds English.

But jealous as the Austrian government shows itself as to competi-

tion with its domestic produce of cotton yarns and twist, it is still more so with regard to the introduction of cotton fabrics and tissues; and although it has not gone to the length that France has done, of prohibiting absolutely and in express language, their introduction within its territory, the same object is attained by the imposition of a scale of duties which are virtually prohibitive. Thus, on the most ordinary description of cotton stuffs, "raw, unbleached, undyed, and unprinted," the duty imposed amounts to 40 florins (\$19 44) the Zoll centner. On articles of middling fineness, dressed, bleached, dyed, &c., 75 florins (\$36 24) the Zoll centner. If from the States of the Zollverein, 45 florins (\$21 84.) Muslins printed, 100 florins, or (\$48 24,) the Zoll centner. If from the "free trade of the Zollverein States," 45 florins, (\$21 84.) Bobbinets, English tulles, laces and embroideries, 250 florins, or \$121 25, the Zoll centner. If from the "free trade of the Zollverein States," 200 florins, or \$97. And if from the privileged factories of Venice, 228 florins 40 kreutzers, or \$110 90.

With such duties to contend against, it is not to be wondered at that the entire importation of all such fabrics and tissues into the Austrian empire, with its 39,500,000 inhabitants, only amounted, in 1856, to 7,768 Zoll centners, or 857,237 pounds, of the value of 1,769,680 florins, or \$858,295, while the revenue amounted to 649,259 florins, or \$314,890.

SARDINIA.

Although somewhat later in the adoption of cotton spinning, and the other branches of manufacture of which our great staple furnishes the material, than many of the continental states, Sardinia exhibits a healthy state of progress, if an opinion may be formed from the consumption of cotton wool, in proportion to the population, which, at the last census, was under five millions. It must be remembered that this industry is carried on almost exclusively in Piedmont, while in Genoa, Savoy, and the island of Sardinia it is scarcely, if at all, known.

The mills are, for the most part, to be found at or near the town of Arona, on Lake Maggiore. So far as I could learn, no industrial census of the kingdom is taken, and the number of mills, spindles, looms, and employés was unknown to all those with whom I conversed on the subject. An extensive importer of cotton at Genoa was kind enough to promise me such statistics on these points as he could procure among his customers, but they have not yet come to hand.

The latest official publication relative to the import and export of cotton wool, yarns, and tissues, is the *Movimento Commerciale del 1855*, (Commercial Movement for 1855,) published by the ministry of finance in 1857, which is preceded by some preliminary observations and comparisons of results with those of former years. Of cotton it is said:

"This class is one of the most important, by value, and the number of commercial contracts to which it gives rise, and of which the united values of the importations and exportations is 40,526,512 livres,

(\$7,537,931,) with an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the last triennial mean, and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the import of the preceding year."

The accompanying table, marked A, compiled from the official publication above cited, will show the quantity and value of the cotton wool imported into Sardinia, and the countries whence it came. It will be seen that more than half of it was derived from the United States, while there can be no doubt that by far the greater portion of that reported as coming from France, England, Belgium, &c., was also of the growth of this country. The table marked B, also from the same official source, exhibits the import, export, and consumption of cotton for the six years beginning with 1850, and ending with 1855. The exportation of the last year named showed an increase of 23 per cent. in the triennial mean, and of 30 per cent. when compared with the year 1854. Mr. Herbrement, the consul at Genoa, kindly furnished me with a statement of the quantities of cotton imported direct into that city from ports of the United States during the year 1856, and the three quarters of 1857, ending with the 30th September, by which it appears that the amount received in 1856 was 39,659 bales, which, at 450 pounds per bale, (a moderate estimate,) would amount to 17,844,300 pounds; which, with the supplies derived from France, England, &c., would go to show a largely increased consumption, compared with the previous year.

Up to September 30, 1857, the direct importation had reached 25,064 bales, which, at the average above assumed, would give 11,278,800 pounds of the raw material from the United States alone. There was, probably, a falling off in the receipts of this year in Sardinia, owing to the short crop of our country and the high prices, as was the case in other European countries.

The export of raw cotton in the year 1855 was, altogether, 4,134,555 kilogrammes, or 9,096,021 pounds; of which 3,722,780 kilogrammes, or 8,290,116 pounds, were sent into the Austrian empire. The quantity, therefore, left for consumption was 9,921,639 pounds.

If the estimate of 40 pounds of the raw material per year, to each spindle, be applied to Sardinia, the result would be 260,000, which is probably near the truth.

From all I could learn, the qualities of the yarns spun, tissues woven, wages paid, &c., resemble closely the same branches of the industry in Lombardy.

The duty on cotton yarns imported is regulated according to the degree of fineness, it being the object of the government to protect its own spinners against competition in the home market. Thus, on unbleached yarn below No. 20, it is 20 centimes, (about $3\frac{7}{10}$ cents;) if between No. 20 and No. 30, 30 centimes, (about $5\frac{6}{10}$ cents;) if between No. 33 and 45, 40 centimes, (about $7\frac{4}{10}$ cents;) if between 46 and 60, 50 centimes (about $11\frac{1}{10}$ cents) the kilogramme, of $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds.

On twisted yarns, up to No. 32, the duty is also $9\frac{3}{10}$ cents the kilogramme, and in all other numbers, 70 centimes (about 13 cents) the kilogramme. On bleached or dyed yarns, of whatsoever number or quality, the duty is 80 centimes, about 15 cents, the kilogramme.

The accompanying table, marked C, exhibits the imports of

cotton yarns, tissues, and other fabrics during the years named. It is also compiled from the "Commercial Movement for 1855."

It is anticipated by the merchants at Genoa that the importations of cotton into that port, direct from the United States, or other countries of its growth, will continue to increase, not only to meet a domestic demand, but also to supply, by means of the Sardinian railroad, the wants of the spinners in the Italian provinces of Austria, and in those of Tyrol and the Vorarlberg.

American shipmasters, however, complain no little at the want of liberality on the part of the authorities, as regards the port regulations, and the monopolies, with their exorbitant charges, which they sanction.

There are few or no direct exchange operations between Sardinia and the cotton marts of the United States. Payments are made by drafts on London or Paris. The chief articles of export are fruits, olive oil, silk, rice, wool, wine, grain, &c.

B.

A statement of the importation, exportation, and consumption of cotton-wool during the years 1850 to 1855 inclusive, derived from the "Commercial Movement" of 1855; the weights being reduced to United States pounds.

Years.	Importation.	Exportation.	Consumption.
1850 -----			7,210,940
1851 -----	19,019,772	9,172,073	9,845,939
1852 -----	20,313,018	6,722,418	13,590,590
1853 -----	21,772,428	8,067,110	14,365,318
1854 -----	17,490,041	6,723,121	10,766,930
1855 -----	19,017,660	9,096,021	9,923,639

C.

A statement of the quantity of cotton yarns, tissues, and other fabrics imported into Sardinia during the years specified, taken from the "Commercial Movement" for 1855, and the weights reduced to those of the United States.

Years from—	Cotton yarns.	Tissues of cotton, raw or bleached.	Tissues dyed.	Tissues printed.	Cotton velvet.	Ordinary bonnetry.
1844 to 1850 ----	218,238	298,712	442,504	566,082	131,204	10,413
1851 -----	174,220	661,602	714,459	978,385	200,367	34,434
1852 -----	189,455	602,261	786,279	1,414,903	207,522	33,944
1853 -----	175,182	562,120	820,653	1,279,989	161,113	32,555
1854 -----	163,238	590,253	859,883	1,206,115	155,784	39,197
1855 -----	183,588	735,108	949,432	1,340,379	187,557	52,490

BELGIUM.

There exists no official return of the number of spinning mills, spindles, looms, &c., in the kingdom. An industrial census, very imperfect in execution, was taken in 1846, but little reliance seems to be placed in the information which it afforded; besides which there has unquestionably been a marked progress in the manufacture of cotton since that date. M. Romberg, director of the division of industry of the ministry of the interior, in his Annual of Industry, Commerce and Banking in Belgium, the first volume of which was published last year, makes an approximative estimate, based on the

mean consumption of raw cotton at the time he wrote, 22,200,000 pounds, and in the supposition that each spindle consumed yearly forty-four pounds of the raw material, whereby he arrives at the conclusion that their number is about 500,000. It has already been seen that cotton spinning was a branch of Belgian industry previous to the year 1801, when the first mule jenny was introduced at Ghent. The history of that and other departments of cotton manufacture in the country, down to the period of the breaking up of the first French empire, is to be traced in what has already been said on the same subjects under the head of France. As a portion of Holland, and since her independence of that kingdom, Belgium does not appear to have advanced so rapidly in this as she has in several other branches of industry, although it has now attained to considerable importance, and is on the increase both as to the extent of consumption of raw material and the value of its products.

The accompanying table, A, is a statement of the quantities of cotton wool imported during the six years, beginning with 1850 and ending with 1855, with the countries whence it came. The total value of the importations in 1855 was 13,541,941 francs, or 2,511,000 dollars. Of the 10,534,318 kilogrammes, or 23,175,500 pounds, the value was 11,418,341 francs, or 2,123,811 dollars; and of the 1,784,964 kilogrammes, or 3,926,921 pounds in transit, it was 730,407 dollars.

The quantities of cotton wool in transit during the years 1850 to 1855, inclusive, was as follows :

1850.....	2,580,538 pounds.
1851.....	4,140,697 “
1852.....	14,230,153 “
1853.....	8,044,399 “
1854.....	6,836,437 “
1855.....	3,926,921 “

The entire importation of cotton yarn in 1855 amounted to 1,662,249 kilogrammes, or 3,656,948 pounds, of the value of 6,844,095 francs, or 1,273,002 dollars. Of this, 194,723 kilogrammes, or 428,391 pounds, of the value of 1,572,273 francs, or 292,443 dollars were consumed in the country, and 1,462,205 kilogrammes, or 3,216,851 pounds, of the value of 5,258,430 francs, or 1,015,268 dollars, was in transit. By far the greater portion of this yarn was neither twisted nor dyed, and of English production.

Of the entire exportation for the year, which amounted to 1,784,608 kilogramme, or 3,926,127 pounds, of the value of 6,323,653 francs, or 1,236,199 dollars, the Belgian yarns amounted to but 323,403 kilogrammes, or 711,487 pounds, of the value of 1,065,223 francs, or 198,131 dollars. Of these, 69,683 kilogrammes, or 153,303 pounds were not twisted or dyed, and 252,649 kilogrammes, or 555,828 pounds, of the value of 164,474 dollars, were twisted and dyed; and 71 kilogrammes, or 156 pounds, of the value of 6,745 francs, or 1,254 dollars, were of various descriptions of yarns above No. 140. Much the greater part of these yarns were sent into Prussia.

M. Romberg, in the work above cited, says: “ Belgium imports

and exports cotton yarns to an amount nearly equal on each side ; (approximatively, 200,000 kilogrammes per year ;) but, as to their value, the balance leans very sensibly in favor of the importation. The yarns which we receive from abroad are of fine numbers, or twisted and dyed, while we send out above all ordinary qualities. One would not be far from the truth in estimating the total value of the yarns produced by our factories at 26,500,000 francs, or 4,929,000 dollars." He estimates the average value of the yarns produced at 2 francs 50 centimes, or 47 cents, the kilogramme, of $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds, which corresponds with the information obtained by me from several of the spinners at Ghent, which is the seat of that branch of industry. M. Romberg also adopts the opinion that fabrication quadruples the value of the raw material used, and considers that the value of Belgium cotton manufactures, on this hypothesis, would reach from 48,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs, equal to from 8,928,000 to 9,300,000 dollars.

Of cotton tissues, the total import in 1855 was 774,504 kilogrammes, or 1,703,909 pounds, of the value of 11,396,493 francs, or 2,101,800 dollars ; of which 240,731 kilos, or 529,608 pounds, of the value of 3,486,241 francs, or 648,441 dollars, were consumed, and 533,263 kilos, or 1,173,179 pounds, of the value of 7,903,459 francs, or 1,469,400 dollars, were in transit. The export of the same was 2,222,678 kilos, or 4,889,892 pounds, of the value of 18,882,183 francs, or 3,496,800 dollars ; of which 1,689,415 kilos, or 3,716,713 pounds, of the value of 10,978,734 francs, or 2,027,400 dollars, was of domestic production. I was told that the articles principally produced were twills, pantaloon stuffs, and bleached or unbleached domestics.

The above figures, except where credited to the annual of M. Romberg, are official, and derived from the statement of the commerce of Belgium for the year 1855, published in the year 1857, by the ministry of finance. The statement for the year 1856 had not appeared up to the 1st of November last.

At Antwerp, the custom-house authorities were kind enough to furnish the following statement of the import of cotton into that port between January 1 and October 31, 1857. The weights are reduced to our standard.

For consumption.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
From Sweden.....	65,300
“ England.....	5,305,573
“ English East Indies.....	3,333,585
“ United States.....	11,414,955
“ Hayti.....	63,668
“ Brazil.....	42,242
Total.....	<u>20,225,323</u>

In warehouse.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
From the United States.....	1,098,592

In transit.

From England.....	232,747
“ United States.....	40,759
Total.....	273,506

The number of people employed in the different branches of the cotton manufacture is estimated by M. Romberg to be from 26,000 to 28,000. The census of 1855 gave the entire population of Belgium at 4,607,065.

At Ghent, I visited the mills of Messrs. Lonsberg and Jules de Hemptieme; the first named was then running 41,000 spindles, which were soon to be increased to 70,000, consuming Louisiana cotton of the lower classifications which were converted into yarns No. 30. His importations were mostly direct. The loss on American cotton for spinning was ordinarily 10 per cent. ; on good qualities of Surat, about 15 per cent. ; on the inferior qualities, 25 per cent. The waste on American cotton is often mixed with East India cotton to make heavy, coarse yarns. Of Egyptian, Surinam, and Brazilian cotton the consumption is insignificant. Weaving is also carried on, the tissues produced being of ordinary low-priced qualities, particularly figured or *façonnés* patterns. Number of hands employed between 1,200 and 1,300 ; wages for ordinary hands: men, two francs, (37 cents ;) spinners, from three to four francs, (55 to 74 cents ;) weavers, from two francs to two and a half francs (37 to 47 cents) per day. For women the wages are 25 per cent. less.

Mr. De Hemptieme consumes East India cotton exclusively, which he converts into yarns from No. 4 to No. 18, with a loss in the raw material of 20 per cent. Delivered at the mill, it costs about 6d the pound, and he thinks that its consumption will rapidly increase in Belgium, as American has reached so high a price. The yarns spun are worth, on the average, two francs fifty centimes the kilogramme, (46½ cents for 2½ pounds,) with a ready sale. The wages paid are, for men, from twelve to thirteen francs (\$2 23 to \$2 40) per week ; for boys from four to six francs, (74 cents to \$1 12 ;) for women drawing frames, seven francs, (\$1 30,) and on robinet frames, ten to thirteen francs (\$1 86 to \$2 42) per week.

On all raw cotton imported into Belgium there is no duty whatever levied. On yarns, simple and undyed, from England, valued by law at $2\frac{50}{100}$ francs (46½ cents) the kilogramme, the duty is $84\frac{80}{100}$ francs (\$15 78) the 100 kilogrammes, or 221 pounds—if from other countries they are duty free. On twisted and dyed yarn the duty valuation is ten francs (\$1 86) the kilogramme, and the duty 106 francs (\$19 72) per

100 kilogrammes, or 221 pounds. On simple and double twist, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, above No. 140 in fineness, the valuation is 95 francs (\$17 67) the kilogramme, and the duty five francs (93 cents) per 100 kilogrammes, or 221 pounds.

On cotton tissues, if unbleached or bleached, the valuation is 14 francs (\$2 60) the kilogramme, and the duty 180 francs 20 centimes (\$33 52) the 100 kilogrammes. On dyed and printed tissues, if of Prussian or English fabrication, the valuation is 15 francs (\$2 79) the kilogramme, and the duty 325 francs (\$60 45) the 100 kilogrammes; if of French fabrication, the duty is 212 francs (\$39 43) the 100 kilogrammes. From all other countries these articles are free of duty.

Cotton spinning, like all other branches of industry, is prosperous and advancing with the Belgians. Traverse the country in whatever direction he may, the traveller scarcely ever loses sight of the tall chimneys of the factories, and he is frequently at a loss whether to admire most its evidences of high agricultural advancement or those of manufacturing activity which meet him at every turn.

To James G. Clarke, esq., acting United States chargé d'affaires at Brussels, and to M. Lambermont, of the ministry of finance, I was much indebted for the facilities and information they procured me.

A.

Statement of the cotton wool imported into Belgium during the years specified; compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce avec les pays étrangers prudent l'année, 1855," in United States pounds.

Whence imported.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
England -----	7,303,861	9,270,408	10,297,493	12,203,407	14,061,953	11,130,678
Netherlands -----	127,774	52,666	193,424	227,438	2,642,407	1,294,075
France -----	110,279	234,464	304,638	413,750	355,440	1,536,603
Sardinia -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55,143
English East Indies -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	170,720
United States -----	14,398,329	11,791,434	15,814,482	11,700,130	10,626,645	12,530,126
Hayti and Venezuela -----	40,143	26,200	26,345	18,370	93,740	53,350
Other countries -----	22,842	-----	11,590	-----	19,547	39,065
Total pounds -----	22,003,228	21,375,172	36,647,972	24,563,097	27,799,732	26,809,760

^c For the years 1850 to 1854, inclusive, the above figures represent the importation under the head of "special commerce," i. e., where the importation was declared at the period of entry to be for consumption. For the year 1855 the figures represent the importation under the head of "general commerce," i. e., without regard to the ulterior destination of the article.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be said that it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of cotton in the movement of the industry and commerce of the civilized world. Since the inventions of Arkwright and Watt in England, and Whitney in our own country, its manipulation and fabrication have become so comparatively easy and cheap, and its adaptation to supply the wants or the luxuries of man have proved to be so multifarious, that the question of an adequate supply of it to the growing demand has become one of the very highest importance, being exceeded in interest by that of the cereals alone. Its influence in the well-being of the masses by furnishing employment, sustenance, and cheap clothing, has long since been fully admitted; and such has been the impetus afforded by it to the invention and improvement of manufacturing machinery, that, in his work, before quoted, M. Audiganne remarks that, "It was certainly a curious sight, that, of the different aliments afforded by cotton to labor, and the services rendered to man at this day by this substance, of which the consumption has increased tenfold four or five times in less than sixty years. Cotton is manufactured among the greater part of the nations that figured at our side in the Palace of Industry. Nearly all had sent there samples of their fabrication—samples more or less numerous, more or less remarkable, but always worthy of attentive examination. *The degree of advancement of each people in the career of industry might be measured by its skill in the treatment of cotton.*"

Illustrating its commercial and political influence as between the United States and Great Britain, Dr. Engel says of it: "That England and the United States are bound together by a single thread of cotton, which, weak and fragile as it may appear, is, nevertheless, stronger than an iron cable."

No wonder, then, that the question of the adequate supply of this mighty and all-powerful agent soars at this day so far above many which, at the beginning of the present century, far outranked it in their bearings upon the interests of civilized man; and it may not, in this connexion, be deemed out of place to allude, briefly, to the history of the supply in Great Britain, which has long been the principal receiver of the raw material, not only to meet her own growing demands, but to be distributed, to some extent, among those European countries which commercial supremacy has made tributary to her.

Cotton planters and manufacturers are alike under great obligations to Mr. Joseph Rudworth Sharp, F. H. S., of London, for his valuable tables, published in September last, which exhibit in a clear and comprehensive manner the gross amount of receipts per year, with quinquennial averages, and the countries of production of the cotton wool received in the United Kingdom, &c., from the year 1821 up to 1855. These tables are admirably arranged, and must have cost an immense amount of labor to their compiler; and with full acknowledgment of the very great aid they have been to me, the second of them is annexed hereto, as affording, in a clear and succinct form, the best information attainable on that subject.

It will be seen from this statement how vast has been our own contribution of the raw material to Great Britain and Europe generally, and how much more reliable as a source of supply our cotton fields are than those of any or all other countries, as their production between 1851 and 1855 was five times that of the East Indies, and that while during that period all other countries exported to Great Britain 937,024,275 pounds, our own sent her 3,424,502,024 pounds, or more than three and a half times as much.

In his first table, Mr. Sharp sets down the import from the United States into the United Kingdom, in 1856, at 780,040,016 pounds, that from the East Indies at 180,496,624 pounds, and the total from all other countries than the United States at 243,846,512 pounds, leaving a balance in our favor of 536,193,504 pounds, and also showing that in that year also we contributed more than three times as much to European supply than all other countries combined, while it must be remembered that our domestic consumption was advancing so rapidly as to require for its use 652,739 bales, which, estimated at 450 pounds each, were equal to 293,732,550, or more than the import into England that year from all other countries than our own.

Mr. Samuel S. Littlefield, the editor of the New Orleans Price Current, than whom there is no better informed or more reliable authority on the subject of cotton and the cotton trade, in the Union, estimates the value of our crop of 1857—2,931,519 bales, after making all allowances for differences in their weights in different sections of the country, at an average of \$50 per bale, making the total sum of \$146,975,950. This gentleman has also furnished me with much interesting information, and several valuable suggestions.

From what has been said under the various heads of this report, the following conclusions as to the influence of raw cotton among the nations who are our chief customers for it may be drawn :

1st. That it contributes vastly to their social well-being by furnishing labor, sustenance, and cheap and comfortable clothing to many thousands of their subjects or citizens.

2d. That to commerce it contributes immensely by furnishing a great variety of articles, by which its exchanges are in a considerable degree regulated, and large profits continually realized. That to capital it offers the means of profitable investment and returns, and aids greatly in its accumulation.

3d. That its political influence arises from the fact, that by opening and extending commercial relations, between different nations, it has created sympathies and ties of common interest, which makes the policy of peace and its attendant blessings one far more easy to maintain than was once the case ; that it adds to the national wealth and resources, and by furnishing employment and support to many thousands who might otherwise be without either, it makes contented those who would, through idleness or suffering, become burdens to the state.

4th. That the permanent and adequate supply of raw cotton thus becomes to Great Britain and continental Europe, a subject of vital importance, and indeed, of absolute necessity ; and that any considerable diminution in the crop of the United States, would cause the

gravest inconveniences, while the occurrence of any state of things whereby it should be entirely cut off, would be followed by social, commercial, and political revulsions, the effects of which can scarcely be imagined.

With high consideration, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CLAIBORNE.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 22, 1858.*

An abstract of the trade in cotton wool, showing the import into, export from, and consumption in this and the several foreign countries, (except the consumption in the United States,) and the export of cotton yarn and cotton manufactured goods from this country, with the respective total amounts for the seven several terms of five years each, from 1821 to 1855, both inclusive, and the grand totals and annual averages for the entire period of thirty-five years. Compiled by Joseph Rudworth Sharp, F. H. S., Myddleton Square, London, September, 1857.

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.							
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5*.	6.	7.
QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	SEA ISLAND.	ALL OTHER SORTS.	ALL SORTS.	ESTIMATED VALUE AS SHIPPED.		Value per lb. in Am. currency.	Value per pound in sterling.
	Total quantity in each period.	Total quantity in each period.	Total quantity in each period.	Total value in each period	Reduced to sterling money		
	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Dollars.	£.	Cents and decimal parts.	P'nce and decimal parts.
From 1821 to 1825 -----	53,922,389	708,188,951	762,111,340	123,432,112	25,715,023	16.19	8.95
From 1826 to 1830 -----	53,382,541	1,219,349,740	1,272,732,281	133,122,182	27,733,788	10.46	5.23
From 1831 to 1835 -----	44,036,795	1,651,933,614	1,695,970,409	207,614,983	43,253,121	12.24	6.12
From 1836 to 1840 -----	35,004,803	2,586,355,611	2,621,360,414	321,191,121	66,914,817	12.25	6.12
From 1841 to 1845 -----	36,495,303	3,407,262,371	3,443,757,674	256,846,755	53,507,741	7.05	3.52
From 1846 to 1850 -----	43,612,376	3,507,423,941	3,551,036,317	296,563,066	61,783,972	8.35	4.17
From 1851 to 1855 -----	54,687,909	5,073,547,896	5,128,235,805	491,169,517	102,326,983	9.58	4.79
Grand totals for the whole period of 35 years----	321,142,116	18,154,062,124	18,475,204,240	1,829,939,736	*381,237,445	-----	-----
Annual averages for the whole period of 35 years--	9,175,489	518,687,489	527,862,978	52,283,992	10,892,498	9.90	4.95

* Of this sum it would be difficult to affix the *exact value* shipped to this country, but as the quantity received by us from the United States constitutes 70 per cent. (69.93, see column 16) of their entire export, and as the Sea Island cotton, the most valuable imported, is chiefly consumed here, it would be a reasonable computation to estimate the British amount of this value at something more than the exact arithmetical proportion, or say, 270,000,000 sterling, being an average, for the whole term, of nearly 8,000,000 per annum as valued in America.

ABSTRACT—Continued.

TOTAL IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Total imports in each period from the United States.	From the East Indies.	From the West Indies.	From the Brazils.	From all other countries.	Total imports in each period from all other countries.
Years included.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
From 1821 to 1825 -----	569,130,984	64,646,326	38,932,141	125,785,676	45,667,041	844,162,164
From 1826 to 1830 -----	867,608,058	111,443,139	25,880,412	121,700,991	37,913,215	1,164,545,815
From 1831 to 1835 -----	1,230,256,026	168,088,818	10,636,039	124,546,947	36,214,773	1,569,742,603
From 1836 to 1840 -----	1,841,159,598	291,884,429	6,953,716	104,657,072	59,326,171	2,303,980,986
From 1841 to 1845 -----	2,490,879,279	403,147,693	6,488,885	91,811,676	68,699,263	3,061,026,814
From 1846 to 1850 -----	2,494,453,334	392,289,975	3,809,447	115,722,736	68,356,431	3,074,629,923
From 1851 to 1855 -----	3,424,502,072	654,412,793	2,378,215	114,317,428	165,915,539	4,361,526,047
Grand totals for the whole period of 35 years----	12,917,989,369	2,085,911,173	95,078,855	798,542,526	482,092,433	16,379,614,352
Annual averages for the whole period of 35 years--	369,085,411	59,597,462	2,716,539	22,815,501	13,774,070	467,988,981

ABSTRACT—Continued.

	14. Total quantity exported from the United King- dom in each period.	15. Total quantity remain- ing for home consump- tion in each period.	16. Per centage of exports from the United States to the United King- dom.	17. Per centage of exports from the United States to all other countries.	18. Total quantity shipped from the United States to all other ports than the United Kingdom.	19. Total quantity exported from the United States to all foreign countries.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Pounds.
From 1821 to 1825	73,482,133	770,680,031	74.68	25.32	192,980,356	266,462,489
From 1826 to 1830	98,829,957	1,065,715,858	68.17	31.83	405,124,223	503,954,180
From 1831 to 1835	114,942,074	1,454,800,529	72.54	27.46	465,714,383	580,656,457
From 1836 to 1840	179,517,730	2,124,463,256	70.24	29.76	780,200,816	959,718,546
From 1841 to 1845	210,683,744	2,850,343,070	68.36	31.64	952,878,375	1,163,562,119
From 1846 to 1850	416,268,048	2,658,361,875	70.25	29.75	1,056,582,983	1,472,851,031
From 1851 to 1855	620,006,256	3,741,519,791	66.78	33.22	1,703,733,733	2,323,739,989
Grand totals for the whole period of 35 years	1,713,729,942	14,665,884,410	-----	-----	5,557,214,869	97,270,944,811
Annual averages for the whole period of 35 years	48,963,713	419,025,269	69.93	30.07	158,777,567	207,741,280

© It is not pretended that this is the *extreme amount* of consumption in foreign countries, since some of them may possibly obtain limited quantities direct from the Brazils, the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, and, in the case of France and Holland especially, from their own colonial possessions. But the quantities thus obtained will be of comparatively trifling extent, and cannot materially change the relative proportions or per centages of entire consumption in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, as shown in columns 19a and 19b.

It may be well shortly to state here that the quantity of cotton worked up in the United States last year was 652,739 bales, which, at an average of 400 pounds per bale, gives 261,000,000 pounds so manufactured in that country.

ABSTRACT—Continued.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	Years included.	19a.	19b.	20.	21.	22.
		Per centage of total consumption in the United Kingdom.	Per centage of total consumption in all foreign countries except the United States.	Quantity of cotton yarn exported from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world.	Declared value of cotton yarn exported.	Declared value of cotton manufactured goods exported.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Pounds.	£	£
	From 1821 to 1825	74.31	25.69	141,747,937	13,971,492	72,565,552
	From 1826 to 1830	67.89	32.11	263,650,779	18,742,936	67,199,504
	From 1831 to 1835	71.47	28.53	369,807,417	24,319,406	71,464,481
	From 1836 to 1840	68.88	31.12	530,399,451	34,467,678	84,127,222
	From 1841 to 1845	71.00	29.00	674,699,531	36,184,222	84,366,254
	From 1846 to 1850	64.35	35.65	698,867,302	32,855,652	93,791,134
	From 1851 to 1855	61.69	38.31	749,611,755	34,106,092	125,131,296
	Grand totals for the whole period of 35 years	-----	-----	3,428,734,172	194,647,478	598,645,443
	Annual averages for the whole period of 35 years	66.85	33.15	97,965,262	5,561,357	17,104,156

UNSOLD PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

A statement of the unsold public lands in the States of Illinois and Indiana.

MARCH 23, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 19, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on motion of Hon. A. Shaw, and received here on the 16th instant, which called for a statement "showing the amount of public lands in the States of Illinois and Indiana subject to entry at \$1 25, or at any less price," I have the honor to transmit a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 18th instant, estimating that, on the 1st February last, there were unsold public lands in Indiana amounting to 44,697.43 acres, held at prices less than \$1.25 per acre; and, in Illinois, 69,547.34 acres, at and below \$1 25 per acre, and 16,503.56 acres subject to sale at \$2 50 per acre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives referred by you on the 17th instant, calling for "the amount of public lands in the States of Illinois and Indiana subject to entry at the sum of \$1 25 per acre, or at any less price;" and to state that it is estimated there was remaining in Indiana, on

1st February last, 44,697.43 acres, all of which is held at less than \$1 25 per acre.

In Illinois, at the same date, there was 69,547.34 acres at and below \$1 25 per acre, and also 16,503.56 acres subject to sale at \$2 50 per acre.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN REFERENCE TO

The compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Utah.

MARCH 23, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1858.

SIR: I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the omission of an item which should have been inserted in the deficiency bill, "for compensation of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, being the difference between \$3,000 per annum of his salary, per section 1 of the act of February 21, 1853, and \$4,000, as increased by section 1 of the act of March 3, 1857, from the first day of January, 1856, to 30th June, 1857," amounting to fifteen hundred dollars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 20, 1858.

SIR: In the estimates of this department, submitted to you with my letter of 7th November last, was an item "for compensation of the

surveyor general of Utah Territory, being the difference between \$3,000 per annum of his salary, per section 1 of the act of February 21, 1855, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 611,) and \$4,000, as increased by section 1 of the act of March 3, 1857, from the first day of January, 1856, to June 30, 1857," \$1,500.—(See printed estimates, pages 119 and 149.) As this item appears not to be included in the deficiency bill, (H. R. No. 306,) I have the honor to invite your attention to the omission, and request the same to be submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LATE SECRETARY
OF WAR AND GENERAL WOOL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

*Correspondence between the late Secretary of War and Major General
John E. Wool.*

MARCH 25, 1858—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th of January, requesting the President to communicate to the House "so much of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War and Major General John E. Wool, late commander of the Pacific department, relative to the affairs of such department, as has not heretofore been published under a call of this House," I herewith transmit all the correspondence called for so far as is afforded by the files of the War Department.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *March* 23, 1858.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1858.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th January last, requesting that the President communicate so much of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War and Major General John E. Wool, late commander of the Pacific department, relative to the affairs of such department, as has not heretofore been published under a call of that House, I have the honor to transmit herewith all the correspondence called for by the resolution, so far as the same is afforded by the files of the department.

Documents Nos. 93 and 118, 1st session 34th Congress, and No. 76, 3d session 34th Congress, contain what has already been published, and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

TROY, *December 26, 1853.*

COLONEL: I have returned to this city to make preparations for my distant command in California. I find much more to do than I anticipated, in order to arrange my private affairs in such way as not, after I assume the command of the Pacific department, to distract my attention from the duties which may be required of me. It is no small affair to arrange everything satisfactorily, and to provide the ways and means necessary for Mrs. Wool during my absence. No time, however, will be lost in getting ready to depart as soon as possible. I could go on the 10th, if there was a ship going at that time; but not on the 5th, the day above all others that would be the most inconvenient for me to leave.

After conversing with the Secretary of War and yourself, when at Washington, on the subject of staff officers going to California, I called on the chief of engineers, colonel of ordnance, and colonel of the topographical engineers. The first, General Totten, thought he had as many engineers in California as the service required. The second, colonel of ordnance, thought, with the storekeepers, the two ordnance officers now in California would do all the duty required. He was not inclined to send Major Thornton, and represented Captain Stone as very efficient, which I presume is true. The third, Colonel Abert, said he had no topographical engineers to spare.

From all which I am apprehensive I shall get no additional staff officers for California.

From the representations of the Secretary of War it appears to me no department requires efficiency more than the Pacific; and we have no other where staff officers could be so advantageously employed, and especially topographical engineers.

On examination of the quartermaster's returns of quartermasters' stores at the depot of Benicia, sent to me by the quartermaster general, I found it necessary to ask for dragoon saddles, holsters, valises, bridles, &c., &c.; horse-shoes, carpenters' tools, broad-axes, picks, crowbars, &c.

I also required of the Ordnance Department 43 heavy guns for the works in progress in the harbor of San Francisco. These were recommended by General Totten. I also required 12 mountain howitzers, with two forges, and four travelling forges; all which, with the quartermasters' stores, ought to be sent to California as soon as practicable.

Please to inform me whether the military supplies required for Oregon are obtained from the Benicia depot or direct from this quarter.

I will thank you to show this letter to the Secretary and communicate to me his views on the subject.

The forepart of January I will report to him in person.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington City.

P. S. My time, up to the present hour, has been occupied only with official business.

W.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1853.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 26th instant, in relation to your preparations for service in the department of the Pacific, has been submitted to the Secretary of War.

In reply to your inquiry, where the military supplies required in Oregon are obtained, I have the honor to inform you that such supplies are almost wholly furnished from the depot at Benicia, California. An occasional shipment is made from the Atlantic States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
United States Army, Troy, New York.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1854.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that Brevet Major John E. Wool be assigned to the command of the department of the Pacific, according to his brevet of major general, with instructions to proceed to his destination as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of United States Army, City of New York.

WASHINGTON, *January 7, 1854.*

SIR: Agreeably to the conversation we had yesterday, and your expressed wishes, I have the honor to present my views in regard to some of the duties which may devolve on me as commander of the Pacific department.

If I understand the object of my assignment, it is to preserve, as far as it may be practicable, the peace and quiet of the inhabitants within and without, and to restrain those of our citizens from violating treaties on the neutrality of the country, by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace. If I comprehend the law on this subject, in order to *act efficiently in all cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions.*

I presume it will not be difficult, if it has not been done already, to select proper positions for defence of the sea coast from San Diego to Puget Sound. It may be more difficult to establish posts in the interior with reference to the depredations of the Indians, especially the roving bands whose object is plunder. These can only be established after personal exploration, and on becoming perfectly acquainted with the country and the tribes and bands that may infest it; and these, I understand, are numerous, both in California and Oregon. It is my intention make personally these explorations and examinations.

To restrain more effectually the Indians from committing depredations, greater power, however, should be given to the commander of the department than I think belongs to him as a military officer, or than can be conferred upon him by the Department of War. Indians can only be restrained by a decided, steady, and firm, but just course. They should be protected in all their rights, and punished whenever they violate the rights of others. An Indian never respects a civilian; a warrior most generally commands his respect, and he prefers to negotiate with him rather than with the civil agent. This opinion is founded upon twenty-five years' experience with the Indians, and by an intercourse, more or less, with all the tribes hitherto occupying the country called the valley of the Mississippi.

I have thought it proper to call your attention to this subject in consequence of the numerous tribes occupying the Territory of Utah, and the regions bordering upon California and Oregon, which are not included within the department of the Pacific. These Indians are roving, predatory bands, who traverse the countries on either side of the limits of the department. It is unnecessary to say, that, unless I have greater powers than I can have without special authority of the President, or by an amendment of the law, these bands might no less embarrass me than bring me in conflict with the agents whose particular duty it is to regulate the affairs of the Indians west of the Rocky mountains.

I presume it is your desire, as well as that of the President, to have peace and quiet secured to the white inhabitants of the whole country. This can only be done by giving ample powers to the military commander, in order that he may at once, according to circumstances, apply the corrective, and restrain and keep within proper bounds the red as well as the white man. To do this more effectually, and until a sufficient regular force can be furnished to carry out the views of the President, the military commander should be authorized to call for aid from the militia within his command. As reports reach us that the Indians are yet disposed to be troublesome, both in California and Oregon, I would recommend that Major T. W. Sherman's light battery be sent next spring across the country to Oregon, or by the southern route to California. A light battery passing through the

Indian country could not fail to have a very salutary influence upon the Indians.

It may not be improper to say that, in order to act with greater efficiency, the commander of the department should have all the staff departments within his command under his immediate and direct control. This is indispensable to the public interest. The delays incident to obtaining supplies, in the ordinary course, might seriously embarrass the operations of the department.

I have thus presented to you the subjects most important connected with the command assigned me. In doing so I have been influenced by no other consideration than to carry out, effectually and efficiently, your views, as well as those of the President; at the same time, in all cases, to consult the interests of the inhabitants, and to give them, as far as it may devolve on the United States, protection from exterior and interior enemies.

In managing the affairs of the department, I assure you they will be conducted with caution, prudence and economy.

I have refrained from troubling you with details of the service, and with reference to the supplies that may be required; these can be arranged in ordinary course and through the heads of the departments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

General Orders, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, January 9, 1854.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major General John E. Wool is assigned to the command of the department of the Pacific, according to his brevet of major general. He will proceed to San Francisco, California, as soon as practicable, and relieve Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, colonel second infantry.

By command of Major General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1854.*

SIR: From the reports received from California, by the George Law, it would appear that an expedition, with some two hundred and fifty men, had been fitted out and sent to sustain Captain Walker, whose party, it would seem, was in a critical condition at Encinada. It would also appear that a great excitement exists on this subject in San Francisco, and that other parties are preparing to follow. I am not in possession of all your views in relation to the course that ought

to be pursued towards such expeditions ; and yet if a decided and efficient course is to be adopted and followed on my arrival in California, to prevent similar expeditions against Lower California, I would suggest that the two companies at Fort Hamilton, New York, or two companies from some other post be ordered to accompany me, on the 20th instant, by way of the Isthmus. This is suggested in consequence of the disaster which has befallen the *San Francisco*, which, (although I do not believe her lost,) may delay the arrival of the troops on board too late to be of service to carry out in time the views of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 12, 1854.

SIR : In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain duties which will devolve upon you.

Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws.

As far as the force under your command may avail, you will protect the territory of Mexico from Indian incursions, as required by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ; but a proper degree of protection is not for this purpose to be withdrawn from our own citizens ; for the duty assumed by that treaty is not paramount to the obligations of the government to its citizens.

There is little expectation that the force disposable for service in the Pacific department will for a long time be fully adequate to the service required of it, particularly as the limits of the command are now to be extended to embrace the Territory of Utah. You may do much, however, to prevent disaster by vigilant attention to movements among the Indian tribes, and by the judicious location of the troops ; avoiding large towns, which need no protection, while they exercise influences injurious to discipline, and foster discontent.

The removal of the Indians in California to the reservations provided for them under the act of the last Congress, will govern in an important degree the disposition of the troops and the location of military posts, and it will greatly increase the control of the military commanders over the Indians there assembled. You should confer freely with the Indian agents, and give them all needful aid in the execution of their duty, affording them the countenance and support

of the military power, which are so essential in the negotiation of treaties, and in all dealings with savage tribes.

You will exercise a strict supervision over the expenditures within the limits of your command, taking such measures as your judgment may approve, to prevent purchases or disbursements not actually required for the public service, and to secure public supplies from waste or loss.

Topographical information respecting the interior of the country being of great importance, and as yet extremely imperfect, you will cause reconnoissances to be made in connexion with all military expeditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
United States Army.

[By Telegraph.]

TROY, *January 14, 1854.*

Received at Washington, January 14, 1854, 11 o'clock 50 m, a. m.

A portion of third artillery having arrived, I recommend that two companies at Fort Hamilton go out with me on 20th instant. I go to-day to New York to look after troops just returned.

JOHN E. WOOL.

Colonel COOPER,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1854.

GENERAL: Your telegraphic despatch of the 14th instant, recommending that the two companies of artillery at Fort Hamilton be ordered to proceed to California with you on the 20th, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War. It is not intended to send this command to the department of the Pacific at present, and want of time would, in any event, prevent a compliance with your recommendation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, *U. S. A.,*
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1854.*

COLONEL: I left Washington on Thursday last. I proceeded to Baltimore, and relinquished the command of the department of the

east. I then pursued my way to Troy, where I arrived at ten o'clock on Friday night, when I received a telegraphic despatch that the "Three Bells" had arrived, with part of the distressed 3d artillery, whose sufferings on board of the ill-fated San Francisco have already been made known to you. On Saturday morning I returned to New York—General Scott being in Baltimore—to see and provide for their wants. I gave instructions to my aid-de-camp and Captain Hamilton to visit them on Bedlow's island, who did everything that was required to make them comfortable. On Sunday I returned to Troy, and completed my preparations to embark to-morrow at two o'clock for the Pacific department.

I regret that the two artillery companies of the fourth were not ordered to accompany me. The third regiment will not be reorganized for some weeks, if in months. Under any circumstances, the third, with its present field officers, had better be kept in garrison on the sea coast than be sent where active operations might become necessary. There cannot be over one thousand troops to guard the sea coast of California and Oregon and the interior, including Utah, from Indian depredations.

This force is entirely inadequate to act efficiently, either on the sea coast or in the interior. I hope the subject will receive due consideration, when I cannot doubt that the forces in the Pacific department will be increased.

I have received the instructions of the Secretary of War.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, *San Francisco, February 14, 1854.*

GENERAL: Having just arrived, and as the steamship for Panama leaves at twelve o'clock, I have only time to say that I have nothing of importance to communicate. The result of the expeditions to Lower California is not known. There are a variety of rumors, but they cannot be traced to any correct source. At Acapulco, the captain of the port informed me that Santa Anna had ordered three hundred men to Sonora to expel the invaders. It was thought, for the want of supplies, they would not reach their destination. If the Secretary of War would prevent similar expeditions from this port, he must send more troops to California. By the first of next month I will report in detail. Brigadier General Hitchcock informs me that he will transmit by this day's mail all information of importance in his possession relating to the department, and of those who would violate the neutrality of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General W. SCOTT,

Commanding U. S. Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 28, 1854.

COLONEL: On the 16th instant I informed you of my arrival in this city, since which I have required reports embracing a statement of the condition of each post, including the Indians, their feelings and disposition; also from the chiefs of departments setting forth the amount and condition of supplies; also from the chiefs of engineers of the number of forts in progress of erection. These were called for with reference to a critical inspection of everything connected with the Pacific department. All the reports called for, from the chiefs of departments have been received; but owing to incessant rains since the 19th instant, I have found it impracticable to enter upon the inspection. As soon as the weather will permit I will commence that duty, and continue it until completed.

The duty, however, most important and which I have been called upon to discharge relates to expeditions made, and making, to invade the frontiers of Mexico, in violation of treaties with the Mexican government.

The expedition under the so-called Colonel Walker, will, I apprehend, be broken up and soon dispersed, unless he obtains aid from this section of the country.

The following information concerning the expedition is from a letter of Captain T. A. Dornin, United States navy, commanding the United States ship Portsmouth, off Ensenada, Lower California, February 15, 1854:

“Walker has gone off, struck his flag, taken his men, (some mounted, the greater part on foot, his cattle, sheep, and two small pieces, leaving behind him one small iron piece spiked, four wounded men, and four as a guard, and two doctors. Of these, nine are now on board the steamer, with one doctor, who was left without medicines or instruments. These men begged to be taken off, saying they were deserted by their leader, and would be murdered that night; for we all saw rancherias on horseback and on foot prowling about. We do not know where Walker has gone; I shall find out when the steamer comes back from San Diego. If he has gone across, I shall send back and give up the steamer, as I cannot get coal at the upper part of the gulf, and wood is scarce there. I think this lawless expedition may be considered broken up.”

An effort is making in this city by Count de Raousset, in connexion, as I believe, with H. P. Watkins, who has been engaged in the expedition with Walker, and who has been arrested at my request, to raise men for Sonora or Lower California. I am in hopes to be able to arrest Raousset, and prevent him from his lawless purpose.

I find myself, however, very much embarrassed from the want of troops to prevent expeditions being fitted out from this port. It is my intention, however, if they do succeed in leaving this port, to pursue them and bring them back. Should they escape my vigilance, I have written Captain Dornin, in command of the United States ship Portsmouth, to look for them on the coast and the gulf of California, and intercept them and send them back. At all events no efforts shall

be wanting to carry out, to the fullest extent, the wishes and desires of the President in relation to all expeditions having in view the violation of treaties with foreign powers.

An increase of force to guard against difficulties with the Indians in California, Utah, Oregon and Washington is indispensable. We have now about 1,000 troops, daily diminishing by discharges and desertion. These are distributed over an immense territory in small commands. The number is wholly inadequate to give protection to either whites or Indians. The difficulties with the latter are frequently produced by the cupidity of the whites. Indeed, if I am correctly informed, most of the difficulties with the Indians have been caused by outrages committed by men who have no regard for law or justice. I will do all I can, with such limited means, to prevent the continuance of these outrages.

Estimates for funds to meet the demands indispensable for the department have been already forwarded. I trust they will be granted, and especially those intended for the ordnance and engineer departments.

All expenditures on public account, as well as private, are five to one compared with those made on the Atlantic.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, New York City, N. Y.

Endorsed.—Interesting. Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MARCH 30, 1854.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
March 1, 1854.

SIR: Yesterday I transmitted a report of my doings since my arrival to General Scott.

To carry out the views of the President and Secretary of War in relation to expeditions fitting out against Mexico, and to protect the whites and the Indians against each other, we require more troops. We have about 1,000 men, decreasing every day by discharges and desertion, to defend or keep the peace in the immense territory of California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah. We have too few troops to do either the one thing or the other.

Colonel Watkins, who was engaged in the expedition with Captain Walker, at my request has been arrested.

Count Raousset, of notoriety, is doing his best to raise men for Lower California or Sonora. I have written to Captain Dornin, on the coast of California, to keep a good look-out for the party, should they escape my vigilance. I shall look out for this Frenchman, and

arrest his progress. I shall, if possible, prevent further parties going to Lower California. I do not think that the civil officers are very anxious to check these expeditions. I shall to-day see the district attorney and marshal, and ascertain what are their views, and what they will do in case it should become necessary to act against Raousset.

It has been raining incessantly since the 19th instant. The streets are almost impassable, and the roads are equally bad.

I have called for reports from all the chiefs of the several departments, embracing an exact statement of everything in their charge; also, from the chief engineer, relating to the erection and progress of forts for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco; also, from all the military posts, to include the number of Indians, their feelings and disposition towards the white inhabitants. I have called for these reports with reference to an actual inspection of everything connected with the department. This duty I will enter upon as soon as the weather will permit. The roads are now almost impassable from incessant rains. It has rained almost without intermission since the 19th instant.

Yesterday and to-day are fair.

In conclusion, I shall do all in my power to carry out to the fullest extent your views, as well as the President's, relating to the Pacific department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1854.

SIR: A few days since I inspected the ordnance depot at Benicia, where I found a large amount of property exposed to the weather, for the want of store room. This fact before me, with the knowledge of a large amount of property daily expected, a memorandum of which is herewith sent, I ordered a store the size of the one recently erected, which is crowded with ordnance stores, to be put up without delay. The amount of property now at the depot exposed, and that which is daily, and some of it hourly expected, would, if stored in private stores, in a short time cost more for storage than the building ordered to be erected, which is not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

The necessity of the case, in order to preserve property and save expense to the United States, has induced me to give the order herewith enclosed, which I cannot doubt will be approved by the Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Special Orders.—No. 21.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1854.

Under the necessity of the case, owing to exposure to the weather of a large number of gun-carriages and other property, and the want of storage for a considerable amount of ordnance stores, including muskets daily expected, Brevet Captain C. P. Stone will, without delay, commence the erection of a store-house similar to the one recently completed, which shall not, when finished, cost exceeding \$12,000.

Captain Stone will draw, from time to time, for such sums as he may require for the fulfillment of the above order, on the colonel of ordnance.

By command of Major General Wool.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEMORANDUM OF STORES EXPECTED.

Expected to arrive immediately.

- 8 6-pounder guns, with carriages, implements, and equipments complete.
- 14 12-pounder field howitzers, with carriages, implements, and equipments complete.
- 12 field caissons, complete.
- 5,000 pounds musket powder.
- 5,000 pounds rifle powder.
- 5,000 priming tubes, filled.
- 1 fire engine, complete.

Expected by May 15, 1854.

- 10,000 percussion muskets, with accoutrements.
- 5,000 percussion rifles, with accoutrements.
- 800 cavalry musketoons.
- 200 horse artillery sabres.
- 200 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 250 musicians' swords.
- 650 non-commissioned officers' and musicians' waist belts and plates.
- 250 Colt's repeating pistols.
- 400 pairs holsters.
- 5,000 feet of poplar scantling for sabots.
- 4,000 6-pounder shot.
- 1,500 6-pounder round shot.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1854.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a communication, dated January 29, from Major G. J. Raines, 4th infantry, commanding Fort Dalles, Oregon, on the subject of Indian relations in that quarter. In this connexion, I will also refer to the letter, on the same subject, from Brevet Major Alvord, dated March 31, 1853, and forwarded to Washington May 1, 1853, "recommended to the attention of the proper department."

I can add little to the representations of these officers but to urge that such steps may be taken, at an early day, as may tend to protect the peaceably disposed Indians against the outrages of lawless whites. Such outrages as are anticipated by Major Raines, in the part of Oregon to which his letter refers, are of constant occurrence in the State of California, particularly the northern part.

Though copies of reports to this effect have been repeatedly forwarded from these headquarters to Washington, I cannot forbear making the following extracts from communications recently received through Brevet Colonel Wright, which give only another instance of the lawless barbarity practiced upon tribes of Indians of the most inoffensive nature from, apparently, no motive but wanton cruelty:

"To Mr. Culver, Indian agent, from a committee of miners from Illinois river, dated January 19, 1854.

"The treaty made by the miners of this river last fall has been broken by a party of white men from the Sailor's Diggings, who, under the belief that they could exterminate the Indians of Illinois and Deer creek, yesterday attacked two rancherias, consisting of seven Bucks and their families, and failed, with the exception of two Indians killed and some wounded, the Indians being confined to their houses by surrounding snow, and their enemies fought desperately, for their means of doing so; and, after several rounds from both sides, the whites had one man wounded. A Mr. R. consulted his men whether or no it was best to continue hostilities—fled for their homes. They have left us (the miners) a prey to the Indians for their shameful and cowardly conduct."

Captain A. J. Smith, 1st dragoons, writes, in relation to this same outrage, from Fort Lane, February 3, that "a party of nineteen men from Sailor's Diggings came over to Deer creek, a tributary of the Illinois, and attacked a rancheria, in which there were but seven squaws, one boy, and two children, with the avowed intention of killing them all. They murdered one woman, far gone with pregnancy, putting nine balls in her, and two children, and wounded three squaws and one boy, all without the slightest provocation. They were put to flight and followed some three miles by three squaws and the wounded boy. These brave assassins endeavored to raise an increased force to return and wipe out the Indians, when the better portion of the community interfered and delayed the party until the arrival of Mr. Culver," (Indian agent.)

Reports from the reserve recently established by Mr. Beale, super-

intendent of Indian affairs, near Tejon Pass, in the southern part of California, speak of the success of that experiment in the highest terms, and I trust every facility will be given Mr. Beale to enable him to establish other reserves in that part of California.

I would also recommend that the experiment be made in Oregon, and especially in Scott's valley, which might take in the Klamath and other Indians, who, I have been informed, will gladly avail themselves of it, although I have doubts whether it would be successful, from the fact that the Indians in that portion of the country are of a roving disposition; and, as I am informed by Mr. Lancaster, the delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, do not cultivate the soil, but fish and hunt in one place and seek berries and roots in another.

From all that I can learn or have seen in relation to the Indians and their peculiar situation in regard to the white inhabitants, treaties ought to be made with them, and if driven from their lands and hunting grounds, in order to preserve them from starvation, some allowance or remuneration should be made them.

In order to strengthen Captain Smith, and prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of further outrages, I have sent up a detachment of recruits to Fort Lane, which will add about fifty men to his command.

I will only add, that to keep the peace and protect the Indians against attacks from the whites, the force in this country must be increased. No efforts shall be wanting on my part to carry out the views and objects of the War Department, and, therefore, I am ready to perform any duty, whether making treaties or any other service, which may be required. As soon as the weather and travelling will permit, I will make tours of inspection throughout the department of the Pacific.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

P. S. I enclose a copy of a report from Captain Smith, of an expedition to a cave near Cottonwood, in which some Indians have fortified themselves.

The reasons given for abandoning the attack appear to be sound.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington City.

FORT DALLES, DALLES OF COLUMBIA, OREGON,
January 29, 1854.

SIR: The time has arrived when it becomes necessary to determine the question of peace or war between the citizens of the United States and Indian tribes on this frontier, east of the "Cascades" and west of the Rocky mountains, as will be seen in the sequel.

Indian complaints have been often brought from time to time that white men are locating on their land, against their will, and that

without respect to their individual possessions, or property, or priority of title of Indian claimants.

Such statements have been met by informing them that by an act of Congress of the United States, establishing the territorial government of Oregon, (approved March 14, 1848,) "no rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in this country shall be impaired, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between them and the United States."

They also complain of lawless violence, injury and murder by white men who come among them, some for secret purposes of illegal traffic in spirituous liquors, irresponsible to their laws, and who are uncontrollable by the civil law of the Territory of Oregon, which intends "good faith," with inability to carry it out, by barring Indian testimony against them "in any court or in any case whatever."—(See section 3, art. 1 of organic laws of Oregon, and section 37 legislative act of Oregon to regulate the practice in district and supreme courts, passed February 3 and 4, 1851.) Under the laws of Oregon these people ordinarily can have no legal prosecutor, nor grand jury legally to represent their cause, and must forever be deprived of justice as long as the disparity in numbers is so great, or a white accomplice chooses to cloak crime.—(See sections 74, 76, and 77 legislative acts on crime and misdemeanors, passed February 6, 1851.)

The Indian tribes immediately concerned are the "Des Chutes" and "Waseves," some 700 or 800 souls; the "Nez Percés," numbering about 2,500; the Cayuses and adjuncts, about 300; the "Snakes," composed of the Bannacks, the Shoshones, and Root Diggers, say 3,000; the Shastas, the Unantillas, the Tic, and some others, number unknown, say in all, about 1,300 warriors.

If any country in the world has ever merited the title of "Indian country," *this is it*; and yet, by legislative enactment, this has been erected into Wasco county, of Oregon Territory, the largest county ever known, and civil officers appointed where there are but few white citizens, some thirty-five perhaps in all, who claim their right to locate their "donations" where they please, (and often irrespective of Indian rights) by an act of Congress making donations to settlers in the Territory of Oregon.—(See sections 4 and 5 of the act creating the office of surveyor general and for other purposes, approved September 27, 1850.) This, with a decision of the Supreme Court, sets aside the *intercourse law*, and bars our right to purge the land of incendiaries, who set themselves down among the Indians to commit all crimes with impunity, even murder, with only Indian testimony against them to bring them to justice, which is not available in law.

Many of the squatters are good citizens, but this is not the case with all; far from it; and my predecessor (Major Alvord,) having made representations (referred,) also the superintendent of Indian affairs, whose business mainly it is, having previously done the same. I have been slow to move in the matter, until "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and prompt action is required, doing justice to all, to prevent an Indian war with the Indian tribes combined, between the Cascade and Rocky mountains.

Though these Indians are very uneasy, yet there is no immediate cause of alarm; still the necessity for prompt action exists, as may

be seen from the following facts, similar to those which gave rise to the Rogue river war. Life for life, is the Indian rule, and soon some innocent persons among the whites may suffer for the acts of the guilty.

Within a short period there have been five men killed, viz: two by the Indians, of their own people; cause, spirituous liquor, introduced clandestinely, (though Judge Olney, of Oregon, is said to have stated in open court that there is no law to restrain such sales, and the legislature is now making one.) One, a Frenchman, name unknown, in about thirty miles distance, murdered by an Indian. One, an Indian, murdered by a white man, whom I had in confinement, to be turned over to civil power, to be released at the Cascades on account of some informality in the action of the magistrate committing, as informed. And still, a recent case of another Indian killed by a white man, whom we have now in prison in the guard-house, and who surrendered himself, probably, for protection from the infuriated tribe which followed him to this post.

The Indians have been pacified by being promised justice in every case, which, I regret to say, has not been accomplished; which state of things under legislative enactments we cannot alter, and which the citizens themselves, as soon as their civil officers are properly qualified, with an eye to their own safety, will find it equally impossible under the law, or without further legislation.

The object of this communication is to awaken attention to the state of things on this frontier, to find its way (with the approbation of my superiors,) before the Committee on Indian Affairs in Congress, for them, in their wisdom, to devise some means for retributive justice in this country of Indians, and among other tribes concerned, securing to each the land on which his lodge stands, and the soil which his squaw cultivates, and defining the rights of the white settler for his better security.

Never a cent has been known to be appropriated for the benefit or improvement of these tribes, yet they are peaceably disposed, if undisturbed.

We are deficient at this post in our proper number of soldiers, to fill up the two companies, 106 men, and a company of mounted men is much required.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

G. J. RAINS,

Major 4th Infantry,

Commanding Post and Troops on this Frontier.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General,*

Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

FORT LANE, O. T., *January 31, 1854.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, on Sunday the 22d, Lieutenant Crook, accompanied by D. Sorrel, arrived at this post, having been sent by Captain Judah for the mountain howitzer, and

informed us of a difficulty between the inhabitants of Cottonwood and the Indians, supposed to be in considerable force in that vicinity. On the morning of the 23d I left this post, taking with me Lieutenant Ogle, a detachment of fifteen men, and the howitzer, and arrived on the third day at Captain Judah's camp on the Klamath, some five miles below the cave where it was reported the Indians were fortified. I found that Captain Judah had been to the cave with his company and a party of volunteers to reconnoitre, and had returned to his camp to await the arrival of the howitzer. Here I found two companies of organized, besides many independent, volunteers, numbering in all about fifty men at camp, and also, before joining Captain Judah, I received from reliable persons important, information in relation to the origin of the difficulty. I was convinced that the whites (miners) were the aggressors, and very much to blame for their unprovoked attack upon the Indians. The first attack was made by a party of men organized in Cottonwood, who styled themselves the Squaw Hunters, whose avowed purpose was to get squaws by force, if necessary, headed by a man who was one of Ben Wright's party at the time he attempted to poison the Murdoc Indians, and others of his stamp. During the first attack at the cave, the chief, Bill, was encamped with his immediate family some ten miles above, on the river, and he absent in Yreka, but fearing another attack, he collected his little band together at the cave and prepared to defend themselves against a similar outrage. In this first attack the whites killed seven Indians, (three men—one of them a brother of the chief, who was approaching the cave unconscious of danger, with a deer upon his back—two squaws and three children,) without resistance on the part of the Indians. After the entrance of the cave had been barricaded, the whites immediately spread the report that the Indians had collected a strong force at the cave for the purpose of war and plunder. A party of twenty-eight men then went out under pretence of getting some stock they said the Indians had stolen—a mere rumor—and, in a fair fight, the Indians defeated them, killing four of their party; one Indian killed.

With this information I left for the cave on the morning of the 26th, (preceded by Captain Greiger and seventeen men, who volunteered to take post on the top of the cave,) with twenty men of Captain Judah's company, and thirteen dragoons, with the howitzer and some thirty volunteers, leaving Captain Judah sick in camp, with a guard of eight regulars and some volunteers. The cave is in the side of a perpendicular rock or palisade of mountain, about 300 feet above the valley, the ascent to which is steep, and the approach directly in front, so that twenty-five men, with the barricade, could defend it against a charge of 100. The barricade is on the inside, and an excellent one, and had I attempted to charge it, it would have been done by the regulars altogether, at a great sacrifice of life. After making a proper disposition of the volunteers, and Lieutenant Bonnycastle with his company in front of the cave, the cannon was placed on the only eligible position, and several shells fired. This gun was then advanced, but the elevation being so great that a trench had to be dug to lower the trail, two shells only entered the mouth of the

cave, but did no damage, as I afterwards ascertained, owing to the peculiar shape of the arch of the entrance. The Indians were anxious for a talk, and had it not been for the clamorous portion of the volunteers, the difficulty would have been settled without firing the second shot. We encamped that night in front of the cave, and Bill sent three squaws to my camp, under the protection of the interpreter, to ask me to have a talk. Early next morning I went up to the cave, accompanied by a citizen, Mr. Eddy, residing in that vicinity, and heard what the chief had to say; all of which corroborated previous information, and, in addition, his great desire to be at peace with the whites. He said he had been living on friendly terms with the whites both in Yreka and Cottonwood, but had left the latter place on account of the ill-treatment of his women. I found only the small band of Shastas in the cave, numbering in all not over fifty, and one boy on a visit from some other tribe. They had previously occupied caves higher up the river, but this being more commodious, furnished them comfortable and secure winter quarters. I directed the chief to remain in the cave for the present, feeling assured that the ill-disposed portion of the community would massacre, indiscriminately, men, women and children, if brought out.

What justice can be expected of a community that will furnish poison, and approve of its being administered wholesale to the Indians? Just such characters were the instigators of this affair?

The volunteers collected all the Indian ponies (twelve) and brought away nine, (maliciously shot one,) contrary to my wishes. I regret to have to report the death of Captain Greiger. He was shot while in the act of looking over into the cave from his position on top; a rash act that he had but a few minutes previous cautioned his men against. He was an estimable man, and universally beloved. After informing the volunteers of the result of the talk, we marched back to Captain Judah's camp on the afternoon of the 27th. The volunteers continued on to their homes. I directed Captain Judah to return with his company to Fort Jones, and early in the morning of the 28th I set out with my detachment and howitzer for this post, which we reached yesterday afternoon.

The ground was covered with snow, and the weather intensely cold; thermometer ten (10) degrees below zero three days before we left, during which time Captain Judah was in camp on the Klamath. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and activity of the officers and soldiers concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. SMITH,
Captain 1st Dragoons.

Colonel G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Northern District of California,
Fort Reading, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

SIR: Since my communication of the 28th ultimo, a material change has occurred in relation to the filibustering expedition of Colonel Walker. By the arrest of Watkins and others, his recruiting rendezvous has been broken up, and the men engaged dispersed; consequently, no aid has been rendered to Walker since my arrival in the country.

Captain Dornin, commanding the United States ship Portsmouth, a very active and efficient officer, reports Walker's party reduced by desertion, or other causes, to less than 100 men, and greatly in want of supplies. He thinks the expedition at an end, and that Walker will soon be compelled to leave the country.

Yesterday the Columbus, employed by the government, arrived from San Diego, bringing prisoners Frederick Emory, Walker's secretary of state, and several others. They have been held to bail for trial.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
*Adjutant General United States Army,
 City of Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the allowances made to two soldiers, as clerks, at these headquarters may be extended to the orderly, for the reason that the Presidio is so far distant that the orderly cannot live there and attend to his duties in town, even though he be mounted, which is not now the case.

The allowances are—

Commutation of fuel and quarters per month, per Adjutant General's letter of August 24, 1852	\$10 00
Commutation of whiskey ration per day.....	3
Commutation of rations per day, per Adjutant General's letter of June 19, 1852.....	75
Extra pay per day, per general order No. 22, of 1852.....	15

This allowance is not more than sufficient for a soldier to live in this city with strict economy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General,

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington City.

P. S.—The services of an orderly at these headquarters are indispensable.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington City.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1854.

GENERAL: The letter of Brevet Major C. H. Lainard, captain 4th infantry, of December 1, 1853, recommending that the ration of fresh beef be increased to a pound and a half, at the post under his command, from December 1 to May 1, has been submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following is the decision thereon:

"It is not deemed advisable to adopt the proposed change in the component parts of the ration, it being held preferable to exact of contractors good beef, or where that is not possible, to require them to submit to a tare, which will compensate for the excess of bone.

"JEFF'N DAVIS,
"Secretary of War.

"March 11, 1857."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

B'vt Maj. Gen'l J. E. WOOL,
U. S. Army, Com'g Dep't of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 27, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders numbers two and three, special orders from 18 to 25, and claim of George C. Bates, esq., for defending a suit against Lieutenant Arnold, 3d artillery.

Lieutenant Arnold is now absent on service connected with the survey of a railroad route, under Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory. On his return, the required report will be made in his case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General United States Army,
City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 27, 1854.

SIR: To enable me to check a supposed fillibustering expedition fitting out in this city for Guyamas, I found it necessary to request Lieutenant Commanding James Alden of the navy to report to me with his steamer the Active, employed upon the coast survey, and on the 20th inst. I gave orders to Brevet Captain Stone, commanding Benicia arsenal, to issue to Lieutenant Alden for this service such arms and ammunition as might be necessary. The issue would, of

course, be of limited extent, and I request the approval of the honorable Secretary of War to the order.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major General.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, City of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, March 31, 1854.

SIR: At the request of the officers of the staff near my headquarters, I am induced to transmit the enclosed communication and certificates of some of the most respectable citizens in San Francisco, showing that the allowance of fuel and quarters are insufficient to meet the expenses incidental thereto.

The expenses of living in any part of California, as compared with the expenses in the Atlantic States, is enormous; few of the officers can live on their pay and emoluments. A number of those present have property, the interest of rents accruing therefrom, with their pay and emoluments will enable them to live without getting in debt.

The smallest cottage, with two or three rooms, in the outskirts of the city, cannot be rented short of 75 to 100 dollars per month. A room in any agreeable part of the city, or anywhere near the business part brings from 75 to 200 dollars per month, payable in advance; the price depending on size and location, whether on the front, second or third story. Board is from \$25 to \$50 per week, the price depending on location and size of bedroom. Servants cannot be had for less than \$50 to \$100 per month, besides board. Cooks get from \$75 to \$100. Female servants get from \$60 to \$120 per month. This is owing to the scarcity of women.

A common laborer in the city gets from \$4 to \$5 per day. A mechanic from \$8 to \$10 per day. To keep a horse at the livery stable it costs \$50 per month; two, \$100 per month. A coachman \$75, besides board. A carriage for an hour is \$5; for a day, from \$15 to \$30, the price depending on the quality of carriage and horses. A house like the one occupied by the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Colonel Abert and Dr. Lawson, would bring \$500 per month, payable in advance. I can procure no house I would occupy short of \$250 per month, payable in advance. The best houses bring from \$700 to \$1,000 per month, payable in advance. Almost everything is in the same proportion.

In conclusion, I have presented the above facts to show that no officer can live decently on his pay and emoluments, without running in debt in California.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
March 31, 1854.

GENERAL: The undersigned, officers of the army stationed in San Francisco, respectfully represent to you, that the present rate for commutation of fuel and quarters is entirely inadequate to provide suitable and proper rooms for their occupancy, and the fuel necessary to warm them. They beg to enclose statements from some of the principal men in San Francisco, property owners, agents, and merchants; among them, such men as Mayor Garrison, Samuel Brannan, (the wealthiest resident here;) the principal bankers Messrs Page, Bacon & Co., Lucas, Turner & Co., Burgoyne & Co., Palmer, Cook & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and others, in support of this representation, and in testimony of the great expense of living here. Other statements, with regard to the expense of living, are also enclosed.

It is hardly necessary to say that statements to the same effect from hosts of respectable citizens could have been obtained, as the facts are too well known to be questioned.

The undersigned feel oppressively the burden of the times and view it especially grievous that, in a county where servants' wages are \$50 to \$100 monthly, livery charges for a single horse, \$50 per month, washing, \$3 per dozen, and board, and clothing from double to quadruple what it is in the eastern States, that they should be compelled to receive in lieu of quarters and fuel an allowance so far below what are the current rates of the country. Some of the undersigned have families, and to support them at the present rate of pay and emoluments, and commutation, in California, is an impossibility. These are compelled to go behind monthly one third of the amount they receive.

The undersigned therefore appeal to you, that you may be pleased to take such steps as your judgement may deem proper to obtain an increase of our pay and allowances, and at least, and at once, an increase of our commutation for quarters to \$50 per room, and \$25 per cord for fuel.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHARLES S. TRIPLER,

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Pacific.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

T. MOORE,

First Lieutenant 2d Infantry, A. D. C.

JAMES A. HARDIE,

First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

L. B. TOWER,

Brevet Major of Engineers.

A. B. EATON,

Brevet Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

J. McKINSTRY,

Brevet Major United States Army.

HIRAM LEONARD,

Major and Chief Paymaster Department of the Pacific.

I fully concur in the views set forth, except in the amount paid for fuel.

O. CROSS,

Major and Quartermaster.

Major General J. E. WOOL,

Commanding the Department of the Pacific.

MARCH 31, 1854.

The undersigned, residents of San Francisco, are of the opinion that respectable and proper rooms, in decent and genteel portions of the city, cannot be procured short of the rate of \$50 per month for each room of two hundred and twenty-five square feet; and that cut wood cannot usually be delivered at our residences short of \$25 per cord; and that servants for house purposes cannot be obtained usually short of \$50 per month; and in most cases the compensation exceeds that sum.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
WM. T. SHERMAN,
BURGOYNE & CO.,
PALMER, COOK & CO.,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Statement of keeping horses and carriage at livery—lowest rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

March 25, 1854.

Each horse fifty dollars per month; keeping carriage in order, and furnishing coachman, one hundred and fifty dollars per month; total, two hundred and fifty dollars per month.

J. R. MAYER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1854.

The price of first class single rooms, unfurnished, fifteen feet square, is from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month. Second class, or third story, from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month. Suites, from two to three rooms, according to situation, from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month; and in almost every case the rent is paid in advance.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
March 25, 1854.

Mr. _____

To P. HUNT,

Corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets, Dr.

To keeping one pair horses one month.....	\$100 00
To keeping a single horse.....	50 00
To shoeing, per set.....	5 00
To servant or coachman.....	75 00
To boarding servant, per month.....	40 00

I hereby certify that the above are rates I charge, as specified.

P. HUNT.

The price of first class rooms in Brannan building, on Montgomery street, unfurnished, from fifteen to sixteen feet square, (second story,) suites of two rooms, \$150 per month. Suites of two rooms on the third story, \$150 per month. Fourth floor, \$75 per month.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
March 22, 1854.

Upon request, I state that the rents of rooms, as far as lies within my observation, for rooms in the respectable and accessible portions of the city, average seventy-five dollars per month; that the cost of fuel is twenty-five dollars per month, and that necessary expenses, generally, are about four hundred per cent. above what they are in the eastern sections of the United States.

C. K. GARRISON,

Mayor of the city of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
March 25, 1854.

The price of first class single rooms, unfurnished, fifteen to sixteen feet square, from \$50 to \$75 per month; second class, or third story rooms, same size, \$30 to \$50 per month, according to situation. Suites from two to three rooms, \$100 to \$200 per month.

L. H. SLOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, March 30, 1854.

The price of first class rooms, unfurnished, from fifteen to sixteen feet square, \$60 to \$100 per month, according to situation. Second

class or third story rooms, from \$50 to \$75 per month, according to situation ; suites of rooms, from two to three, \$150 to \$250 per month.

HALLECK, PEACHEY, BILLINGS & PARK,
Owners of Montgomery Block.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *March 25, 1854.*

Mr. _____

To Porter & Flenner,

DR.

To keeping one pair horses one month	\$100
To keeping a single horse	50
To shoeing, per set	5
To servant or coachman	75
To boarding servant per month	40

We hereby certify that the above are the rates we charge, as specified.

PORTER & FLENNER,
Per TERRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *March 30, 1854.*

The going rates of rent for unfurnished rooms in this city are as follows :

First class single rooms, say fifteen feet square, in good brick fire-proof buildings, from \$50 to \$75 per month. Second class, or third story rooms, same size, \$30 to \$50. Suites of two or three rooms, according to situation, \$100 to \$200 per month.

P. W. VANWINKLE,
Agent for Capt. Folsom's property in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *March 30, 1854.*

The going rates of rents for unfurnished rooms in this city are as follows :

First class single rooms, say fifteen feet square, in good brick fire-proof buildings, \$50 to \$75 per month. Second class or third story rooms, same size, \$30 to \$50 each. Suites of two or three rooms, according to situation, \$100 to \$200 per month.

A. A. SELOVER & R. H. LINTON,
Property agents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *March 31, 1854.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have this day transmitted, through the Adjutant General's office, a communication, with certificates, from the officers of the staff near my headquarters. The certificates are from the most respectable citizens in this place ; showing the price of rents,

servants, fuel, and keeping of horses, &c. I assure you no officer can live decently on his pay in California. Every thing almost is regulated by interest, from three to 10 per cent. per month, and the amount per day each man can get in the gold region, which varies from five to fifteen dollars per day, and some more. Rents are enormous, and servants cannot be had for less than \$50 to \$120 per month, besides board. Female servants get from \$60 to \$120 per month; this is owing to the scarcity of women. Board is from \$25 to \$50 per week; the price depending on the size and location of the bedroom. A horse, to ride, costs from \$5 to \$10 per day; a carriage and horses, \$5 dollars per hour for the day; from \$15 to \$30 per day, the price depending on the quality of the carriage and horses. A house, like the one you occupy, Colonel Abert, the Paymaster General, or Doctor Lawson, would bring in San Francisco \$500 per month, payable in advance.

I can procure no house that I would live in, in this city, for less than \$250 a month. All rents are payable monthly, and in advance.

I have presented these facts in order that you may know how difficult it is for officers who have nothing beyond their pay to depend on to get along in California without getting in debt. It ought not to be so. The commutation for fuel and quarters ought to be increased.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, Washington City.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1854.

Sir: Lieutenant Commanding James Alden, United States navy, has informed me that the funds at his disposal having been exhausted, he will be obliged, under instructions from the superintendent of the coast survey, to lay up the steamer Active; but that, at an expense of "\$4,000 per month, to the end of the fiscal year, or till advices could be received from Washington, (he) could carry on the work at the entrance of the harbor, and at the same time be ready for any service that the government might require."

Captain Alden has rendered me essential aid in thwarting the schemes of the fillibusters; and I shall have much need of his vessel for the public service. I have, therefore, proposed to him to come under my orders, until counter orders are received from Washington, upon condition of my furnishing him funds, not to exceed \$4,000 per month, from the quartermaster's department; to which plan he has assented. I beg leave to ask for this arrangement the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, and the concurrence of the superintendent of the coast survey. I shall write to Captain Dornin to dispense with the steamer Columbus, chartered by the government at an expense of nearly \$2,000 per day, and, if necessary, send down the Ac-

tive to replace her. It will be seen, by this arrangement, some \$50,000 will be saved to the government. All which I trust will be approved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington City.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1854.

SIR: In my communication of the 15th instant, on the subject of the fillibustering movements in this city, I alluded to the arrest of Watkins, the second in command to Walker, who was engaged in raising recruits here. I had information that the notorious Count Raousset de Boulbon was actively co-operating with Watkins, and that he had Frenchmen and Germans engaged, with whom it was supposed he intended to join Walker, either in Lower California or Sonora. After the arrest of Watkins, on my giving out that I would procure Raousset's arrest, I was told by the French consul, Monsieur Dillon, that Raousset had promised him to abandon the schemes of the expeditionists, and had actually left town for Santa Barbara.

A few days after, I discovered that the Mexican consul, Don Luis del Valle, was raising men—Frenchmen, Germans, &c., excluding Americans—to go to Guaymas. I called on him and inquired the object, when he informed me that he had instructions from President Santa Anna to procure a thousand men, and to include in the number as many Frenchmen of Count Raousset de Boulbon's party as he could detach from the count, to settle at Sonora and do fealty to the government, for which lands would be given them. I asked him if he was aware of the character of the men he was about to engage? He replied that he thought that they could be relied on, as they would come recommended by the passports of the French consul, to whom he had written on the subject, and that he had chartered the ship Challenge to convey them to Guaymas.—(See enclosure A.) I informed him that I thought he had been deceived, and that the party would become a fillibustering one as soon as landed at Sonora, and I had no doubt would be commanded by Count Raousset de Boulbon, who, as I believed, would relieve Walker from his perilous condition. At any rate it was an ill-timed expedition, and, whether intended for good or evil purposes, would give me a vast deal of trouble. If it was permitted to depart, as it was generally understood to be a fillibustering party, it would encourage others so inclined to follow, and instead of checking fillibustering against Mexico, it could not fail to promote it. Being satisfied of the truth of what I said, Señor Valle set about breaking the contract.

The various parties interested in the expedition called on me to induce me to withdraw my opposition, when I frankly stated to each and all of them, including the French and Mexican consuls, my sus-

pitions that the "emigrants" would be transformed into fillibusters as soon as they arrived upon Mexican soil, and, as I believed, would be commanded by Count Raousset de Boulbon. In his letter (enclosure B) Monsieur Dillon disclaims any participation with Boulbon, or with any person, in fillibustering operations; and in my reply (enclosure C) I detailed the grounds of my suspicions, that he was interested in the matter. Some of the grounds of my suspicions are also exhibited in enclosures D E F. The Captain Peters mentioned in D and E was to have commanded a ship called the Republic, avowedly engaged to transport the party under Watkins; and it will be seen in the affidavit of Mr. Horn (enclosure G) that the Spaniard Cordova, who gave the people of lower California to understand that a party of Frenchmen would soon arrive to aid them in expelling Walker, was, in fact, in close league with Walker, which goes to show that Walker was expecting a reinforcement of Frenchmen. This fact is corroborated by the affidavit, which has been mislaid, of a man named Ryan, who was of Walker's party in Lower California, and who states that it was notorious among Walker's men. Cordova was released from arrest, after being brought here with Emory, as a prisoner, because he was not an American citizen or a resident of the United States. In compliance with my request to the collector, (enclosure H,) a clearance was withheld from the ship Challenge for a few days, until more information could be obtained in regard to the objects of the passengers to be conveyed in her. The Mexican consul, in reply to my inquiries concerning those passengers (enclosure I,) expressed his conviction of the existence of "terrible plots" against his country, (enclosure K;) yet in his letter he excuses himself from calling upon me to exhibit the instructions of his government, and has constantly avoided showing them to me, though pressed to do so, and though he has exhibited them to others, (enclosure F.) He, however, in the same letter, (enclosure L,) speaks of a charter of passage for some "emigrants," which does not exactly tally with the letter and its enclosure, No. 2, of Mons. Dillon, (enclosure M,) where it appears that these "emigrants" are to go under a regular enlistment as soldiers. This also appears in the affidavit of Monsieur Cavailler, as to the Mexican consul's instructions from his government, (enclosure F.) Finding that this so-called emigration project, if not intended to be turned into a fillibustering expedition, was at least a probable attempt to evade the laws against enlisting soldiers for a foreign power within our territory, and foreseeing that whether the party did actually relieve Walker or not, it would give an impulse to our own fillibustering population, unless it could be detained until information was received that Walker's party was effectually broken up, I threw every obstacle in the way of the ship's sailing, and having procured the co-operation of the United States surveying steamer Active, under Lieutenant Commanding James Alden, United States navy, and of the steamer Columbus, of Captain Dornin's command, under Lieutenant Commanding W. H. Ball, who happened to be in port for supplies, I desired them to take, under the collector's instructions, positions near the Challenge, to aid the cutter in preventing the violation of the revenue laws, as to number and character of passengers and freight taken on board of her. The

delay thus produced was occupied in frequent communications with the French and Mexican consuls, and in endeavoring to unmask their real designs. Enclosures N, O, P, Q, R, will show the measures and precautions taken by me to this end.

Certain transactions of Señor del Valle, connected with this matter, have come to my knowledge, which have caused excitement against him among the French population. The following "proposition," by which he was to put in his own pocket about \$12,000, was furnished me by Monsieur Chauviteau, one of the persons with whom he contracted to transport the "emigrants:" "That Monsieur Chauviteau receive \$35 for each passenger." That Señor Valle receive \$3 each, cash in this city, when the passengers sail, and \$4 each, "payable in this city at the order of the bearer, or whoever may be designated on the day that notice may be received of the acceptance of the draft by the Mexican government;" making \$42 each passenger to be paid by the Mexican government to the contractors, of which Señor Valle should receive from them \$7.

In addition to this there was an obligation on the part of "M. Chauviteau to buy, (of Señor Valle,) in the State in which it may be found, 1,000 quintals of Peruvian rice, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, (the market price being 3 cents,) payable one-half on the 14th of March, and the other on the 14th of June." I understand that it was found the rice would not be needed, but that \$1,500 was paid to Señor Valle, to fulfil the agreement.

Upon invitation of the parties concerned in the Challenge, I sent two officers to examine her, and finding, upon their report, that there was no appearance of unfair dealing, I made no opposition to her sailing, (see enclosure S,) which, having obtained her clearance, she did the 29th instant. She was, however, boarded by a revenue officer in the bay, and ordered back, for a violation of the revenue laws.

It will be seen by the enclosed slip from the Extra Herald of this date that she has been libelled, though I understand that on her owners giving bonds, she may be allowed to proceed.

The French consul, on hearing of the detention of the vessel, addressed me the letter (enclosure T) to which I made the reply (enclosure U,) and received his answer, (enclosure V.) The slip from the Herald also announces the arrest of the Mexican consul, made in consequence of my request to the district attorney, (enclosure W.) The result has been that all the parties to the original scheme are mutually dissatisfied with each other; and the military expedition intended by Señor Valle is, I believe, effectually stopped, except, perhaps, as to some small number of individuals, who may succeed in making their way to the south, without open violation of the laws. With Captain Dornin, the naval commander on the coast of Lower California, I have continued to correspond, as shown by enclosures E, H, Y. My latest advices from him are of March 20, in which he says: "The last news from Walker, just brought in by several deserters from his camp, is that he, having sent 15 men to Quentin on hearing that two vessels were there, he supposing with supplies for him, (which, in fact, were our two vessels,) and afterwards eight more in pursuit of Melendez, not one of whom had, at last accounts, rejoined

him, induced him to pack up and march off to the Colorado with only ninety souls in all." Newspaper accounts, derived from a deserter from the party, state that Walker is waiting to break in some horses, in order to mount his command, when he intends to push for the province of Sonora, and that the inhabitants are flying to avoid furnishing him with provisions. It would seem his deperate resolution is hastening him to destruction.

Watkins has been convicted, but is not yet sentenced. Emory is soon to be tried, and the evidence against him is still stronger than in Watkins' case. These facts, with the breaking up of the French party, will, I trust, put an end to fillibustering on this coast.

In conclusion, it is due to myself, as well as my staff, who have all been vigilant and active, especially Major McKinstry, to say, that it has given me a great deal of trouble to ferret out and defeat this nefarious scheme of the Mexican consul and his coadjutors.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters Army, New York city, N. Y.

Endorsed.—Interesting. Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

APRIL 26, 1854.

[Extra.—Friday, March 31, 2 p. m.]

Arrest of the Mexican consul—startling developments—the whole plot discovered—secret instructions from Santa Anna.

At half-past 1 o'clock to-day the United States marshal proceeded to the consular residence of M. Luis del Valle, consul for the republic of Mexico at this port, and arrested that gentleman for violation of the laws of the United States by enlisting men, within the territory of the United States, into the service of a foreign government.

The offence with which the Mexican consul is charged is punishable under the second section of the act of Congress, April 20, 1818, which reads as follows:

Section 2. If any persons shall, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years. This act does not extend to the subject or citizen of any foreign prince, State.

colony, district, or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall, on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival in the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself, to serve such foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people, on board such vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people.

It is charged against the consul that, in obedience to certain instructions purporting to have come from the government of Mexico, he has been engaged in enlisting, in this port, a band of three thousand men, who were to proceed to Guaymas, there to be enrolled into the Mexican army. The advance of this force was to have sailed on board the Challenge. The ship, however, was detained by order of the collector of the port, for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States. We understand there is abundant proof of the enlistment of these men as soldiers, and of the issuing of commissions to officers. This proof consists, besides other things, of the depositions of two gentlemen of the highest respectability in this city. The public will see, from these facts, that we have not hitherto spoken unadvisedly concerning the numbers and the object of this expedition. The instructions from the Mexican government to the consul at this port were as follows: To send down to Guaymas about three thousand men to be enlisted in the Mexican army for one year, the cost of transportation to be defrayed by drafts drawn by the Mexican consul on the national treasury of Mexico. The force to be composed of Germans, Irish, Italians, and French—the latter to be preferred.

Mexican citizens to be counselled to leave California, and ships to be employed by the consul for that purpose. Such is a brief abstract of the instructions.

THE SHIP CHALLENGE LIBELLED.

In the United States District Court.

THE UNITED STATES vs. THE SHIP CHALLENGE.

The United States district attorney has filed a libel against the British ship Challenge on the following grounds:

Firstly. That heretofore, on the 29th March, 1854, the said vessel Challenge, owned in whole or in part by persons supposed to be British subjects, whose names are to the said district attorney unknown, whereof William Stokes was the master, at the port of San Francisco, &c., and within the jurisdiction of this court, was seized by Richard T. Hammond, collector, as forfeited to the said United States, for the causes hereinafter mentioned.

Secondly. That the said ship, on the day aforesaid, took on board

five hundred and twenty-five passengers—a greater number of passengers, in proportion to the accommodations of the vessel, than is allowed by the acts of Congress of 1847 and 1849—with intent to carry the said passengers to a foreign port, to wit: the port of Guaymas, in the republic of Mexico, whereby the said master became liable to pay fifty dollars for each passenger over the above proportion, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year; the aggregate sum of said amount being equal to eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Thirdly. And that the said vessel had more than two tiers of berths, contrary to the said acts, whereby the said master became liable to a forfeiture of twenty-six hundred and forty dollars; being five dollars apiece for each of such passengers as aforesaid.

Fourthly That said vessel “had not interval between the lower tier of berths and the deck or platform beneath, at least six inches,” pursuant to the provisions of said act of Congress, whereby the master forfeited the sum of twenty-six hundred and forty dollars.

Fifthly. For the payment of said several sums of money, the said ship Challenge became liable; wherefore all due process and proceedings are prayed for, “that the said ship, her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, for the causes aforesaid, and others appearing, may be forfeited to the United States, as aforesaid, and be condemned by the definitive sentence and decree of this honorable court, and to the uses in said statute specified.”

Upon the filing of this libel, process was issued, and the vessel has been seized by the United States marshal.

[Translation.]

Contract between Luis M. Del Valle, Mexican consul in San Francisco, duly authorized by his government, in accordance with the annexed extract of the instructions which he has to this end, on the first part, and Edward Cavailler and Hector Chauviteau, on the second part, with the object of transporting emigrants to Guaymas, with the following clauses and conditions:

ARTICLE 1. Luis Del Valle, Mexican consul, will obtain, from this till the 20th of the present month, about one thousand men; and Messrs. Cavailler and Chauviteau will embark them for the port of Guaymas, providing at the same time for their maintenance aboard, which shall consist as follows: breakfast at eight o'clock, to be composed of coffee, hard bread, and a stew of potatoes and meat; dinner at one o'clock, to be composed of a broth of rice or beans, meat, and hard bread; supper at six o'clock, to be composed of tea, hard bread, and beans.

ART. 2. The price of passage of each man is forty-two dollars, (\$42,) which shall be paid to Messrs. Edward Cavailler and Hector Chauviteau, in drafts at fifteen days' sight, by the Mexican consul upon his government, payable in Mexico.

ART. 3. In case of non-fulfillment, and that the drafts be not accepted upon their presentation or paid at their maturity, they will be augmented by an indemnity of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) which amount, added to the total of the drafts, shall bear, at the least, a monthly interest of three per cent. until the whole be paid.

ART. 4. If before the 20th of the month the consul should present all the passengers, Messrs. Cavailler and Chauviteau may transport them immediately; if, on the contrary, one of the contracting parties should delay the other party after the 20th of the month, he will subject himself to pay an indemnity of one hundred dollars per day as demurrage.

The present contract has been made in sextuple, of which triplicates are for the Mexican consul, and triplicates for Messrs. Cavailler and Chauviteau. The preceding contract is a copy corrected from the contract we had concluded on the 4th of this month, and which document has been annulled, and replaced by the present one in the Spanish language; it being distinctly understood that this contract, with its copies, is that which has full value, and the first is annulled.

LUIS DEL VALLE,
EDWARD CAVAILLER,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

Witnesses: { N. P. LEWELLEN.
 { NICHOLAS LARIO.

[Seal of the Mexican consulate.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 4, 1854.*

Paragraph 8 of the note of the minister of state (relaciones) of the 13th of February of the present year.

And if in this port there should not be obtained sufficient capacity of vessels which may be necessary for the end referred to, you will so inform the authorities of some of our ports on the Pacific, in order that they may cause some of our national vessels to be engaged in this—advising, by every opportunity, this office.

DEL VALLE.

B.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Consulat de France à San Francisco, March 18, 1854.

SIR: When you did me the honor to call on me a few days ago, you stated that you were resolved to put down all filibustering attempts that might be organized within this State against Mexico. You added that, as far as that supposed to be in process of formation under Count de Raousset Boulbon was concerned, you would stop it at once by arresting its leader.

I remarked to you, in reply, that you might rely on any co-operation I could afford, and that I had the most positive orders, both from the government at Paris and the legation of France at Washington,

to notify to all French subjects, residing within this State, that their embarking in any filibustering scheme, either with Count de Raousset or with others, would be viewed by them with the utmost displeasure as an act of open and barefaced piracy.

I further remarked that Count de Raousset, with whom I had conversed on that subject, had informed me that, in consequence of the official announcement made by me of the above fact in the columns of the "Echo des Pacifique," (see the number here annexed,) he had made up his mind to abandon his plans, at least for the present, and would leave in the course of a few days for Santa Barbara.

Since the above conversation took place, I have had the honor of an interview with you, at the Oriental Hotel, in the course of which you hinted that you had data of a nature to show that Count de Raousset contemplated carrying out his wild and wicked scheme forthwith, and that you were not without a misgiving that I was personally in league with him to facilitate that design.

In reference to the first statement I have only to say that if you really have the data referred to, it becomes a duty for you to arrest Count de Raousset at once, as you originally intended, and that, far from objecting to such a step, I am most anxious for its adoption.

As to the second statement, according to which there exists a secret understanding between the individual referred to and myself, I call upon you for your authority for making it. My personal honor is a portion of the honor of my government and country, and I can allow no party, no matter how high his character or situation, to connect my name with projects which I abhor, and which the instructions of my government require me to combat and oppose.

I have the honor to remain, with distinguished consideration,

DILLON,
Le Consul de France.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL.

C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 20, 1854.

SIR: I have received your communication, with enclosure, of the 18th instant, referring to conversations had with you relating to Count Raousset Boulbon and the expedition now fitting out in this port for Guaymas, under the sanction of the Mexican consul, and, as he says, by authority derived from his government.

No other part of your communication appears to call for a reply, save that in which you say I "were not without a misgiving" that you were in league with Count Boulbon. I did not intend to convey the idea that you were in league with the count when I remarked that you, as well as the Mexican consul, were aiding in an expedition which, from information I had received, I could scarcely doubt was intended for filibustering purposes, notwithstanding it would go under the sign manual of the Mexican government. Whilst you disclaimed

emphatically against all filibustering of every description, whether projected by Count Boulbon or others, you admitted that you had, at the request of the Mexican consul, signed many passports for Frenchmen who were to make part of the expedition to Guaymas, and that you had been an associate of Count Boulbon, and that he did not go to Santa Barbara, as he had promised you, but had remained in this city, and that you had seen him twice since my first conversation with you in relation to him. These facts having been made known to me previous to our last interview—that is, that you were granting passports to Frenchmen, and that you had seen the count, and that, as reported to me, he would accompany the expedition—induced the belief that you were more than ordinarily interested in an expedition which I myself considered, from the information received, fraught with filibustering intentions. The inferences and impressions naturally derived from the above state of facts were communicated to you in a spirit of frankness and candor, such as I conceive should characterize the intercourse of the governmental agents of two such powers as the United States and France. At our last interview I remarked that, whether the expedition was gotten up for good or evil purposes, it was exceedingly ill-timed, and one that I thought might lead to serious consequences. It is, however, due to you to say that, in your reply, you remarked of this you know nothing, and in giving or granting passports to Frenchmen, you were only acting in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican consul, whose instructions from his government you had seen, and which authorized him to engage foreigners, to wit: Frenchmen, Germans, &c., to emigrate to Sonora.

In conclusion, if the expedition is gotten up in violation of our neutrality laws, I am bound to accept your disclaimer of all co-operation, and which has removed the doubt I entertained and frankly made known to you.

Accept, consul, the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

The Consul of France, Mons. DILLON,
San Francisco.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

SIR: I have this moment received your communication of this date. In reply, I would remark, since my communication to you in relation to the ship Challenge, I have seen Captain Merrill, who was to go in the ship under Captain Peters, when, as he informs me, that Peters was to leave the ship, and he, Merrill, was to take charge of the ship and proceed on her distant voyage. This Captain Merrill has since been discharged because he was suspected of betraying the secrets of

the ship. He says Count Raousset Boulbon has had several interviews with Captain Peters, and that six hundred arms and powder are secreted somewhere in the neighborhood of Telegraph hill. The Mexican consul, being satisfied that he has been deceived in the matter, promised me he would grant no more passports—having granted, as he informed me, but seven. The mayor has also refused passports.

I have no objection to the ship's clearance, provided she does not deceive you in relation to her cargo or passengers. I shall probably get information to-day or to-morrow which will satisfy me of the character of the ship, and whether or not the men or passengers to be taken are intended for a filibustering expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

R. S. HAMMOND,
Collector of San Francisco.

E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

SIR: Your communication of the ninth instant, with enclosures, reporting the arrest of Emery and Cordova, and other matters relating to Walker's expedition, has been received; and I beg you to accept my thanks for it.

Since my letter informing you of the arrest of Watkins, &c., I have ascertained that Raousset Boulbon, who had left the city, has returned and the French consul, having heard the Mexican consul had received instructions from President Santa Anna to engage a party of emigrants to go to Sonora to settle the country, with a view to its defence, proposed to him to receive the body of men formerly raised by Boulbon in conjunction with Watkins for that purpose. The Mexican consul, it seems, chartered the British ship Challenge, commanded by Captain Peters, to convey the party to Guaymas; but upon my representation of the suspicious circumstances attending the organization of the party, I am in hopes he will stop further proceedings in the matter. I may desire Captain Ball to remain here a few days, in case it should be necessary to pursue the Challenge with the Columbus to prevent a junction of Boulbon's party with Walker, or his landing with hostile intent at Guaymas. I have ascertained that arms, powder, and a small supply of lead, have been provided for Boulbon's men, and can have little doubt of the object of his expedition.

I am, sir, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Captain J. A. DORNIN, *U. S. Navy,*
Com'g U. S. Ship Portsmouth, via San Diego, California.

F.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 27, 1854.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of this morning, to which I beg to answer, that I remember to have said that I had seen the instructions of the Mexican consul, on the occasion that I made a contract with him, for the owner of the ship Challenge, to transport one thousand passengers to Guaymas. I was beside the consul, in his office, when he read out to me, from his instructions, as follows, as near as I can remember the substance:

That he had orders to send down to Guaymas about three thousand men, to be enlisted there in the Mexican army for one year, at the expiration of which they were to receive lands to settle, on condition that they should be ready at any time for military service against any foreign invasion. The pay of the soldiers, and the rank and emolument of the officers, was to be the same as those of equal grade in the Mexican army.

The pay of the transportation from here to there was to be defrayed by the drafts of the Mexican consul on the general government of Mexico. The contract with me and Mr. Chauviteau was only for the conveyance of one thousand men from here to Guaymas, but he held out at the time that, when this contract was fulfilled, he would give us the preference for sending down the balance.

The instructions were to send down three thousand men, composed of Germans, Irish, Italians, but to prefer Frenchmen, and principally those who had already been there with Count Raousset, but to take care that he should not be with them.

That he should also request the Sonorians and Mexicans at the mines to return, and pay their passage; and if he could not find vessels here, to get them from other ports, or ship the passengers from other parts of this coast.

That he had also orders to buy vessels for the service of his government, and asked what would be the price of the ship Challenge.

The substance of the foregoing is all that I can remember of what he read to me, or said at the time.

I remain, with great respect, yours, truly,

E. CAVALLIER.

Brevet Major J. MCKINSTRY,
United States Army.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *County of San Francisco, ss.*

On this twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, before me, a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, and known to me, personally appeared Edmund Cavallier, of San Francisco, who, being duly sworn by me, deposed and saith that the facts contained and stated in the within letter are true, to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

E. CAVALLIER.

Sworn to and subscribed this 27th of March, 1854.

JOS. W. FINLEY, [L. s.]

Notary Public.

G.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *County of San Diego, ss.*

On this sixteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county, A. J. S. Horn, who, being duly sworn according to law, maketh oath and saith: That he knows Manuel Fernandez de Cordova; that he has known him by sight for about three years, but that he has had intimate relations with him for about ten months prior to the date of this affidavit; that about that time deponent was cautioned by W. Rand, then editor of the "Los Angeles Star," not to have anything to do with said Cordova, or place any confidence in him; that some time between the 10th and 15th of February, of this year, said Cordova made his appearance at Santo Tomas, in Lower California, and represented himself an agent sent by the Mexican consul to ascertain the condition of affairs in Lower California, and report to said consul; that said Cordova publicly said to the native population that he, Cordova, had purchased arms and raised a force of French and Spanish volunteers in San Francisco to aid them, the Californians, in expelling Walker's command, but that owing to the want of security to the vessel chartered to convey the same to San Quentin, said expedition did not leave; that said Cordova, after remaining at Santo Tomas for about a day and a half, left for below; that some four or five days subsequent said Cordova again appeared at Santo Tomas: that from this time to the arrival of Walker and his men at San Vincente, said Cordova intermingled with said Walker, travelling with him on amicable and confidential terms; that during this time deponent had been taken a prisoner and remained for some days a prisoner; that about two or three days after arriving at San Vincente deponent was conducted to Walker's quarters, when he met Cordova writing an order to be published by Walker; that said Cordova asked deponent to copy the same, as he, Cordova, could not write Spanish in as good orthography as deponent; that deponent did copy the same from the original written by Cordova; that the day after the so-called convention deponent was again ordered by Cordova to make copies of the representations; that when left alone to write the same, Cordova told deponent he had better not influence the people who might come in not to sign the same, if he did so it should fare badly with him, deponent; that the day before said Cordova left San Vincente for Upper California, he came to deponent and said: "I want you to stay here during my absence, and act as secretary to Walker;" that deponent declined, saying he had to attend to his own business in San Diego, to which Cordova replied he should see whether he should ever get there; at the same time he informed deponent that he would be released from prison that day; that said Cordova wrote two letters, which he forced José L. Espinoza and José Y. Arce to sign, directed to Ventura Arce, at San Ygnacio, and the citizens of Lower California, making false statements of the proceedings at San Vincente, and recommending them to join in and declare for the so-called new republic, and advised that copies should be sent to Molaye and La Paz; that said Cordova was called by Walker's men general, and respected by them as a man of such rank; that deponent

understood that said Cordova was constantly with Walker during his stay at San Vincente, and to all appearances Walker did not take a single step without consulting said Cordova; that during the stay of said Cordova at San Vincente he, Cordova, did not sleep in camp, but in the house of one Varran, distant about half a mile, and that on various different occasions Cordova asked from Walker and obtained a guard to watch over him, said Cordova, during the night; that said Cordova told deponent that Walker had offered him a grant of land for his, Cordova's, services rendered to Walker, and that he, Cordova, had fixed upon Santa Catalina; that Cordova showed deponent a letter, purporting to be signed by Walker, and bearing Walker's name, offering to Antonio Maria Melendez a guarantee of his life and property if he, Melendez, should present himself at headquarters with Cordova; that said Cordova left San Vincente in company with one Captain Snow, one Potter, and one Frederick Emory, for Upper California; that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the deponent, he was imprisoned at the instance of Cordova, who knew deponent to be unfriendly to Walker's movements; that Cordova intended publishing in the upper country the representation of the Californians, as it would have a good effect in favor of Walker; that deponent was present at the so-called convention; that Cordova was side by side with Walker; that after some fifteen Indians and two white men had been sworn the rest of the Californians present refused to swear, when Walker said that he should treat them as enemies and rebels, and that their punishment would be death and confiscation of their property.

In witness whereof he has hereunto affixed his name, the day and year first above mentioned.

A. J. S. HORN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

LEWIS A. FRANKLIN, [L. s.]
Notary Public.

H.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 13, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: The ship Challenge has been chartered by the Mexican consul to take to Guaymas some 900 or 1,000 men as immigrant foreigners to settle the country. A few for that purpose have received passports. I have little doubt, however, that the 1,000 men are intended as an expedition by the French consul, Dillon, and Count Raousset Boulbon against Sonora, and similar to the one some time since headed by the count in Sonora. Arms and powder have been procured, but have not yet been put on board of the Challenge; they will either be put on board at the last moment, or sent on board after the ship has passed the Golden Gate, in a small vessel. Allow me to recommend a strict watch of this ship.

The Mexican consul is satisfied that he has been duped by the French consul, and, instead of sending out *bona fide* settlers of the country, he is about to send out to Guaymas a filibustering expedition

to Sonora, far more formidable than that of Walker. To-morrow I will be better informed of the movements of Dillon and his count.

In the mean time I would hope that you would give no clearance to the ship Challenge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. R. P. HAMMOND,
Collector of San Francisco.

I.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

CONSUL: Permit me to ask if you have received any further information in regard to Count Raousset Boulbon?

Please to tell me the number of passengers expected to go on board of the ship Challenge, and whether arms and powder are to be furnished them. The whole scheme of the count, countenanced, as I believe, by the French consul, is exceedingly suspicious, and may lead to difficulties which should, if possible, be avoided.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

DON LUIS DEL VALLE,
Mexican Consul, San Francisco.

K.

CONSULADO DE MEXICO EN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, Marzo 15, 1854.

SEÑOR GENERAL: Por los informes que estoy recibiendo acerca del Conde Raousset Boulbon, no tengo inconveniente en manifestar á V. E. que todas las relaciones que sobre él estoy sabiendo diariamente son contestas con los temores fundados que V. E. y yo tenemos. Unicamente me detenia en reforza en relato en las disposiciones que sobre él debe ministrar el Español prisionero, D. Manuel Cordova, uno de los agentes de Walker traídos en el vapor Columbus, trasbordado del Portsmouth, y los Franceses que me han informado de las terribles tramas de que se está sirviendo dicho conde de lo que daré á V. E. cuenta en su oportunidad.

Por ahora puedo asegurar á V. E. que es incierto el numero de los pasajeros del Challenge, ana no he recibido los informes comprobados de los personas que me los han afrecido, pero soy de opinion que V. E. obre con enerjia que tiene acreditado en me asunto que afecta tanto nuestros respectivos gobiernos y nuestras particulares misiones.

Convencido de los indudables intrigas que estan verificando en este

asunto los enemigos de la integridad de mi pays soy de opinion en ese caso se detenga la salida del Challenge.

En nombra de la nacion Mejicano suplico a V. E. crea las protestos de milealtad y perfecta consideracion.

LUIS M. DEL VALLE,
Consul de Mexico.

Señor General Don J. E. Wool,
Gefe de las Fuerzas Militares, de San Francisco.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

GENERAL: By the information I am receiving with regard to Count Raousset Boulbon, I have no hesitation in informing you that all the accounts brought daily to my knowledge with regard to him are in accordance with the fears we had founded. I was only waiting to fortify the reports by the revelations that might be made by the Spanish prisoner, D. Manuel Cordova, one of the agents of Walker, brought up by the steamer Columbus from on board the Portsmouth, and by the Frenchmen who have informed me of the terrible plots which the said — — is making use of, which I will relate to you in due time.

At present I can assure you that the number of passengers on the Challenge is uncertain; and although I have not received information supported by direct evidence from the persons who have promised it to me, I am of the opinion that you are proceeding with the energy imparted to you upon a subject which affects so much our respective governments and our particular missions.

Convinced of the undoubted intrigues which the enemies of the integrity of my country are verifying in this subject, I am of the opinion that the clearance of the Challenge should be detained. In the name of the Mexican nation, I beg you to believe in the protestations of my loyalty and perfect consideration.

LUIS M. DEL VALLE,
Mexican Consul.

L.

CONSULADO MEXICANO EN SAN FRANCISCO.

SOR. GENERAL: Se me han presentado los Señors Chaviteau y Caviller de parte de V.E. invitandoner á passan á su oficina con las instrucciones que haya podido recibir de mi gobierno relativamente al contrato celebrado con dichos señores.

Tengo el honor de cometer á su pendiente discrecion que asegurado en las disposiciones del alto gobierno de mi nacion, he contratado con ellos señores el ajuste de pasage de algunos emigrantes para que

ma los transportasen á un puerto de la republica en virtud de las premisas.

Siento infinito señor general no poder pasar personalmente á contestar con V.S. por impedirmelo el mal estado de mi salud y las muchas ocupaciones que en este momenta me rodear.

Recibo V. señor general, las consideraciones de mi afecto y respecto.

LUIS M. DEL VALLE.

Señor General Don JUAN WOOL.

M.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March* 20, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply, of this day's date, to my communication of the 18th instant, and hasten to assure you that you will always find me disposed to reciprocate that spirit of frankness and candor which, as you very properly remark, should characterize the intercourse of the governmental agents of two such powers as France and the United States, and of which your precited letter is a gratifying instance.

It may contribute not a little to this result to set you right in regard to the motives and object of the French emigrants, now about to leave for Guaymas, on board the English ship *Challenge*, and it is with this view I submit to you the following particulars.

The Mexican government having ascertained that Count de Raousset Boulbon was organizing within this State a band of adventurers, with the view of co-operating with certain parties in the interior of Mexico, who meditated revolting against General Santa Anna, addressed a formal note of complaint to the French legation at Mexico. M. de Dano, acting minister of France in that capital, forwarded me this communication (see enclosure No. 1,) with an urgent request that I would spare no effort to prevent all French subjects residing within this State from embarking in the irregular and reprehensible course referred to. I deemed it my duty to give publicity to Mr. Dano's despatch in the "*Echo du Pacifique*." It forms the enclosure of which you acknowledge the receipt in your letter of this day, and which is the only communication I have received from the legation of France, at Mexico on the subject.

In order to carry out more effectually the intentions of M. de Dano, I instructed my secretary to refuse to deliver passports for the Mexican territory, no matter how respectable the parties who might demand them. It was only on M. de la Valle, consul of Mexico, at this port, informing me (see enclosure No. 2,) that his government had instructed him to offer to all who would detach themselves from Count de Raousset a free passage to a Mexican port, with certain advantages on their arrival there; and further requesting me, officially, to give passports to all such, that I consented to depart from this rule. Even then, I have been careful to impress upon the minds of such of my countrymen as applied for passports, that I had no advice to give them

as to whether they had better go or stay ; that I had received no instructions on the subject either from Paris, or Mexico and that if they accepted the Mexican consul's offer, they did it at their own risk and peril.

Hoping that these frank and explicit details will contribute to efface from your mind a groundless impression of mistrust, and merely adding that I have never been the associate of Count de Raousset in any scheme, but merely desirous of his welfare as one to whom he had been recommended by a common friend in Paris.

I have the honor to offer you M. le General, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Le consul de France,

DILLON.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
Consulat de France à San Francisco.

[Enclosure No 1.—Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, January 17, 1854.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has received instructions from his serene highness, the General President, to inform the chargé d'affaires of France, that from the original documents which the supreme government has in its power, and the authority of which cannot be doubted, it seems that the Count de Raousset Boulbon conspires anew against the peace of the republic and the integrity of its territory.

Scarcely had he arrived at San Francisco than he occupied himself in organizing a vast plan, the object of which is to invade the department of Sonora and Sinaloa, enlisting in that enterprise many Frenchmen and adventurers from other countries.

There is a circumstance to which the undersigned calls the attention of the chargé d'affaires of France ; it is that the Count de Raousset, despising the benevolent and honorable welcome which he has receive in this capital, when he arrived here, plotted during the month of October these criminal projects against a nation friendly to France, and entertaining with her the best relations. Instead, then, of consecrating his sojourn in Mexico to the noble end that the government of the undersigned had proposed to attain in his favor, the count profited by it to work with all his power upon the enterprise he had on foot. It is useless to repeat here how criminal is that enterprise, and to dilate upon the results and the consequences which its execution would bring about. His serene highness, the President, desires that Mr. Dano, knowing the conduct of Mr. de Raousset, would be pleased to take the measures he should see fit to stop him, and the Frenchmen to be engaged in this guilty course. The influence of the consuls of France in Upper California may be very efficacious, if, following the instructions they will receive from Mr. Dano, they would

try to accomplish this end, which would, besides, contribute to the preservation of good harmony between Mexico and France.

As, in order to preserve good relations, and to render them more close, the government of his imperial majesty is disposed, as well as that of the republic, to do all that is in its power, under the circumstances, his serene highness, the President of the republic, is persuaded that his majesty, the emperor, as soon as he will know of the criminal projects of the Count de Raousset, will direct immediately the most energetic measures to hinder them, or break them up if they have been put into execution. Thus impressed, Mr. Dano could not probably but conform himself to the intentions of his majesty, should he be pleased to warn the commandants of the French ships-of-war in the Pacific to employ all their vigilance in watching the boats, which may transport to the shores of the republic the invaders referred to, to visit them, and to employ such means as they may think proper to prevent the disembarcation of those who, trampling under foot justice and the rights of nations, wish, like vandals, to take possession with the armed hand of a part of the Mexican territory.

If France should render this service to the republic, it would be justly appreciated by the latter. The undersigned, not doubting it, appeals to the solicitude and philanthropy of the French chargé d'affaires, hoping that he will be pleased to act in the same manner with the government of his imperial majesty.

The Mexican minister in Paris will make demands in the same tenor, and will receive special instructions from the undersigned, according to what may be the resolution of his serene highness, the President.

The undersigned must, from this moment declare, that after the orders of his highness, if the expedition of the Count de Raousset takes place, and invades the national territory, all the individuals who make a part of it will be treated and punished as pirates.

The undersigned profits by this occasion, &c., &c.,

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Mr. ALPHONSE DANO,

Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEXICAN CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSUL: By virtue of despatches which I have just received from my government, under which I am making preparations, I place myself in communication with you, to whom the legation in Mexico gives sufficient and appropriate instructions, in order that we may co-operate in procuring the withdrawal of the Frenchmen who compose the expedition of Count Raousset, proposing to them their enlistment in the service of my nation.

I have the honor of conveying to you the tenor of the conditions, which is as follows:

1. That their engagement be at least for one year as volunteers, subjecting themselves to the laws and military code of the republic.

2. That to soldiers there will be given the same pay and clothing as to Mexicans, and that to officers the same grade they can prove to have had in the French army.

3. That the transport of both will be on account of the treasury.

4. That to all those who shall have conducted themselves well, and shall have served with loyalty and honor, there will be given, according to their grade and time of service, a certain quantity of lands in the locality which the government of Mexico may deem proper, of which matter the ministries of the interior and of war shall take charge, and shall make the corresponding designations.

In making to you this official communication, I am filled with the honor of offering myself to you your most obedient and faithful servant, Q. B. S. M.

M. DEL VALLE,
Mexican Consul.

N.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 17, 1854.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have received information this morning that the captain of the ship Challenge has declared that, under the sanction of the British consul, he will sail at the appointed time without a clearance, should you not give him one. I think it would be well that the revenue cutter should be in a position to watch the movements of this ship, and if she sails without a clearance to have her brought back.

The parties interested are to call and see me at three o'clock this afternoon. In the meantime, I have a person engaged, who thinks he can obtain all the information necessary to enable me to judge of the character and objects of the intended expedition. It would seem that all the parties interested are apprised that I have been the cause of the delay in furnishing the ship with her clearance. Hence great anxiety is expressed to satisfy me that they have no filibustering intentions.

I have requested Captain Merryman, if it meets your approbation, to place his cutter in a position which will enable her to watch the movements of the ship in question, and, as far as practicable, to observe who, and the number of men going on board.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

O.

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 20, 1854.

CAPTAIN: The ship Challenge is about to get her clearance, and will leave under suspicious circumstances; the object, I believe, being more or less connected with filibustering intentions. My object, at the present time, is to request that you will have your steamer in readiness to follow her until she passes Fort Point, when she will be overhauled and an inspector put on board, when it is expected it will be ascertained that the laws of the revenue have not been complied with.

In such a case she will be ordered to return, and will be subjected to the penalties imposed by the laws.

Allow me to request that you will aid in this matter, and for that purpose report to Major Hammond for instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Capt. WM. H. BALL, *U. S. N.,*
Commanding Steamer Columbus, San Francisco.

P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 22, 1854.

CAPTAIN: The ship Challenge has moved out of sight. It is presumed that the revenue cutter is watching her. I have to request that you will, as soon as practicable, look after this ship, and, agreeably to previous instructions, provided the collector thinks it advisable, to have her brought back. I hope you will see the collector and take his instructions on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Captain WILLIAM H. BALL,
U. S. Navy, Commanding Steamer Columbus, San Francisco.

Q.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 24, 1854.

SIR: I am informed the ship Chili, the second, is about to sail. She is reported to be in ballast. I should be glad if you can board her and give her an examination, and let me know the result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Captain MERRYMAN,
Commanding U. S. Revenue Cutter, San Francisco.

R.

[Confidential]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
March 27, 1854.

CAPTAIN: There is an expedition fitting out in this port for Guaymas by the Mexican consul, and, as he says, under the sanction of his government, which I have no doubt will become a filibustering party as soon as it lands in Sonora, and, as I believe, will be commanded by Count Raousset de Boulbon. As I am inclined to think that the whole proceeding is in violation of good faith, if not of the laws of the United States, I have to request you will hold yourself, and the United States steamer Active, under your command, in readiness to act according to circumstances, in order to prevent, if it should be attempted, any violation of the laws of the United States. I therefore desire you will take a position with the steamer near the ship Challenge, which is preparing to convey the expedition to Guaymas, and watch her movements and report to me from time to time the result. Her movements and the information I shall receive to-day will enable me to form a correct opinion of her character and that of the expedition, and whether it will be necessary to take the ship and break up the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.Captain JAMES ALDEN, *U. S. Navy,*
Commanding the Steamer Active.

S.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1854.

SIR: I have just received your communication of this date, and, in reply thereto, I answer in the affirmative—that is, I being satisfied, after a close examination of the ship Challenge, and the positive assurances, on honor, of the consul of France, Mr. Argenti Cavallier and Chauviteau, that it was exclusively an emigrating party, and would proceed without arms or ammunition to Guaymas, I withdrew my opposition to the ship proceeding to sea with the men on board. At the same time, I recommended to the party interested to see the collector, who might have, on other accounts, objections. He had duties to perform as well as myself, and they were different. Accordingly, I went with Mr. Chauviteau, and called on you, to whom I assigned my reasons for withdrawing my objections to the ship Challenge proceeding to sea.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.Hon. R. P. HAMMOND,
Collector of the port of San Francisco.

T.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Consulat de France à San Francisco, le 29 Mars, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL: Ayant appris que les émigrans Français qu'ont pris passage à bord du navire Anglais le "Challenge," à destination de Guaymas, ont été mis dans l'impossibilité de partir par suite de l'intervention des officiers du steamer des États Unis "l'Active," et d'un des bateaux de la douane, agissant l'un l'autre, en vertu d'ordres émanés de vous, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien m'informer si ce bruit est fondé et dans le cas de l'affirmation, de mi faire connaître le motif qu'a dicté cette mesure que je ne abstiens pour le moment de qualifier.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Général, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le consul de France,

DILLON.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commander in Chief.

U.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 30, 1854.

CONSUL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, last evening, of your communication of the 29th instant. I am unable to comprehend why it should have been addressed to me. If you are specially, or directly interested in the expedition fitted out by the Mexican consul, under the authority, as he says, of his government, you should have applied for the information you seek to the collector of this port, who ordered the seizure of the Challenge.

Accept, consul, the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Monsieur DILLON,
Consul of France, San Francisco, California.

V.

MINISTÈRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Consulat de France à San Francisco, Mars 30, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL: J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre en date de ce jour par laquelle vous m'informez que c'est en vertu d'un ordre émané de la douane de ce port qu'on a mis empêchement au départ du "Challenge."

Si je me suis adressé à vous pour être renseigné sur un point que m'intéresse vivement en ce qu'il se trouve à bord de ce navire plusieurs Français dépouillons de tout c'est qu'on m'avait assuré que vous agissiez,

et qu'il importait de pouvoir fixer mon gouvernement sur la nature de la faute qu'avait entraîné cette suppression.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le General, l'assurance renouvelée de ma haute consideration.

Le consul de France,

DILLON.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commander in Chief.

W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 30, 1854.

SIR: On examination of the second section of the act approved April 20, 1828, I believe the Mexican consul has rendered himself subject to the penalties prescribed by that act. I have, therefore, to request, if you agree with me in opinion, from the facts submitted to your consideration, that the consul be arrested and brought to trial before the district court of the United States, in this city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. S. W. INGE,
U. S. District Attorney, San Francisco, California.

X.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Having just returned from Benicia, I received your favor of the 6th, for which you have many thanks. I think filibustering is at an end. The means which I have adopted in relation to those engaged in this city in procuring men to aid Walker have completely defeated their schemes. Colonel Watkins has been arrested, and will soon have his trial. It is thought he will be convicted. Count Raousset Boulbon, whom I intended to have arrested, has fled. We cannot learn that aid, either in men or money, will be sent to Walker. I think, therefore, his expedition is at an end, and he will soon be compelled to fly the country. The current of public opinion, including those who have favored Walker, is decidedly against any further aid or assistance being rendered to him or his party. If any movement, however, should be made, or any assistance attempted to be rendered Walker, in this city, I will inform you without delay. I think you need not apprehend any. This being the case, you will not, perhaps, consider yourself under the necessity of adopting the mea-

tures in regard to the gulf, as suggested in your communication just received. Of this, however, you will be the best judge.

With considerations of the highest respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Captain T. A. DORNIN,
Comd'g U. S. Ship Portsmouth, San Diego, Cal.

Y.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 29, 1854.

CAPTAIN: I avail myself of a moment, before the Columbus departs for San Diego, to say that, by the assistance of Captain Ball, we have paralyzed the expedition fitting out in this port, by the sanction of Santa Anna, for Guaymas, ostensibly for the settlement of Sonora and the defence of the frontiers against Indians, but in fact to aid in the revolution now going on in Guersero, and, as I believe, to relieve Walker, who, as we are informed, without this aid, will be compelled to abandon the country or surrender himself a prisoner. My object has been, if possible, to break up this expedition, in order to prevent a greater evil. If it goes, as expected, it will stimulate our own filibustering population to further aggressions, and, consequently, to prevent will give you, as well as myself, much trouble. Of all which Captain Ball will be able fully to explain. Watkins has been convicted. His conviction will secure that of Emory. These convictions, I am in hopes, will at least check for a season American filibustering, and it may have a salutary influence on all who are thus disposed.

I have just this moment received your two letters of March 20, and fully concur in your views. It will be impossible for me to leave here until some important matters connected with these expeditions are disposed of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Captain T. A. DORNIN,
Comd'g U. S. Ship Portsmouth, San Diego, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1854.

GENERAL: I have this day transmitted a report of the difficulties I have had in relation to an expedition attempted to be fitted out by the Mexican consul. The whole subject I think is worthy of your attention. The difficulty of preserving the peace of the country is daily increasing, owing to the increase of emigrants, who are constantly encroaching upon the Indians, and depriving them of their improve-

ments. This produces collisions between the two races, white and red, which too frequently ends in bloodshed. To keep them quiet and preserve peace a large military force is indispensable. We have now less than 1,000 men to guard and defend California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah, altogether in size an empire of itself. To guard this department and to defend it with almost an innumerable number of Indian tribes, requires at least one regiment of artillery, two of dragoons, and three of infantry. A force certainly small to preserve and keep quiet so extended a country. Allow me to request, general, that you will urge upon the War Department to send another regiment as soon as practicable. I do this because we may have trouble, and in such a case the militia would be called on for military duty. I would avoid this if possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General W. SCOTT,
Commanding the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
April 26, 1854.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. I concur in the opinion that another regiment (in addition to the 3d artillery) is needed in the department of the Pacific, and there is not one that can be spared.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 13, 1854.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your order to Brevet Captain C. P. Stone, to erect another storehouse at the ordnance depot at Benicia, at a cost not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, for which he was to draw on the colonel of ordnance. This subject was submitted to me by Colonel Craig, some days since, with a report that there were no funds properly applicable to the object, upon which I decided that estimates having been presented to Congress, and the case thus submitted, it cannot be considered as a contingency, nor can the construction of a storehouse be included among the objects for which the ordnance service appropriation was made, and though that and other buildings for like objects at Benicia are deemed by the department to be very desirable, the action of Congress is necessary to justify their construction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
*Commanding Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st of March has been duly received. In reply, I have to state that the department was fully aware of the want of troops in the department of the Pacific at the time you were assigned to that command, and had previously made arrangements to increase the number as far as the army would allow. You were aware of the disaster of the 3d artillery, which prevented the early arrival of that regiment in California, and also of the departure of the recruits for three companies of dragoons in Oregon. Your own knowledge of the numerical strength of the army, and the demand for troops upon the frontiers, could only, in the contingency of an increase of the army by an act of Congress, permit you to hope for a larger force than had been previously ordered to your command. No such increase has yet been made. The armament designed to protect the harbor of San Francisco during the construction of the fortifications at that place, was ordered before you left here, and will be forwarded as soon as possible. Before it reaches you there can, of course, be no change in the efficiency of the defences for the protection of that harbor. Your remarks in relation to unlawful expeditions sailing from the coast of California, suggests the propriety of referring your instructions upon this subject. It was not expected or desired that the military commander should do more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power; and in instructing you to aid the civil authorities it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors. You will readily perceive that consequences injurious to the public service would probably follow from such interference by the military with the functions of civil officers.

By a letter from the district attorney, dated three days before the date of your letter, the department is informed that through the agency of men who returned disaffected from the expedition of Walker, the district attorney has been enabled to ascertain that Watkins and others of his confederates were in San Francisco, and that he had arrested them and instituted proceedings against them. I am happy to receive the assurance of your cordial co-operation in the views of the department; it was confidence in this as well as in your zeal and ability which caused you to be invited to the responsible command of the Pacific department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
U. S. Army, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of special orders from 26th to 29th, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER, *Adjutant General,*
U. S. Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, April 14, 1854.

SIR: By the last steamer of the 1st instant, I transmitted a report to the headquarters of the army of importance, relating to the conduct of the Mexican consul, charged with enlisting men for the Mexican army. His conduct was no less extraordinary than corrupt, which you will have discovered by the report above alluded to. He was, at my request, arrested, and is to have his trial next week. His arrest and conviction, together with that of Watkins and Emory, (the latter plead guilty, both fined \$1,500 each,) I am in hopes will, in a great measure, put a stop to filibustering in California. I have, however, received information that Count Raousset de Boulbon meditates another French expedition to Sonora, which I have no doubt will be attempted if the Mexican consul should escape trial and conviction. I am in great hopes of catching this count. He is, however, cautious, and accomplishes his ends through the medium of others. Allow me to call your attention to a report which has reached me that Colonel Cooper intends relieving, as soon as he can, Major Townsend, and order him to Washington. This I regret, deeply regret, to learn, because, if the major should be taken from me, it would no less embarrass me than it would be a serious injury to the service. His place cannot be supplied by any officer in the Adjutant General's department, and from the fact that he is acquainted with all the transactions relating to the affairs of the department, and which is no less important to me than to the public service. The department is so extensive, embracing many interests of the highest importance, and of daily investigation. Without the knowledge of Major Townsend, I should no less be groping in the dark than I should find it difficult to arrive at correct conclusions. In a word, if the public interest instead of private is to be consulted, no such order, which I know Major Townsend anticipates, will be issued. It appears to me I ought to be consulted on a subject so intimately connected with the interest of the Pacific department. No officer of the Adjutant General's department could possibly make himself acquainted with the affairs of this department, to the extent possessed by Major Townsend, short of one year's constant application. Since my arrival in San Francisco most of my time has been occupied in ferretting out and defeating the schemes of filibusters, and they are numerous. Hence I have not been able to devote that attention to my professional duties which the

public interests demand ; consequently I have been compelled to rely principally on the information derived from Major Townsend and other staff officers. Again, I could hope that none of the chiefs of departments in this department would be removed or relieved from their positions without first consulting myself. The information they possess, and which cannot be acquired short of one or two years' service, is invaluable and indispensable to the good of the public interest. My anxiety on the subject, I hope, will soon be relieved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, April 14, 1854.

COLONEL: It has just reached me by report that you should have said Major Townsend will be relieved, as soon as it can be done, and ordered to Washington. I regret to learn of any such determination, for I cannot dispense with his services. If he should be taken from me it would no less embarrass myself than it would be a serious injury to the service. His place cannot be supplied by any officer of the Adjutant General's department, and from the fact that he is acquainted with all the transactions relating to affairs of this department, and which is no less important to me than to the service. No officer in your department could properly acquire the information he possesses, and so essential to the faithful discharge of my duties, short of one year's constant application. If the public instead of private interest is to be consulted, no such order as now anticipated by Major Townsend will be issued. Again, I could hope that none of the chiefs of the Pacific department would be taken from the department without first consulting me. The information they possess in relation to the military affairs of the department is invaluable, and cannot be dispensed with without great loss and injury to the public. No one, except Major Townsend, has indicated any such wish ; and it is but recently, and since the arrival of Captain Jones, that the major has expressed any desire to leave California. The daily investigation of old claims presented for consideration requires some one present who has been acquainted with them, and can give the information and action had upon them under the former commander. Indeed, there is not a day passes but some important question, relating either to Indians or citizens, comes up for discussion, and, in most cases, require reference to some former action. I would hope, if there has been any determination to relieve Major Townsend, it will be abandoned, for I cannot properly dispense with his services. I must retain him, no matter who may be sent to relieve him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 15, 1854.

COLONEL: It will be some months before any guns can be mounted in this harbor, unless the chief engineer of this department is furnished with more funds than hitherto. I perceive, by an order from Major General Scott, that Colonel Mansfield is ordered to make minute inspection of the Pacific department. This will relieve me very much; as it seems impossible for me to leave this position until filibustering is entirely checked, which I have great hopes will be the case after the trial and, as I believe, conviction of the Mexican consul. All information from the interior is favorable to quiet and peace between the whites and Indians. In most cases, if not all, the latter desire peace, and only retaliate when the former invade their rights, which, unfortunately, occurs too frequently. As soon as a sufficient number of troops arrive I will endeavor to so dispose of them as to protect the red and white man.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 19, 1854.

GENERAL: On the 20th of March ultimo, the clothing receipt rolls of the non-commissioned, staff, and band, and companies "A," "D," "G," "H," "I," and "K," 3d regiment of artillery, were borrowed from the Treasury Department and sent to Colonel Gates, that they might be copied, as far as necessary, to renew the clothing accounts of the enlisted men of the regiment who were on board of the San Francisco. It appears that these rolls, excepting those pertaining to company "I," were taken to California on the 5th instant, with the regimental records. Their retention was not at all contemplated; and the failure to return them, as directed, has already produced inconvenience and embarrassment, as many of them are vouchers to unsettled accounts. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will please give the requisite instructions for their prompt transmittal to this office. A copy of the letter of the Second Auditor, furnishing me with the rolls referred to, is herewith enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Diego, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 27, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following communications:

General orders No. 4.

Special orders, from 30 to 36, inclusive.

Letter of March 7, in relation to recruiting for the general service.

Letter of March 16, concerning increase of ration of fresh beef at Steilacoom.

Letter of February 25, containing decision of the President in the case of Captain Canfield.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

*Adjutant General United States Army,
 City of Washington, D. C.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1854.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you order to the city of New York, with instructions to report from thence by letter to the surgeon general, such of the medical officers on duty in the department of the Pacific as can, in your opinion, be spared consistently with the requirements of the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,

*Commanding Department of the Pacific,
 San Francisco, California.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of special orders from 37 to 44; letter of March 23 containing the decision of the Secretary of War in the case of Assistant Surgeon Cambell; letter of March 30, approving the assignment of recruit J. C. Roper to company I, 4th infantry; duplicate of letter April 1, to Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville, exonerating officers of the 4th infantry from blame in crossing the Isthmus.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Assistant General U. S. Army, City of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1854.

SIR: Since my last report, the 1st of May, in consequence of the conviction of the Mexican consul, the threats of the French consul, he having lowered the French flag, and the expectation of several French ships-of-war in the harbor of San Francisco, and other causes, I have deemed it prudent to order ten heavy guns, six of which are 8-inch howitzers, to be mounted on Alcatrazas island, and ten 32-pounders at Fort Point. I have also ordered ten 24-pounders from Monterey, which I intend to have mounted on siege-carriages, to be moved to any point I might deem necessary for the defence of the harbor. I have also ordered barracks to be erected at the Presido for two companies of artillery, at an expense of seven thousand dollars. These are indispensable, in consequence of the very limited and dilapidated state of the barracks at this port.

The erection of these barracks will give store-room for supplies and a hospital, which are much needed at the present time. I had hopes that the conviction of the Mexican consul would have effectually checked all further French filibustering. It seems I was mistaken, for the notorious Count Raousset de Boulbon is still engaged in preparing another expedition. I think, however, that the measures which will be adopted this week will put a stop to his nefarious schemes, when, I trust, I shall be able to devote more of my time to the military affairs of my department.

Colonel Mansfield, inspector general, arrived by the last steamer. He left to-day on a tour of inspection, embracing the military posts of Monterey, San Diego, and Fort Yuma. From this latter post he will return by the military reserve, for the occupation of Indians, at the Tejon Pass, and Fort Miller. Two companies of the third artillery, B and L, arrived by the last steamer. I ordered company L to the Presidio, under the command of Brevet Captain Lendrum. The other, company B, is stationed at Benicia, with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nauman in command. Four other companies are expected by the steamer hourly looked for. The Indians throughout this department are quiet, and appear peacefully inclined. The plan suggested by the superintendent of Indian affairs, Lieutenant Beale, appears to be favorably received, and there are indications that many Indians will remove to the military reserve at the Tejon Pass in the course of the year. To carry out successfully the plan of the superintendent, the appropriation to meet expenses should be certain and large. He requires five hundred thousand dollars, and the sooner it is granted the better. Should success attend his efforts, which I have no doubt will be the case, it will enable me to dispense with several posts which are now kept up at a very heavy extra expense to the government. As soon as the troops arrive I intend to establish a post, with a company of artillery and a company of dragoons, in the reserve, where they can be maintained comparatively at a small expense.

I am much in want of dragoon officers. We have three companies of dragoons and only four officers attached to them. Two of these are intemperate, and cannot be trusted with independent commands. Cap-

tain Smith and Lieutenant Radford are fine officers, and efficient. Since writing the above, the grand jury, now in session, has indicted the French consul, Dillon, for violating the neutrality laws of the country. In consequence of the trouble given me by Count Raousset de Boulbon, in his endeavors to prepare another expedition to Sonora, I requested Mr. Inge, if the facts presented would justify, to arrest the French consul and have him tried before the district court now in session. His trial is postponed until Monday next. I have no doubt of his conviction. I had, however, no desire to bring the consul before the tribunals of justice. His interference and aid in his endeavors to fit out expeditions against Sonora left me no other course but the one pursued. His trial will relieve me, I think, of Count Raousset de Boulbon, when, I think, filibustering will cease. Public opinion is almost universal against Dillon, the French consul. I hasten to say that Walker and thirty-three of his party surrendered themselves on the 8th instant, at San Diego, to Major McKinstry and Captain Burton; the latter has just arrived with them at these headquarters. I have ordered them to be turned over to the United States civil authorities for trial. I enclose herewith copies of orders to Brevet Major Barnard, corps of engineers, and Brevet Captain Stone, ordnance department, in relation to mounting the batteries in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1854.

SIR: The commanding general desires you to cause ten heavy guns to be mounted at Alcatrazas island, and the same number at Fort Point, for immediate service. The general directs that you report to him in person, without delay, for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major J. G. BARNARD,
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1854.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you mount on Alcatrazas island six eight-inch guns, and, if practicable, six thirty-two-pounder guns, in the positions indicated by him to Brevet Major Barnard; also, ten thirty-two-pounder guns near Fort Point, to command the entrance to the harbor. You will see that a proper amount

of ammunition is prepared for these several batteries, for which the engineer officers will furnish you storage at the different points. You will call upon the quartermaster's department for the necessary transportation. You will confer with Brevet Major Barnard in taking measures for executing these instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Captain C. P. STONE,
U. S. Ordnance, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1854.

SIR: The enclosed papers refer to a piece of land containing about 393 acres of land adjoining the military reserve at Benicia. It would be an important acquisition, if it could be obtained at a reasonable price. The Hon. P. A. Morse, who is desirous of selling it to the government, asks for it \$20,000. Captains Clary and Stone estimate its value at \$12,000. About two years since it was contracted for on account of the government at \$5 per acre, but given up, because Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, disapproved of the purchase, on the ground that an act of Congress was necessary to authorize it. If it can be had for \$12,000, I would recommend the purchase.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 28, 1854.*

SIR: In reply to your verbal communication of this day, I have the honor to state that I will sell to the United States the tract of land purchased by General Villgo, containing 393 acres, more or less, situated adjacent to the northern boundary of the military reserve at Benicia, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, provided the purchase is consummated within a reasonable delay, not to exceed six months. I will deliver immediate possession, and warrant the title against the claims of all persons except the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. MORSE.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj't Gen., U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Benicia Depot, April 22, 1854.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 30th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding the Pacific department, that the purchase of land adjacent to the northern boundary of the military reserve, at this place, by General Hitchcock, was, in my opinion, a most judicious and important acquisition, and had it been retained, it could have effected an annual saving, in pasturing alone for public animals, more than the original cost of the land, without calculating the facilities afforded for cutting hay and agricultural purposes, and the advantages arising from an enlargement of the arsenal grounds, which is particularly desirable, that such magazines as the exigencies of the service may require may be removed to a safe distance from the store-houses, work-shops, &c. The public animals not required for service at the depot are herded in the valley of Monte Diablo, some twenty miles distant, at an annual expense of \$2,500, which would be obviated by the acquisition of the land in question. As it was purchased by the present owners on speculation, I have reason to believe that they would be willing to dispose of the whole at a reasonable advance on the price paid by them, say \$25 to \$30 per acre, there being, as surveyed by Captain Stone, 393 acres. Although, for purposes purely military, a less amount adjoining the northern boundary of the reserve might be sufficient, yet it is probable (as it was purchased on speculation) that the price demanded for a part would not fall much short of that asked for the whole tract; the purchase of which I would recommend, if it can be obtained within the limits above stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. CLARY.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,

San Francisco, California.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIFORNIA,

April 22, 1854.

Having been consulted by Captain Clary, assistant quartermaster, on the subject referred to in the foregoing letter, I would state that I fully concur with him in his views on the subject; but I would not recommend the purchase should more than \$30 per acre be charged for the land.

Respectfully submitted.

C. P. STONE,

Bvt. Captain, First Lieut. Ord., Com'dg Arsenal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1854.

SIR: Since my last report, the 1st of May, in consequence of the conviction of the Mexican consul, the threats of the French consul, he having lowered the French flag, and the expectation of several French ships-of-war in the harbor of San Francisco, and other causes, I have deemed it prudent to order ten heavy guns, six of which are 8-inch howitzers, to be mounted at Alcatrazas island, and ten 32-pounders at Fort Point. I have also ordered ten 24-pounders from Monterey, which I intend to have mounted on siege carriages, to be moved to any point I might deem necessary for the defence of the harbor. I have also ordered barracks to be erected at the Presidio for two companies of artillery, at an expense of seven thousand dollars. These are indispensable, in consequence of the very limited and dilapidated state of the barracks at this post. The erection of these barracks will give store-room for supplies and an hospital, which are much needed at the present time.

I had hoped that the conviction of the Mexican consul would have effectually checked all future French filibustering. It seems I was mistaken, for the notorious Count Raousset de Boulbon is still engaged in preparing another expedition. I think, however, that the measures which will be adopted this week will put a stop to his nefarious schemes, when I trust I shall be able to devote more of my time to the military affairs of my department.

Colonel Mansfield, inspector general, arrived by the last steamer. He left to-day on a tour of inspection, embracing the military posts of Monterey, San Diego, and Fort Yuma. From this latter post he will return by the military reserve for the occupation of the Indians at the Tejon Pass, and Fort Miller.

Two companies of the 3d artillery, B and L, arrived by the last steamer. I ordered company L to the Presidio, under the command of Brevet Captain Lendrum. The other company, B, is stationed at Benicia, with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nauman in command. Four other companies are expected by the steamer hourly looked for.

The Indians throughout the department are quiet, and appear peaceably disposed. The plan suggested by the superintendent of Indian affairs, Lieutenant Beale, appears to be favorably received, and there are indications that many Indians will remove to the military reserve at the Tejon Pass in the course of the year. To carry out successfully the plan of the superintendent, the appropriation to meet the expenses should be certain and large. He requires five hundred thousand dollars, and the sooner it is granted the better. Should success attend his efforts, which I have no doubt will be the case, it will enable me to dispense with several posts which are now kept up at a very heavy expense to the government.

As soon as the troops arrive I intend to establish a post, with a company of artillery and a company of dragoons in the reserve, where they can be maintained comparatively at a small expense.

I am much in want of dragoon officers. We have three companies of dragoons and only four officers attached to them. Two of these

are intemperate, and cannot be trusted with independent commands. Captain Smith and Lieutenant Radford are fine officers and efficient.

Since writing the above, the grand jury, now in session, has indicted the French consul, Dillon, for violating the neutrality laws of the country. In consequence of the trouble given me by Count Raousset de Boulbon, in his endeavors to prepare another expedition to Sonora, I requested Mr. Inge, if the facts presented would justify, to arrest the French consul, and have him tried before the district court, now in session. His trial is postponed until Monday next. I have no doubt of his conviction. I had, however, no desire to bring the consul before the tribunals of justice. His interference and aid in his endeavors to fit out expeditions against Sonora, left me no other course but the one pursued. His trial will relieve me, I think, of Count Raousset de Boulbon, when I think filibustering will cease. Public opinion is almost universal against Dillon, the French consul.

I hasten to say that Walker and thirty-three of his party surrendered themselves on the 8th instant, at San Diego to Major McKinstry and Captain Burton. The latter has just arrived with them at these headquarters. I have ordered them to be turned over to the United States civil authorities for trial.

I enclose herewith copies of orders to Brevet Major Barnard, corps of engineers, and Brevet Captain Stone, ordnance department, in relation to mounting the batteries in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1854.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you mount on Alcatrazas island, six eight-inch guns, and if practicable, six 32-pounder guns, in the positions indicated by him to Major Barnard; also, ten 32-pounder guns near Fort Point, to command the entrance to this harbor. You will also cause ten 24-pounder guns to be brought from Monterey, to be mounted on siege carriages, for the general defence of the harbor.

You will see that a proper amount of ammunition is prepared for these several batteries, for which the engineer officers will furnish you storage at the different points.

You will call upon the quartermaster's department for the necessary transportation.

You will confer with Major Barnard in taking measures for executing these instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Captain C. P. STONE,
United States Ordnance, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1854.

SIR: The commanding general desires you to cause ten heavy guns to be mounted at Alcatrazas island, and the same number at Fort Point, for immediate use.

The general directs that you report to him in person, without delay, for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major J. G. BARNARD,
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, California.

[Endorsed on the foregoing letter of General Wool.]

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 17, 1854.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th ultimo has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War. In answer, I am instructed to say, that, although it was not contemplated by the department to withdraw Major Townsend from your command at this time and assign him to another station, yet should such change be hereafter determined upon, the department will expect that the instructions which may issue on the subject will be duly respected and obeyed, and that you will not, in that case, carry out the intimation in your letter, "to retain him no matter who may be sent to relieve him." I am further instructed to remind you of a conversation had with the Secretary of War, when, on asking for the services of an officer, other than Major Townsend, you were told that as the commander of the department was to be changed, it was the more necessary Major Townsend should remain there, he being fully acquainted with all the transactions relating to the affairs of the department. As you had not, therefore, originally applied for that officer, but his being left there was a suggestion of the department, the Secretary could not now expect so urgent a remonstrance from you against his relief, after you have had time and opportunity to make yourself acquainted with all the circumstances of your command.

I have the honor to be general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, May 18, 1854.

GENERAL: I respectfully enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Adjutant General to the General-in-chief, of the 17th instant. The letter directs that you will please take the necessary measures, without delay, to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War as therein expressed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brev. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
*Comd'g Dept. of the Pacific,
Headquarters, San Francisco, California.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 17, 1854.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War desires that instructions may be given for the transfer of the headquarters of the department of the Pacific from San Francisco to *Benicia*, and that the public quarters and the barracks at that place be used for the accommodation of the officers and officers connected with the department headquarters. A guard, not exceeding a single company, is deemed sufficient for the protection of the stores at *Benicia*. Such staff officers as it may be absolutely necessary should remain behind, must be quartered at the *Presidio*, near San Francisco, or if permitted to live in the city, they must do so at their own expense, as commutation for quarters and fuel will not be allowed them. The foregoing is to be construed as applying to all staff officers reported in the department returns as being stationed in San Francisco. The Secretary of War further directs that the troops be withdrawn from the *Presidio*, and ordered elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding the Army, City of New York.

Special Orders, No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, May 18, 1854.

By direction of the Secretary of War the headquarters of the department of the Pacific will be transferred from San Francisco to *Benicia*.

By command of Major General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1854.

GENERAL: The several explanations called for in my communication of August 5, 1853, to Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, then commanding the Pacific division, have all been received, with the exception of that in the case of First Lieutenant Tredwell Moore, 2d infantry. I have to request that you will please cause that officer to render the required explanation without delay, in order that the matter may be submitted to the Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brev. Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL,
Comd'g Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1854.

GENERAL: Observing in your special orders No. 37, of the 25th ultimo, the reassignment of Brevet Major McKinstry, of the quartermaster's department, to the San Diego depot, from which he was relieved in January last by your predecessor, for reasons set forth in department order No. 1, of the 12th of that month, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to invite your attention to this order, and request that you will report the considerations which have induced you to send Major McKinstry back to the station from which, in the opinion of Brigadier General Hitchcock, the public interest required his removal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brev. Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL,
Comd'g Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, May 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders, No. 5, special orders from 45 to 57, and letter of April 19, calling for receipt rolls of companies of the 3d artillery.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nauman, commanding the 3d artillery, to whom was referred the letter of April 19, states that rolls "of the non-commissioned staff and band, and of companies D, G, and H, 3d artillery, were brought to California with a portion of the records of the regiment. They are no longer wanted, and will be transmitted to Washington at the earliest moment practicable."

It appears that those of companies A and K, 3d artillery, have

never been returned to regimental headquarters, and are supposed to be in the hands of the officers commanding those companies.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1854.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communications of the 13th and 14th of April last, by the mail steamer that arrived on the 18th.

In reply to the first, which relates to the draft of Captain Charles P. Stone, ordnance department, for \$6,000, I would observe that I regret it was not paid. This draft, and another for a like amount, were drawn to meet the expenses of an arsenal building, indispensable to the preservation of ordnance property exposed to the weather, and of a large amount hourly expected, the storage of which, on inquiry, in any private building, either in Benicia or San Francisco, would cost more than \$2,000 per month, besides being exposed to destruction by fire. Captain Stone informs me that he has been compelled to arrange the payment of the draft at a great sacrifice of money to himself. Money cannot be borrowed in San Francisco for less than three per cent. per month. So gallant, capable and efficient an officer should not have been subjected to the sacrifice.

In relation to your second communication of April 14, I would remark that I am somewhat at a loss to comprehend its meaning. With the exception of the last paragraph, it appears to bear the impress of rebuke, if not of direct censure. This, in every sense of the term, is undeserved.

In urging, in my communication of February 20, that the troops be sent to California, my object was simply to apprise you, as well as the general-in-chief, of the necessity of sending troops as soon as practicable, in order that the peace and quiet of the country might be preserved, which is almost daily threatened by the whites and Indians coming in contact with each other.

This was no less due to myself than to the service, no matter what your information might have been on the subject, lest you should have supposed from my silence the immediate necessity did not exist, and delay might follow; consequently, if evil resulted from it I would justly deserve censure. Indeed, I think you would have had just cause to censure me if I had not on my arrival represented the state and condition of the department to which I had been assigned, and more especially if the peace of the country was in danger. I was not willing, under these circumstances, to assume the fearful responsibility of remaining silent. Although I could not expect any more regiments than had been assigned to the department until an increase of the army by an act of Congress, yet I might have at least expected the number, 660, of the recruits, as required February 28, besides count-

ing the 2d infantry as recruits, to fill up the 1st dragoons, 3d artillery, and 4th infantry, serving in the department of the Pacific.

This increase required no act of Congress, and might have become of vast importance in preserving the peace and quiet of the country.

On the subject of my duties relating to filibustering expeditions, you say: "Your remarks in relation to unlawful expeditions sailing from the coast of California suggest the propriety of referring you to your instructions on this subject. It was not expected or desired that the military commander should do more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power; and in instructing you to aid the civil authorities it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors. You will readily perceive that consequences injurious to the public service would probably follow from such interference by the military with the functions of the civil officers."

By these remarks I infer that you expected that I would wait until called on by the civil officers to aid them in maintaining the neutrality laws. If such was your intention, you should have instructed me, and if such had been your instructions I have no doubt you would have heard of several expeditions having been fitted out against the Territories of Mexico.

Having referred me to my instructions, it is to be inferred that you are under the impression that I have exceeded them. Let us see what they are:

First. In the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 10th of January, 1854, I find (having reference to all who might violate the neutrality laws) the following positive instructions: "I call upon all officers of the government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest, for trial and punishment, any such offender."

In the instructions received direct from yourself, dated Washington, January 12, 1854, you say: "In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

"Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

These instructions are too plain to be mistaken or misunderstood. Whilst I have literally complied with them, I have in no instance exceeded them. I have done no more than "to maintain our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of a foreign power;" to the utmost of my power used all "proper means to detect the fitting out," in which I succeeded, "armed expeditions against a country with which the United States are at peace;" and I have "zealously" and harmoniously "co-operated with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

In the discharge of these duties, which have cost me some sleepless nights, I have made no arrests, nor interfered with the functions of the civil officers.

It is, however, too late to refer to my instructions. The work, whether for good or for evil, has been done. Watkins, Emory, and the Mexican consul have been tried and convicted; the French consul tried, but not found guilty—the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Walker and his party surrendered. Walker and Jurnagin have been indicted, all which, I trust, will put an end, at least for a time, to fillibustering, and leave me more able to attend more strictly to my professional duties.

You have thought proper to allude to a letter from the district attorney, in which you say: “The department is informed that, through the agency of men who returned disaffected from the expedition of Walker, the district attorney has been enabled to ascertain that Watkins, and others of his confederates, were in San Francisco, and that he had arrested them, and instituted proceedings against them.”

In reply to which I would observe, that after Watkins had conducted the party, which he publicly enrolled, without interference or molestation, in San Francisco, to Walker, he returned. Everybody knew that Watkins was in the city, and that he came to recruit more men for Lower California or Sonora. It was under these circumstances that I called on Mr. Inge, the district attorney, and suggested the arrest of Watkins, when he replied he would arrest him as soon as I would make a written application to that effect, with which I promptly complied. Emory was arrested at San Diego, I presume, under the President’s proclamation, by an officer under Captain Dornin, and brought here for trial. In every case, on presenting the facts against those who have violated the neutrality laws, Mr. Inge has required of me a written application for the arrest, with which I always promptly complied. Even in the case of the French consul, and after he had been indicted by the grand jury, who passed resolutions calling on the district attorney to prosecute him, Mr. Inge requested of me a written application for Mons. Dillon’s arrest and trial.

I did not, however, urge the arrest and trial of the French consul, although I believed, from the information I received, he was engaged in a French fillibustering scheme.

In presenting these statements my object is merely to show, that not only the civil and military have acted harmoniously and efficiently together, but that, instead of interfering or dictating to the civil officers, I have been required by them to take the initiative step, at least, so far, after presenting the facts, as to ask for the arrest of the offender.

In reply to your remarks in the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 14th of April, I can only say, if an honest, zealous, and faithful discharge of all my duties, regardless of consequences, will retain your confidence, as well as that of the President, I am sure of it.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 31, 1854.

SIR: At the request of J. M. Pindell, I herewith have the honor to transmit his application, with a report thereon from Majors Cross and Barnard and Captain Folsom, for the right of way to make a plank road from the city of San Francisco to the ocean, passing through the military reserve embracing the Presidio and Fort Point, giving to the United States, under certain conditions, the free use of the road without taxation. Such a road would, undoubtedly, as set forth in the report of Major Cross, be of great advantage to the public service, and therefore worthy of consideration. The cost of the road is estimated at about \$38,000 per mile. The distance to be made through the reserve would be about two miles, and would, as estimated, cost about \$76,000. If the right of way should be granted—and I would not recommend any other right or privileges—it is expected by Mr. Pindell that the government would pay the cost of so much of the road as would pass through the military reserve. He will, however, accept of any amount that Congress might think proper to grant.

If we could have such a road at a reasonable expense, under the conditions set forth in the report herewith presented, being confident that it would be of great advantage to the public, I cheerfully recommend its adoption.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have procured from the supervisors of the county of San Francisco a charter to make a plank road from the city of San Francisco to the Pacific ocean.

I have had two routes surveyed, for the purpose of finding which one is the most feasible. One of the surveys passes a few yards north of Presidio, and running a little south of the fort; thence on to the ocean; but after leaving the fort it has to pass over a large creek, a deep gulch, and a hilly, mountainous country, adding very much to the distance of the road, almost one-third, thereby increasing the expenditure of building said road to at least one-third, if not more.

The other survey runs south of the government reserve entirely, several miles from the government works, and runs in almost a straight line through valley land where there will be no grading required, which is the heaviest item of expense in building such a road as the one proposed in this country, where labor is dear. It will be shorter than the other route, and a much more beautiful one, which is a matter of great moment, as the road will be one much used for pleasure.

The property holders on this route, to induce me to select it for the road proposed, and to assist me in building the same, have come forward in a liberal manner and deeded to me a large portion of their property lying adjacent to said survey, upon which I can raise the requisite sum for building the road by hypothecation.

I believe the government works, when brought to completion, will be the greatest ornament to the Pacific coast and to our city; and when we look ahead for a few years only, no man can pretend to predict or conceive the importance of this military location. I am anxious to throw all the weight of such an improvement as a plank road to assist in beautifying and bringing to early completion the improvement of the Presidio and the fort.

In our dry season it is almost impossible to get through the sand and over the hills to the fort with anything like a loaded wagon. During the winter, or rainy season, it is alike impossible to get even to the Presidio; and until such an improvement as a plank road, or something similar, shall be made, the government works can never be approached by any other mode than on horseback; and now, in these troublous times of war, quick communication with the city, the fort, and the ocean will be indispensable.

I propose that, if the government will give me the same assistance for building the above plank road through the reserve, passing between the Presidio and the fort, a short distance from both, and a right of way, the same to be deeded to the county of San Francisco, that the property-holders on the other route offer me, and an appropriation of money, that the government shall have free use of said road for all purposes, and be subject to no kind of tax or expense during the term of my charter, viz: For ten years after the road shall be completed, at the expiration of the same the road is to be declared a public county road.

I annex hereto the survey of the road, as made and returned by the county surveyor of San Francisco, and the cost of building the proposed plank road from the city to the fort.

J. M. PINDELL.

Major General Wool.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 24, 1854.*

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you an approximate estimate of the cost of building a road from San Francisco to Fort Point, as requested.

The amount named will not differ materially from the actual cost at the present prices of material and labor.

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. GARDNER,
City and County Surveyor.

*Estimate of cost of building road from San Francisco to Fort Point—
distance, say three and a half miles:*

Cost of planking and material, 18,480 feet, at \$4 00 per running foot.....	\$73,920 00
Excavation and embankments.....	60,000 00
Total.....	\$133,920 00

The above is an approximate estimate of the cost of said road.

J. J. GARDNER,
City and County Surveyor.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 24, 1854.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *May 24, 1854.*

MAJOR: The undersigned officers having been directed by Major General Wool to examine the proposition made by Mr. J. M. Pindell, to construct a plank road to Point Lobos, via Presidio and Fort Point, under certain conditions, have the honor to report that they have made a careful examination of the proposed route contemplated, and are of the opinion that, located as the Presidio and Fort Point are relative to this place, the facility it would afford in transporting stores at all seasons of the year, particularly during the winter months, when heavy rains render the present route impassable, that to allow the construction of a plank road would not injure, in the least, the public grounds, but enhance the value of the public reserve, and be of infinite advantage to the government. They, therefore, recommend that the right of way, for a period of ten years, be granted to the said J. M. Pindell, with the understanding that the government have the free use of said road without any taxation during that period.

The undersigned recommend that the road shall follow the course which shall be designated by the senior engineer, or the quartermaster at the Presidio, so as to avoid its encroaching on the Presidio, or the grounds in the vicinity of Fort Point. They do not deem it necessary to recommend any appropriation for the completion of the road, or that it should be turned over to the county after the expiration of the time specified; this would come more properly from the memorialist, it being partly of a private nature.

Should the road be allowed to pass through the reserve, it is recommended that, previous to commencing it, there shall be articles of agreement drawn up between the parties undertaking its construction, and the assistant quartermaster at the Presidio, jointly with the senior engineer, so as to define its limits, and the extent of the right intended to be granted to the government and the contracting party. All which is respectfully submitted to the commanding general for consideration.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

O. CROSS,

Major and Quartermaster.

J. G. BARNARD,

Brevet Major Engineers.

J. L. FOLSOM,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND,

Ass't Adj't General, Dep't of Pacific, San Francisco.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1854.

SIR: I have carefully examined the letter of Major General Wool, dated the 31st May last, and accompanying papers relative to a plank road, which it appears a Mr. J. M. Pindell wishes to construct from San Francisco to the Pacific ocean, coast of California, passing through

the military reserve at Presidio, San Francisco. Mr. Pindell, in his communication to the general, states that he annexes a survey of the road. This is not found with the papers, and without it it is difficult to form an opinion of what benefit, or what injury, if any, might be sustained by granting the right of way applied for.

The board of officers, appointed by General Wool, recommend that the right of way be granted for a period of ten years, on certain conditions, but do not deem it necessary to recommend any appropriation for the completion of the road, or that it should be turned over to the county after the expiration of the time specified. This would come more properly from the memorialist, *it being partly of a private nature*. The memorialist (Mr. Pindell) asks not only a right of way to be deeded to the county, but an appropriation to assist in building the road.

General Wool states that the distance through the reserve is about *two* miles, and would cost, as estimated, about \$76,000; that if the right of way be granted, and he would not recommend any other rights or privileges, it is *expected by Mr. Pindell* that the government would pay the cost of so much of the road as would pass through the military reserve, but that he will accept of any amount that Congress may think proper to grant.

The whole length of the road is stated to be three and a half miles; and the application is, that government give a right of way for more than half the distance, make the road, and in return, to be allowed the privilege of passing over it, free of charge, for ten years; after which it is to be given up to the county.

Such a road might be of some advantage to the government, to what extent, from the data furnished, I am unable to determine. It seems to me that the principal or main object of Mr. Pindle is, to have a road from which he is to derive most, if not all the advantage, affording the inhabitants of San Francisco easy access to the ocean-shore, for the purpose probably of forming a watering place.

This may be all very proper and desirable on the part of those concerned, but I cannot discern anything in the papers to induce me to think that the government would be very materially benefitted by the operation, taking the cost, &c., of it into view, and therefore respectfully recommend that no action be had on it, without further and more particular information on the subject.

The papers are herewith returned.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,

Deputy Quartermaster General, in charge.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Secretary of War, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 1, 1854.

COLONEL: Coming events often cast their shadows before them. It is rumored that the headquarters of the Pacific department are to be

moved to Benicia ; this would be unfortunate, inasmuch as there are no public quarters which could be occupied by the staff, and the expense of hiring offices and quarters would not be diminished.

In addition to this, the expense of moving to Benicia would be large. Besides, our communications with the headquarters of the army would be delayed two weeks. The mail from the east arrived last evening, consequently in time to acknowledge our communications by the steamer that leaves to-day. The mail leaves to-day for Benicia. San Francisco is the centre of business, and from this point communications can at all times be more easily and promptly forwarded through the department. I am quite sure if the headquarters of the department should be transferred to Benicia, they would, in three months, be ordered back to San Francisco.

Please to forward this communication to Washington, with such remarks as the general-in-chief may think proper to endorse on it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters U. S. Army, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 28, 1854.

The request of Brevet Major General Wool, to retain the headquarters of the department of the Pacific at San Francisco, is approved by the general-in-chief, and respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 14, 1854.

COLONEL: Nothing of very grave importance has transpired since the 14th ultimo, except a collision between some whites and Indians near Fort Jones, when one or two on either side were killed. I herewith transmit Lieutenant Bonnycastle's report of the facts.

About one hundred and fifty tons of ordnance and ordnance stores arrived a few days since at Benicia, and a much larger amount, I am informed, is on its way from the Atlantic, and is expected in the course of two months. We will require another building in addition to one recently erected, to store this property. As the draft for the first payment of this building was not honored, I do not feel authorized to direct the erection of another building for its storage or preservation. To store it in a private building, besides the danger of destruction by fire, the storage in six months would cost as much, or more, than another building, which seems indispensable for its security and preser-

vation. I must, therefore, ask what shall be done in such case with this property?

Count de Raousset Boulbon left some time since with ten men for Guayamas. We have in this city, and in the neighborhood, a large number of Americans and Frenchmen, ready at a moment to embark for Sonora, where it is said the precious metals may be found in great abundance. It is thought that my presence alone keeps them from organizing. If I should leave for the country for a week or ten days, which my health requires, I have no doubt an expedition would be fitted out against Sonora.

June 15.—I had written thus far when I received an order to remove the headquarters of the Pacific department to Benicia and withdraw the troops from the Presidio, and order them elsewhere. This is as unexpected as I think it will be seriously injurious to the public service. Here everything concentrates, and must be distributed to the military posts. Three-fourths of all the supplies are transported coastwise, being first transmitted to Benicia, and placed in depot, and brought back when wanted for distribution.

The establishment of headquarters at Benicia, instead of being a measure of economy, will prove to be one of increased expenditure to the government. The travelling of staff officers from Benicia to San Francisco, which cannot fail to be frequent, in order to procure supplies, and to attend to receiving and re-shipping stores arriving from the east, will increase the expenses to a large proportion of what can be saved in commutation by the transfer of the headquarters.

At Benicia, I find the headquarters of the 3d artillery; the quartermaster informs me that there are no more quarters at that post than are required for the officers already stationed there—that is, Lieutenant Colonel Nauman, his adjutant, regimental quartermaster, one company with its allowance of officers, assistant quartermaster, assistant commissary of subsistence, two ordnance officers, an assistant surgeon, besides the non-commissioned staff and band. The two companies at that post, recently arrived from the east, (one of them in tents,) have been waiting for their baggage, which was left at Panama. It arrived last evening, and they will proceed at once for Forts Miller and Reading, under Pacific department special orders numbers 52 and 56. To carry out the requirements directing the two companies at the Presidio to be sent elsewhere I find myself somewhat embarrassed.

I can send one company to Fort Vancouver, which I intended to do as soon as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe arrived with the two companies under his command. For the other I have no position, unless I put the men in tents. All the quarters at the various posts are occupied, and there are no quarters or barracks for either officers or men, unless I send them to Monterey; and it would appear very extraordinary to take the troops from San Francisco, leaving this place without protection, and send them to Monterey, where they are not needed, and where they are not accessible to any other place. In my letter to you of February 28, I remarked that "I found myself very much embarrassed from the want of troops to prevent expeditions from being fitted out from this port." I fear the operation of this order

will be to invite such expeditions, to say nothing of the impossibility of preventing them, should they be undertaken.

That these remarks may not seem inconsistent with representations I have heretofore made of the want of troops in this department, and especially in my letter to Major General Scott, of March 31, I must say that my instructions from the honorable Secretary of War extend my command over Utah; that when I left the east it was supposed a law would be passed increasing the number of regiments in service, and in view of that increase I hoped to reserve one or more regiments, to be posted in Utah. The late communications of the Secretary of War to me make me hesitate to assume the responsibility of erecting new quarters at any of the posts, and by the disposition already made of the troops in this State, Oregon, and Washington Territories, all the quarters are fully occupied. Of course, I cannot send two or three companies to Utah. Hence my present embarrassment in relation to stationing the two companies now at the Presidio, and the two under Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe.

I have been waiting for the return of Colonel Mansfield, who has gone to inspect Fort Yuma. On his return he will visit the reserve selected by Lieutenant Beale, to ascertain, at my request, (see copy of letter of May 12, enclosed,) whether a military post is needed on the reserve, and, if so, to select the position. As soon as this was done, I intended to place two companies on the reserve and to erect quarters for them.

To do this will cost some thousands of dollars. I am apprehensive, however, that the expenditure will not be approved; hence I shall hesitate before I give the order.

Until this post is established I have no place for the other company now at the Presidio. It will not cost half as much at the Presidio as it would 100 miles in the interior. But why take all the troops from the Presidio? They are intended for the protection of San Francisco, which, above all other places in the Pacific department, requires protection and defence. The bay may become the rendezvous of English, French and Russian ships-of-war. It seems to me we ought to be in a position to keep the peace. A Russian man-of-war is reported to be on the coast. Should she enter the harbor and find French and English merchant ships, she might capture them if there were not batteries to prevent it. If this should occur, it would place us in an unfortunate position as a neutral power. It was for these and other reasons that I ordered batteries to be erected in the harbor of San Francisco, and my course meets the views of the engineers and other officers of the staff. They cost but a few hundred dollars, the principal expense being occasioned, I believe, in the transportation of the guns. The batteries do not interfere in the slightest degree with the regular works.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that the order of transfer cannot be executed without turning out of their quarters Lieutenant Colonel Nauman and his officers, who would be compelled to go into tents or take quarters in the village, a mile from the post. This, surely, was not intended by the general-in-chief, who had already made the post of Benicia the headquarters of the third artillery. If, therefore, the

order is not promptly complied with, it will be because it cannot be done without doing a great injury to the service, and one which could not have been contemplated by the Secretary of War when he dictated the order. I feel assured, if he had known at the time the situation of affairs at San Francisco and Benicia, he would not have ordered the transfer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of
the Army, New York City, New York.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, July 13, 1854.

The general-in-chief approves of the views expressed within in relation to the transfer of the headquarters of the department from San Francisco and the stationing troops.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

COLONEL: In making your official tour through the Pacific department I would ask your particular attention to the posts as now established; whether their location is such as to give the best protection to the white inhabitants and restrain the Indians; whether the posts should be temporary or otherwise; whether the buildings and improvements have been made with reference to the comfort of the troops and the preservation of the public property; and, lastly, whether any changes can be made for the better protection of the whites and Indians.

Lieutenant Beale, who possesses the confidence of the administration, has established a reserve for the location of the Indian tribes at the Tejon Pass. This measure appears to meet the approbation of the Secretary of War, and from the success which Lieutenant Beale has met with the happiest results are anticipated. He proposes to add to his present reserves two more, making four in all. If we can get the Indians to settle on these reserves, and to cultivate the soil, it will not only preserve these people, who are fast disappearing by disease and other causes from the face of the land of their fathers, but relieve us of much trouble and a great expense of maintaining military posts in the interior. So far as California is concerned, if the plan can be carried out, and I think it practicable, it would reduce the military posts in the interior to two, at most to three.

Forts Miller, Reading, and Jones, could be dispensed with, which

are now kept up at a very heavy extra expense. The estimate for two months amounts to more than \$21,000.

Lieutenant Beale thinks that within a very few years he will be able to concentrate the greater number of the Indians in California at the Tejon Pass. If this can be done it would reduce the interior posts to the Tejon Pass and Yuma.

This latter post, Yuma, is considered an important position at the present time, and will continue so, unless by treaty the Mexican boundary should be carried farther south, when it may become a question whether or not it ought to be given up. I propose to station at this post two full companies of artillery, and at the Tejon Pass a company of artillery and a company of dragoons.

To all which I would be much pleased with your opinion after your inspection and examination.

My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Moore, will accompany you to assist you in the discharge of your arduous duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

Colonel J. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Inspector General United States Army, San Francisco, California.

FORT JONES,
California, May 28, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about the 12th instant I was informed, by one of the Indians encamped at this place, that an outrage had been attempted on a white woman living between Yreka and the Klamath river, during the absence of her husband, by an Indian called "Joe," of the Shasta tribe, and that the Indian had been prevented from accomplishing his purpose by the resistance of the woman and by the arrival of some white men, on whose near approach he fled. I immediately sent Lieutenant Hood to inform the chief of the Shastas, "Bill," that I required the unconditional surrender of the Indian, "Joe," that he might be punished.

Lieutenant Hood, with the Indian agent, Mr. Rosborough, saw the chief and made my demand known to him. Bill made an effort to extract a promise that Joe should not be hung, and at the same time expressed himself as being angry that the offence had been committed. I had, however, directed Lieutenant Hood to require an unconditional surrender of the Indian for two reasons—because I wished to test the protestation of friendship I had received from these Indians; and because, intending, as I did, to hand the offender over to be tried by civil authority, I could not answer for his being only punished strictly according to law.

After some hesitation, Bill promised that the offender should be delivered to me at the fort within two days. Three days having elapsed, and having heard nothing of Bill, on the 16th instant I started from this post with all of the force at my disposal for the purpose of compelling the surrender of Joe. On reaching Yreka, my

camp was visited by two of the principal Indians of the Scott Valley band, who expressed themselves as very anxious that Joe should be given up, and endeavored to obtain a promise from me that he should not be hung. This promise I refused to give, for the reasons already stated, but agreed that, in case the offender should be surrendered before I reached the Klamath river, I would return to Fort Jones satisfied; but if I was forced to cross the river to get him, I told them I should hold the tribe responsible for his misconduct, and that I should engage the services of a large band of Des Chute (Oregon) Indians to aid me in catching and punishing them.

Early the next day I resumed my march without holding any further communication with these Indians, although solicited to do so; but before having marched ten miles I was overtaken by an old Indian, formerly chief of the Shastas, and three other Indians, all mounted. The old chief was very anxious that I should go with him to see that the woman had not been hurt, and it was with some difficulty that I could make him understand that the intention was almost as culpable, whether successful or not. Indeed, the Indian could not see why I spoke of the offence as being of such magnitude when their squaws are constantly run down—sometime by men on horse—and raped.

Having ascertained where I intended camping that night, getting me to promise that I would await there his return the next day, the old man, with the other Indians, pushed on for the camp of the Shastas in the mountains, promising before he left that Joe should be given up the next day.

I encamped then at the Willow Spring, within a few miles of the Klamath, on the night of the 17th instant, and purposed remaining at this point until the evening of the next day, in order to give Bill every chance of remaining at peace with us; but, just at dark, a messenger from Cottonwood arrived with the information that, at noon that day, a pack train had been attacked on the Siskigon mountains by Indians, and one of the two men with the train killed, the other barely escaping.

The Siskigon range, being the country through which the Rogue river chief, known as "Tipsha Yyee," and his band roam, I at once concluded that it was he who had attacked the train; and, this being a blow at the interests of almost all of the citizens of this section of the country, I resolved to follow him up as rapidly as possible, with the hope of being able to catch and punish the Indians engaged in the murder. My promise to the Shasta Indians to await their arrival at my camp, with the necessary preparations for quick movements, prevented me from leaving until midday, when, the Shastahs not having arrived, we started for the Siskigon, having our pack animals under a guard, and every man carrying one blanket, with ten days' rations of bread and pork. That night we reached nearly the top of the mountain. From Willow Spring I sent Lieutenant Hood back to Yreka, to inform Sem-tes-tis, the chief of the Des Chutes, of my being called off in another direction, and early on the morning of the 18th he overtook me at the point where the murder had been committed, accompanied by some thirty-eight of the Des Chutes, well mounted, and anxious to aid in the capture of Tipsha. These Indians, having

made a long march, contrary to my wish, I was forced to remain that day on the mountain with them, that their horses might rest and graze. At daylight on the 19th, taking the trail of Tipsha, we started across the mountain, and marched more than twenty-five miles, mostly over a very rough country. The Des Chutes, being well mounted, and riding anywhere, with practiced eye detected signs of the retreating Indians, when but few whites could have detected any indication that they had passed. By the sign, the Des Chutes asserted that six Indians were engaged in the murder. Late in the afternoon we reached a point where the signs indicated that the Indians had recently encamped, and, halting, spies were sent out, who, on their return, reported that two Indians had gone off to the northward, up a valley, with the mules taken from the train, while the other four, with seven horses, stolen from some drovers two nights before, had gone in the direction of the cave on the Klamath, and that one Indian, afoot, had been traced going up the valley quite recently, after the Indians with the mules. This Indian they believed to be one of some adjacent tribe, who, having come to visit the camp at which we were halted, and finding it deserted, was returning to his home.

The direction taken by the Indians with the horses inducing me to believe that the murder had been participated in by the Shasta Indians, I determined to pursue *them*, and to inflict severe punishment. Following their trail, then, at nightfall we encamped, and at daylight next morning moved on toward the cave. About ten o'clock the Des Chute scouts discovered the Shasta camp, and, bringing back the information, we hurried forward with the expectation of engaging them before they could gain their stronghold.

On reaching the brink of a tall bluff, opposite to another, on the top of which the Shasta camp was, we were hailed by an American, who called out that Captain Goodall was with the Shastas, and wished to see me. Supposing that he was there to inform me that the Indian, "Joe," had been given up, and that he knew nothing of my having tracked the murderers of the packer to this camp, I told Captain Goodall to come over to me, when I expected that, on learning the facts I had to communicate, he, with the three men with him, would join me in an attack on the Shastas. However, on reaching me, he informed me that Tipsha had come into the Shasta camp about thirty-six hours before, and had proposed, after telling them of the murder he had just committed, that they should join him in waging war on the whites; and instead of agreeing to this, the Shastas had killed Tipsha, his son, and his son-in-law, the fourth Indian with him escaping, and being, doubtless, the Indian whose foot-tracks the Des Chutes had seen the evening before. Captain Goodall further stated that these Indians were very anxious to remain at peace; that the Indian Joe had been brought in about two hours after I had left my camp at the Willow Spring, where I had promised to wait; and had then gone on to the Yreka, where he remained two days, when he had returned with him to the Shasta camp; that immediately on killing Tipsha two Shasta Indians had brought his scalp, with that of his son, to him in Yreka, soliciting his interference to prevent my

attacking them when Tipsha's trail should have led me to their camp, when, by authority of the Indian agent, he had come out.

Sending my company and the Des Chute Indians to find a camp, accompanied by Lieutenant Hood, Captain Goodall, the chief Sem-tes-tis, and one or two others, I passed over to the Shasta camp, where I was received by the Indians with every demonstration of confidence and friendship.

After expressing my approbation of their course in killing Tipsha, I demanded that the horses, &c., taken from him and the boy Joe should be given up to me, to which they gave prompt assent; and Captain Goodall volunteered to bring Joe in with him the next day, to which, under the circumstances, I agreed. Having talked with them for some time, assuring them of my friendship so long as they behaved, and advising them to come and learn to work, &c., I told them to catch up the horses taken from Tipsha, as I wished to take them with me. This was done at once. And after, at their request, giving them a paper requesting that they might not be molested by the whites, I mounted and rejoined my company in camp, from which we moved on that night to the Klamath, and on the next day camping beyond Yreka. I rode into town for the purpose of making some arrangements with Mr. Rosborough as to the disposition of the Indian, Joe, when he should be brought in by Captain Goodall. On reaching Mr. Rosborough's room, I found Captain Goodall had just arrived there, and, to my astonishment and regret, he had neglected to bring Joe. He gave several excuses for his omission, but deeming none of them sufficient, I spoke very plainly to him of his violation of a voluntary promise, and told him that, having started out to get Joe, I was determined to have him, even though I was compelled to retrace my steps. Captain Goodall, who had omitted to bring the Indian in with him, not thinking of the importance attached to his voluntary surrender, admitted his error, and told me that he would start back that night and get him. The Indian agent having given to Captain Goodall a note authorizing him to bring in Joe, he started the same night with the chief, Bill, who was in Yreka, for the Shasta camp, and I returned with my command for Fort Jones.

Captain Goodall, knowing that both the Indian agent and myself desired the Shasta Indians to come into Scott valley, determined, without my knowledge, to endeavor to induce the whole band to come in at once, and on his way to their camp unguardedly stated such to be his intention in conversation with several white men. Having reached the Shasta camp, the band readily agreed to accompany him to Fort Jones, and on the morning of the 24th instant they all started, the Indians numbering, men, women and children, some sixty; reaching the Klamath ferry on the afternoon of this day, they camped some two hundred yards above the ferry, when the chief, Bill, with five of his men, wishing to cross the river for the purpose of bathing, left their arms in the camp and went with Captain Goodall to the ferry. On arriving opposite the ferry, they saw four white men with the Des Chute chief, Sem-tes-tis, the latter of whom had that same day promised me solemnly not to molest the Shastas, advancing to the water's edge on the opposite shore with rifles. Captain Goodall at once seeing that

the Indians were to be attacked, told them to run, and called to the whites not to fire, that he was acting by authority. Five of the Indians with him ran, the chief, Bill, being lame was unable to do so; they were all fired into both by the whites on the opposite side of the river, and by others on the same side with the Indians. In fact, they were completely surrounded by the whites and the De Chutes, who had been hired to engage in this villainous affair.

The chief, Bill, was severely wounded at the first fire; two other Indians were killed, and two others escaped, very badly wounded. A white man named McStuart, went up to Bill for the purpose of scalping him while yet alive, but Bill, struggling with him, got his knife away, when this man, after having beat him about the head with his pistol, shot him several times; after which he was scalped by a man named Brickey, I understand. When not yet dead, he was thrown into the Klamath river.

Most of the Indians having escaped into the adjacent chapparal, where they lay concealed; the whites began a search for them, during which an Indian, from behind his bush, fortunately shot and killed a white man named McKaney.

The De Chute Indians, who had not done much towards killing the Shastas, plundered their camp, stealing four children, six or seven horses, and several guns; and one of them, I am informed, at the instigation of the man Brickey, indecently mutilated one of the murdered Shastas, and afterwards the band started with their plunder for Rogue river.

Before dark of the same evening the Shastas who had escaped came opposite the ferry-house and called the Cottonwood men cowards, &c., dared them out to fight—an invitation which these men declined, preferring the shelter of a heavy log-house, on which the Indians fired repeatedly for more than an hour.

Captain Goodall came on to Fort Jones at once, and informed me of this cowardly and brutal murder on the part of the whites; when, mounting six men on mules, with Lieutenant Hood, I started for Cottonwood for the purpose of obtaining such information as might enable me to bring the whites to punishment, and, by sending Lieutenant Hood on to Fort Lane, to recover the children, &c., stolen by the De Chutes, that they might be returned to the Shastas. I ascertained the particulars of this murder to be as already stated, but could obtain no information as to the names of more than three white men engaged in it; these were Brickey, McStuart, and E. M. Geiger.

Mr. Rosborough accompanied me and made every effort to obtain information for the purpose of bringing the murderers to trial. We should have obtained writs for the three men named, and Judge Peters, of the district court, who took a warm interest in the matter, would have caused a grand jury to be summoned that they might be indicted, had Mr. Rosborough and myself not been perfectly well aware that, in this section of the country, actions of this nature would only result in the escape of the guilty parties, the greater number of the populace vilely regretting, not that they have among them such murderous scoundrels, but that, since the assassination of the Shastas was attempted, it had not been completely successful.

The Shastas vowed vengeance against *all* whites, and I feared that innocent persons living on farms within their reach might be made to suffer for the acts of those who sought immunity from retribution in the town of Cottonwood.

I, however, sought the Indians, whom I have had encamped here during the winter, and explaining the whole matter to them, and telling them that I had sent to recover the stolen children, &c., and that I would make every effort to have the guilty whites punished.

I directed them to see the Shastas, and to tell them that the soldiers and many white citizens were friendly to them; that if I had known they were coming in, I should have been at the ferry with a party of soldiers to protect them, and that I wished them to retaliate only on those men who participated in the murder of their chief; that if they killed no other whites I should have nothing to say.

From this act of treachery, I feared that any influence I might have with these Indians, any confidence that my treatment of them might have inspired, was all lost; but much to my surprise and gratification, on night before last, just after my return from Cottonwood, two of the Shastas, one a boy, brother to the murdered chief, came into Yreka, and sent word to Mr. Rosborough and myself that they wished to talk with us.

Yesterday morning early, they came to Mr. Rosborough's room, and we had a long talk with them. They stated that they knew the men who had attacked them; that they were satisfied that *all* the whites were not treacherous, and finally promised to endeavor to induce the remainder of the band to come to Fort Jones. Mr. Rosborough fed them, made them some presents, and took them under his protection, as even in Yreka there are white men who would murder these two unarmed Indians, if they could do so with safety. The Shastas are to send me word if they will come here; and in case they wish to do so, I shall have a party of soldiers to protect them on their way, as I should have done before had I known that they intended coming in.

Captain Goodall deserves the highest praise for his constant and humane efforts in behalf of these Indians, by which he has lost much time and money, and has, moreover, rendered himself disagreeably unpopular with the vagabond mass of the community. It was unfortunate that he attempted to bring the Indians in just when he did, or that, intending to do so, he should have avowed his purpose to whites on the road; but he had not arrived at the same opinion of the character of many of the mining populace as that which had already forced itself upon me some months since, when, with the same object in view, I took care to have a party of soldiers at the ferry. Mr. Geiger proposes leaving for the Atlantic States on one of the steamers, leaving San Francisco on the 15th of June, and I would respectfully suggest that, if possible, he be arrested in San Francisco, to be tried there before the United States court. I shall endeavor to send an affidavit with reference to his participation in the murder, by the next express. This is the course proposed to be pursued by Mr. Rosborough with reference to the other men engaged in the matter, so soon as he can get their names.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that these Indians, when attacked, held a paper from me intended to guarantee their safety, while Mr. Goodall was acting with the written authority of the Indian agent, and I hope, by that, the most severe measures may be taken against the murderers.

In conclusion, I feel called upon to express my admiration of the firmness and energy of Mr. Rosborough, the Indian agent, with reference to this murder, and to express a hope that he may be promptly supported by the superintendent of Indian affairs in his efforts to bring the murderers to justice.

With reference to the first portion of this communication, the pursuit of Tipsha Tyee over a rough mountainous country, making long and fatiguing marches, the energy and zeal of Assistant Surgeon Soirel, Lieutenants Cook and Hood, and of the men of company E, 4th infantry, is gratefully reported for the information of the commanding general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. BONNYCASTLE,

First Lieutenant 4th Infantry, Commanding.

General JOHN E. WOOL,

Comd'g Dep't of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 16, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders No. 6, special orders Nos. 58 to 76, inclusive, letter of May 9, relative to ordering medical officers to New York, letter of May 17, in reply to remonstrance against the withdrawal of Major E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant general, from duty in this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, July 1, 1854.

COLONEL: Under an impression that an arrangement could be made by which the order of the Secretary of War removing the headquarters of the Pacific department to Benicia could be carried out, I issued orders No. 8, herewith enclosed. On a more strict examination, however, I find it impracticable, without doing a great and a serious injury to the public service, and I have therefore deemed it proper to suspend its execution until I have heard again from the general-in-chief or the Secretary of War, when I cannot doubt the order will be revoked, and for the following reasons:

First. There are not at the post of Benicia, it being the headquarters of the 3d artillery, to exceed twelve rooms beyond those occupied

by the officers already stationed there, while I would require for myself and staff, including officers, three times that number. The order does not admit of hiring quarters in the town of Benicia.

Second. If I should withdraw all the troops from the Presidio, I have no doubt the military reserve would be taken possession of by squatters, and consequently subject the government to the loss of more than a million of dollars, at the same time interfere with the arrangements indispensable to the erection of the permanent fortifications now in progress at Fort Point.—(See Major Barnard's letter, herewith enclosed.)

Third. A guard of one company seems necessary to protect this property, together with the ordnance and other property at the post, the latter of which would cost a considerable sum to transport it to Benicia, and which would be necessary in order to preserve it. There are no more quarters at this post than would be necessary for the officers of one company and an assistant surgeon.

Fourth. The post of Benicia is an inappropriate place for the headquarters of the Pacific department. Everything concentrates at San Francisco. Here all supplies are purchased not coming from the east, and all contracts made for carrying supplies coastwise or in the interior of the country, and where most of the discharged soldiers in the department come to receive their pay on being discharged. Hence the necessity of the chiefs of the quartermaster, commissary, and pay departments being stationed in San Francisco. These should be near the commander of the department, who is required to approve of all estimates, contracts, and drafts made on the government. These duties bring the chiefs in close contact with the commander, who requires personal conferences in order to satisfy himself of the necessity of the estimates, contracts, and drafts.

Fifth. Instead of the removal being one of economy, it cannot fail to become one of increased expenditure, and in consequence of the almost daily travelling of the staff to and from San Francisco.

Sixth. Instead of communications from these headquarters to the headquarters of the army once a month, it could only take place once in a little more than six weeks. It would, therefore, take three months, instead of two weeks, to obtain replies to communications from headquarters of the army.

For these reasons, and others transmitted in my communication of the 14th ultimo, I have suspended the execution of the orders transferring the headquarters of the Pacific department, and of withdrawing the troops (except one company) from the Presidio, and ordering them elsewhere. I cannot but hope that they will be duly considered and approved by the general-in-chief, as well as the Secretary of War. The mail steamer is just in from Panama. The mail for Benicia will not be sent up before to-morrow. If any communications are in that mail, intended for these headquarters, they cannot be acknowledged before the 16th instant, when the mail will again leave for the east.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

P. S. The only officers necessary to be here are the commander of the department, the assistant adjutant general, the chief quartermaster, commissary and paymaster; and, if it were left to my discretion, I would order all the rest to Benicia or the Presidio. If there were quarters there, the Presidio would be the proper place for the headquarters of the department.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army,
New York City, New York.*

[Endorsements.]

I concur in the views herein expressed, and commend them to the Secretary of War.

Respectfully submitted,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

JULY 25, 1854.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *July 31, 1854.*

Referred to the quartermaster general for information as to the quarters at Benicia; the commutation allowances for headquarters at San Francisco, and such other points as are presented within, bearing on the functions of the quartermaster's department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 2, 1854.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. There were forty-eight assignable rooms on the 30th June, 1854, in addition to which were fourteen attic rooms. General Wool, in a recent letter to this office, says there are only fourteen rooms unoccupied at Benicia. Whether those occupied have been assigned in accordance with the regulations, the reports in this office do not state.

I estimate the commutation to officers at San Francisco at twenty-two thousand dollars per annum. The officers there consider the rates entirely too low, and are urging an increase.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

AUGUST 3, 1854.

The views within are not concurred in. The report of the quartermaster general confirms the opinion of this department, on which the order to remove the headquarters was given.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 16, 1854.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 24, 1854.*

SIR : As the chief engineer of fortifications on the coast, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the probable consequences of an entire removal of the garrison from the Presidio.

You are aware that a large reservation of land for military purposes has been made, and is now held by the government. This reservation was made for the purpose of securing the sites of the fortifications at Fort Point, and their auxiliary outworks, and of the fine location for barracks for troops at the Presidio.

A brief glance at the configuration and topography of this reservation, will at once convince you that, large as it may appear, no part of it can be relinquished without serious detriment to the military service. In outline it is a triangle, the apex of which is at Fort Point, the two adjacent sides being washed by the waters of the bay, and the third side, or base, is the line running across the peninsula, from shore to shore, and dividing the reserve from private property towards San Francisco. The apex of this triangle is the site of the fortifications now under construction at Fort Point, the most important of the whole system of harbor defence. Along the base, and near the boundary line are three points, either now or hereafter to be occupied, viz: the Presidio, (at present occupied,) the Presidio hill, 800 yards distant, and the hill formerly occupied as a telegraph station, about three-quarters of a mile from the Presidio, and one mile from Fort Point.

Both from its proximity to the fortifications, and its local advantages, the Presidio is unquestionably the best site for barracks for troops on the bay of San Francisco. The two last mentioned points have been selected by the board of engineers, who were appointed to devise the project of harbor defence for this harbor and bay, as the sites of redoubts, considered indispensably (necessary) to securing the harbor batteries at Fort Point from an attack on the land side.

Thus you will perceive that, large as the reservation may appear, the points actually to be occupied are distributed throughout its whole area, and that it would be highly detrimental to the public interests to relinquish any part of it.

It is a well known fact that school warrants, and other claims, are located over every portion of this reserve, and that nothing but the actual presence of a military force strong enough to repel intruders prevents, at the present moment, the whole reserve from being occupied by squatters; and I think that I may venture to predict that one week will not have elapsed, after the withdrawal of the garrison, before the whole surface of the reserve will be thus occupied. Two weeks hence a million of dollars will not suffice to recover to the government property which it must have, and of which it now holds quiet possession. With regard to the propriety, in a military point of view, of withdrawing the entire military force, at such a period, from this city and bay, I presume it would not be decorous in me to speak, as these things ought to be as well understood at Washington as here; but I may take the liberty of supposing that the government would

not thus have abandoned its own property had the facts I have endeavored to set forth been clearly understood.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major Engineers.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 30, 1854.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Orders No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 21, 1854.

The following orders and instructions have been received from the headquarters of the army :

From the Assistant Adjutant General, at Army Headquarters, dated May 18, 1854.

I respectfully enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the adjutant general to the general-in-chief, of the 17th instant. The latter directs that you will please take the necessary measures, without delay, to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War as therein expressed.

From the Adjutant General, dated May 17, 1854.

The Secretary of War desires that instructions may be given for the transfer of the headquarters of the department of the Pacific from San Francisco to Benicia, and that the public quarters and the barracks at that place be used for the accommodation of the officers and offices connected with the department headquarters.

A guard, not exceeding a single company, is deemed sufficient for the protection of the stores at Benicia. Such staff officers as it may be absolutely necessary should remain behind must be quartered at the Presidio, near San Francisco ; or, if permitted to live in the city, they must do so at their own expense, as commutation for quarters and fuel will not be allowed them. The foregoing is to be construed as applying to all staff officers reported on the department returns as being stationed in San Francisco. The Secretary of War further directs that the troops be withdrawn from the Presidio and ordered elsewhere.

Special Orders No. 80.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, May 18, 1854.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the headquarter of the Department of the Pacific will be transferred from San Francisco to Benicia.

By command of Major General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In conformity with the foregoing orders, the headquarters of the department will be established at Benicia on and after the 1st proximo. Official communications will be directed accordingly.

Brevet Major R. Allen, assistant quartermaster, will remain in the performance of his duties at this station, and will, after the removal of the troops, take charge of the reserve, public buildings, and property at the Presidio.

All the other officers of the general staff now on duty in the city will move with the headquarters to Benicia.

Company L, 3d artillery, will be prepared without delay to proceed to Fort Vancouver. Company M, 3d artillery, will receive orders as soon as it can be assigned to another post.

The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the above movements.

By command of Major General Scott.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders No. 7, special orders from 77 to 87, inclusive, copy of a letter dated May 27, authorizing Captain E. D. Keyes to delay his departure for his company until July 5.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 12, 1854.

COLONEL: I received, by the last mail *via* Benicia, your letter of the 29th May, relating to Major McKinstry, of the quartermaster's de-

partment. In reply to the request of the Secretary of War to report the considerations which induced me to send Major McKinstry back to the station from which, in the opinion of Brigadier General Hitchcock, the public interest required his removal, I have only to say, that I was influenced by no other considerations than those which have governed all my actions since I took command of the Pacific department—the good of the service. If Major McKinstry deserved punishment, it should have been inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial, which the court of inquiry did not recommend. If his integrity was doubted, he certainly ought not to have been ordered to another post where the opportunity would be three fold greater to wrong the government.

I have no reason, however, to suppose, from anything contained in the opinion of the court of inquiry, that his honesty or his integrity should be called in question; nor does General Hitchcock, in his remarks upon the proceedings, impute any moral delinquency to Major McKinstry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington City.

[Endorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with a copy of the letter to which this is an answer, and copy of the order of General Hitchcock, promulgating the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Major McKinstry.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 14, 1854.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1854.

GENERAL: Observing in your "special orders," No. 37, of the 25th ultimo, the re-assignment of Brevet Major McKinstry, of the quartermaster's department, to the San Diego depot, from which he was relieved in January last by your predecessor, for reasons set forth in department order No. 1, of the 12th of that month, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to invite your attention to this order, and to request that you will report the considerations which have induced you to send Major McKinstry back to the station from which, in the opinion of Brigadier General Hitchcock, the public interest required his removal.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,

Comd'g Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

Orders, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 12, 1854.

The court of inquiry instituted by "special orders," No. 61, dated Headquarters Pacific Division, November 17, 1853, at the request of Brevet Major J. McKinstry, assistant quartermaster, to examine into certain accusations or imputations made against him by Mr. C. J. Coutts, has reported the following facts and opinions:

The matters investigated were certain allegations made by Mr. C. J. Coutts against Major McKinstry, mostly contained in a letter addressed, May 2, 1853, by Mr. Coutts to the quartermaster general, United States army, and may be arranged as follows:

- I. Undue interference in the elections of San Diego county in 1852.
- II. Gambling in his own quarters, and at public gaming tables.
- III. Bribing one F. R. Maritousky to sign a voucher against the United States.
- IV. Fraud, or some improper transactions connected with vouchers signed F. R. Maritousky.
- V. Supporting the rancho of Santa Isabel at the expense of the quartermaster's department.
- VI. Paying employes of the department less money than they signed receipts for.

VII. Transporting private goods in public wagons.

1. In reference to the first allegation, it appears that several government wagons, filled with employes of the quartermaster's department, were driven from the depot in Major McKinstry's charge, to a democratic nominating convention, held in old San Diego, in October, 1852; but from the evidence adduced, it is the opinion of the court that this was done without the sanction or knowledge of Major McKinstry.

2. That there is no evidence to show that Major McKinstry, during the fall of 1852, (the time stated,) gambled either in his own quarters, or at public gaming tables.

3. That, in the opinion of the court, no evidence was adduced to support the allegation of bribery.

4. It appears that F. R. Maritousky signed, during the second quarter of 1852, two vouchers against the United States; one purporting to be for two hundred and fifteen fanegas of barley, at \$8 per fanega, signed by Maritousky in the name of "Lorendo Soto and company," of which firm he was a member; another for two hundred and fifty tons of hay, at \$30 per ton. That said Maritousky furnished himself a portion of the barley, while the remainder was probably furnished by the Indians to the troops and trains of the United States early in the year 1852; that the officers receiving this barley gave to the Indians orders for its value on Major McKinstry; that many of these orders came into the possession of Maritousky, and he signed the receipt for the whole amount, and in the opinion of the court the government received the amount of barley paid for.

That the first item, (25 tons of hay,) called for in the voucher,

marked B, was probably furnished by the Indians in February, 1852, and the Indians were paid for it by Major McKinstry, who had the amount introduced into Maritousky's voucher; that the third item was furnished by Mrs. Redington, and that it was introduced into Maritousky's accounts for the reason that Mrs. Redington did not write her name; that the value of \$450 was paid to Mrs. Redington. The court have in vain sought evidence of the delivery of the remaining item called for in voucher B, amounting to two hundred and ten tons of hay, excepting by the labor of men employed and paid by the quartermaster's department; and the court are of the opinion that the transaction was, notwithstanding the difficulties which existed that year in procuring forage, an unnecessary departure from the system presented by regulations.

5. It appears that the rancho of Santa Isabel is the property of Mrs. McKinstry, the wife of Major McKinstry; that this rancho has been used since early in 1852 as a sub-depot, and as a general feeding and grazing place for the public animals pertaining to the Gila trains; that it is a fine grazing rancho, every way desirable for the purpose, and that its occupation is greatly conducive to the interests of the public service in keeping the public animals in good order. It is claimed by Major McKinstry, and believed by the court, that the United States government has not paid the owner of the rancho for its use, or for the grass consumed by, and cut for the public animals; that the rancho has not been improperly maintained at the expense of the quartermaster's department, but it is the opinion of the court that there has been an unnecessary mingling of public and private interests in the management of the affairs of the rancho.

6. The imputation made during the progress of the investigation, that Major McKinstry has paid employes of the quartermaster's department less money than he signed receipts for, was not at all sustained by evidence in the case of John Van Alst, the only one presented.

7. It appears that public teams have been made to transport from San Diego to a store kept at Santa Isabel, considerable quantities of goods; but in the opinion of the court Major McKinstry was not himself interested in those goods, nor did he receive pay for their transportation, and no attempt appears to have been made to conceal the act from Major McKinstry's superiors. It must be added by the court that the evidence of several witnesses would seem to show that, considering the condition of the grass at Santa Isabel in the summer of 1852, and the routes followed by the trains, that the full amount of forage called for in the returns, marked S, T, U, V, W, X, and Y, could not have been issued, but from a full consideration of all the circumstances the court are of the opinion that the issues may have been made as therein stated.

The court have, at the special request of Major McKinstry, made a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Major McKinstry, and have placed on file in the appendix, all such as they have deemed it possible could throw any light upon the subjects investigated.

The court has been greatly inconvenienced by the fact, that so long a time has elapsed since the occurrence and investigation of the acts

in question. The evidence has been, on the most important points, conflicting and unsatisfactory.

II. The general commanding the department has carefully examined the testimony and opinions of the court of inquiry in the case of Brevet Major J. McKinstry, assistant quartermaster. The proceedings of the court are approved, and its opinions are concurred in.

It appearing therein that Brevet Major McKinstry has been instrumental in creating embarrassments in the execution of his public duties at San Diego, he will be relieved at the depot at that place, temporarily, by Lieutenant Eddy, without unnecessary delay, and will then repair to Fort Reading, and report to the commanding officer to relieve Captain Miller, assistant quartermaster at that post.

This change of station has been rendered necessary by the condition of things brought about by Major McKinstry at San Diego; first, by a departure from the regulations in the mode of making purchases of, or through, F. R. Maritousky; and second, by the purchase, as the attorney of his wife, of a rancho, so situated as to make it difficult, if not impossible to discharge his public duties, without the hazard of mingling private with public interests. In giving these orders and the reasons for them, the general does not assume that any actual pecuniary loss has been sustained by the United States in the payment of the Maritousky vouchers, nor does he deny the right of an officer to purchase, either in his own or his wife's name, property in the market for sale. But it is not just either to the officer, to the quartermaster's department, or to the army, that an officer should be required to remain at a post where he cannot discharge his public duties without incurring suspicions to the prejudice of his own and the public interest; and when, as in the present case, the embarrassments have been created chiefly by the agency of the officer himself, it becomes more imperatively necessary to change his station.

III. The court of inquiry, of which Brevet Major A. B. Eaton is president, is dissolved.

IV. Captain M. S. Miller, assistant quartermaster, on being relieved by Brevet Major McKinstry, at Fort Reading, will proceed to San Diego, and relieve Lieutenant Eddy in charge of the quartermaster's depot.

By order of General Hitchcock.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1854.

GENERAL: Your orders upon the proceedings of the garrison court martial, convened at the preisido of San Francisco, pursuant to "post orders" No. 3, of May 27, as conveyed to Brevet Major Thomas by

your letter of June 13, declaring the proceedings void, for the reasons stated, have been received and are approved.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 28, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders No. 8, and special orders from 88 to 98.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 31, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copies of a correspondence with the legation of the United States at Mexico, on the subject of the Mexican consul's arrest in this city.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 22, 1854.

SIR: In an interview with the minister of foreign relations of the government of Mexico, he informed me that intelligence had been received of the imprisonment of the Mexican consul, Señor Vallé, at San Francisco, by the federal or military authority of the United States. In reference to which, though not well advised of the particulars, he requested to make the following remarks, and desired of me to communicate the same to you:

“With the view of destroying all motives for the lawless enterprises which the Count de Raousset was attempting to stimulate amongst the French in California, and indirectly to further the measures adopted by the United States government to this end, instructions have been transmitted by his government to Señor Vallé to offer as an

allurement to those Frenchmen who might be induced to enlist with Raousset, military service in the Mexican army for a certain term, at the expiration of which lands were to be apportioned them as colonists; that these instructions had not been given with the slightest idea of violating the laws of the United States, or of forming any hostile organization in the territory of a friendly nation, since they had been published in the public prints of San Francisco, without mystery, on the part of Señor Vallé. Notwithstanding the spirit and intent with which these instructions were issued, should they happen to come in contact, in their execution, with any prohibition of the United States the government withdraws them, and would ask neither men nor arms without previous permission of the proper authorities; and that Señor Vallé had been directed not to give the least cause of offence to the authorities, but in every respect to yield obedience. In consequence of this frank explanation the minister desires the consul to be put at liberty and left in the free exercise of his functions; and should he on any future occasion act in contravention of the laws or provisions made by the United States, information be given him of the fact that he abstain from further violation."

Not being in possession of the circumstances, I feel called upon simply to bring the substance of the minister's remarks to your notice, in compliance with a desire expressed by his excellency to avoid misunderstanding upon a subject that cannot be represented in Washington before the next twenty-five days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CRIPPS.

General Wool,

Commanding United States Forces, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 29, 1854.

SIR: Your communication of the 22d April last, relating to the arrest of the Mexican consul, was not received until yesterday from M. E. Barron, esq., who reports himself as acting consul for Mexico in the place of Señor del Vallé, who leaves this day on his return for Mexico.

In reply to which I hasten to observe that, soon after my arrival in San Francisco, Watkins, who had raised publicly in the streets of San Francisco two hundred and forty men, and conducted them to Walker, returned, and, as I was informed, in connexion with Count Raousset was engaged in raising more men to reinforce Walker. It was under these circumstances that I asked for the arrest of Watkins, when he was tried and convicted. Soon after, I learned that the Mexican consul was engaging foreigners, principally Frenchmen, to emigrate to Guaymas. I called on Señor del Vallé to ascertain the object, when he informed me that he had instructions from President Santa Anna to procure a thousand men, and to include in the number as many Frenchmen of Count de Raousset's party as he could detach from the count to settle in Sonora and do fealty to the government, for which

lands would be given them. I asked him if he was aware of the character of the men he was about to engage? He replied that he thought they could be relied on, as they would come recommended by the passports of the French consul, to whom he had written on the subject, and that he had chartered the ship *Challenge* to convey them to Guaymas. I informed him that he had been deceived, and the party, instead of settling in the country and doing fealty to the government, would become a filibustering one; and I had no doubt would be commanded by Count Raousset de Boulbon, who intended to relieve Walker from his perilous condition. At any rate I remarked that it was an ill-timed expedition, and, whether intended for good or evil purposes, would give me a vast deal of trouble. If it was permitted to depart, as it was generally understood to be a filibustering party, it would encourage others so inclined to follow, and, instead of checking filibustering against Mexico, it could not fail to promote it. Being satisfied of the truth of what I said, Señor del Vallé set about to break the contract made with Chauviteau and Cavailler, from whom the ship *Challenge* had been chartered to take the men to Guaymas. Afterwards, however, being overruled by the advice of the French consul, he determined to fulfill his contract and to send to Guaymas the 1,000 men, (principally Frenchmen,) to be followed by 2,000 more. Being assured myself that he was deceived, and that if either the 1,000 or 3,000 men should be landed in Sonora that they would be commanded by Count de Raousset, and that he would take possession of the country, either as revolutionist or in the name of the French government, I determined to break up the expedition. Hence the arrest of the Mexican consul, his trial, and conviction. It is, however, due to the consul to say, that I do not believe, originally, that he had any intention of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. He was the dupe of the French consul, who, I have no doubt, was acting in concert with Count de Raousset, for the purpose of introducing into Sonora, under the sign-manual of Santa Anna, three thousand Frenchmen, to be commanded by the count, and for the purpose above mentioned. Hence the great anxiety of the French consul that the ship *Challenge* should proceed with the expedition, and hence his repeated pledges to me, notwithstanding his letter to the French consul at Guaymas, herewith enclosed, of the "honor of France and his own honor that these men would never fight for Santa Anna, for they were all red republicans and revolutionists." By the detention of the ship *Challenge* and other obstacles thrown in the way of fitting out the expedition, the schemes of the French consul and Count de Raousset were defeated, which compelled Walker to abandon Lower California, and surrender himself and party as prisoners. The result of which was the arrest, trial, and conviction of Watkins, Emory, the Mexican consul, the arrest and trial of the French consul. The latter was acquitted; the jury stood ten for conviction, and two for acquittal. If he had been tried a second time he would unquestionably have been convicted.

With the Guaymas letter I send you a correspondence between myself and the French consul. You will observe that, in a conversation with him in the presence of the Mexican consul and others, when

I charged him with aiding in the fitting out of a filibustering party, he declared that he knew nothing of the expedition, and in giving or granting passports to Frenchmen he was only acting in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican consul. In his letter to me of the 20th of March, where he alludes to giving passports, he says: "I had no advice to give them, whether they had better go or stay." From all which M. Dillon intended that it should be inferred that he knew but little about the expedition, and cared less. And yet, by his letter of the 27th of March, it would seem that he knew all about it, and that he took a deep interest in the success of the expedition, at the same time takes great credit to himself for detaching from Count de Raousset five hundred and fifty men, who were to enter the Mexican army, and were to receive the same rank and pay that they had in the French army. One or two days before the date of that letter, he repeatedly pledged the honor of France and his own honor, that the same party were merely emigrants going to settle in Sonora, without reference to the performance of any military duty whatever, and that I might rest assured they would never fight for Santa Anna, for they were all red republicans and revolutionists.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

JOHN S. CRIPPS, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires United States Legation, Mexico.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1854.

GENERAL: Your communication of July 1, to the assistant adjutant general at the headquarters of the army, reporting that you had suspended the execution of the orders directing the transfer of the headquarters of the department of the Pacific, from San Francisco to Benicia, has been submitted by the general-in-chief to the Secretary of War, by whom I am instructed to say that the subject was fully considered before the change was directed, and he now sees no sufficient reason for revoking the order. The transfer of your headquarters will, accordingly, be made as originally directed. If, however, the presence of troops at the presidio of San Francisco be necessary to prevent intrusion upon the government reservations at that place, the Secretary of War directs that a sufficient guard be left for that purpose.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
 S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Com. Dep't of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1854.

SIR: Upon referring to my communication of yesterday, in relation to the guard to be left at the Presidio of San Francisco to prevent intrusions upon the government reservation at that place, I find it not so positive as the Secretary of War desires it should be, and I am now instructed by him to say that a guard of sufficient strength to effect the object above indicated will be left at the Presidio.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Com. Dep't of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the instructions of the War Department of the 2d instant, charging Second Lieutenant John Withers, fourth infantry, with the construction of the extension of the military ward from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg, Oregon Territory.

It is the intention of the War Department that Lieutenant Withers should not relinquish his appointment as regimental quartermaster, or be separated from his military duties to any greater extent than may be absolutely necessary for the execution of the duties entrusted to him by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Com. Dep't of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 14, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders No. 9, and special orders from 99 to 108.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General United States Army,
City of Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1854.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that company I, 1st artillery, be detailed and in readiness for duty as the escort of that portion of the Mexican boundary commission engaged in the survey of the boundary from the Colorado river to the Rio Grande. The company will take with it only such clothing, camp, and garrison equipage as may be required in the field; and as it will not return to California, you will direct that the battery, and other property not required on the march, to be turned over to the proper departments in California. It is, of course, impossible to determine here how long the company will be engaged on this duty; but you will please give such directions as will insure its being properly supplied and equipped for the service required of it. The officer in charge of the survey will be instructed to report to you when the services of the escort will be required.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th of May has been duly received. You permit yourself to employ a style of complaint, and even in some degree of reproach, to the department on account of the decision on Captain Stone's drafts, and the instructions sent to you in my letter of the 14th of April, in regard to your authority to suppress illegal expeditions against the Mexican territory. In this connexion I will here take occasion to remind you that while you choose to hold the high commission of general in the army, you assume an obligation to render due respect and cheerful obedience to the authority and orders of this department.

The department did not object to the prudence and economy of your orders for the erection of a suitable storehouse in the ordnance depot at Benicia. Of this you must have been sensible from the terms in which the decision of the department was communicated to you, and from the further fact that there was no appropriation applicable to the object for which you had ordered the expenditure. If, therefore, Captain Stone "had been subjected to the sacrifice," as stated in your letter, the responsibility of placing him in that position rested with yourself, and not with this department.

An appropriation was made in the army appropriation act on the 4th instant for the purchase of a site and erection of an arsenal at Benicia. Under the act of September 11, 1841, (Cross' Military Laws, 272,) no part of this appropriation can be expended until the Attorney General shall have given his opinion that the title to the

site is valid, and the legislature of California shall have given its consent to the purchase.

Pursuant to this provision of law, the deeds have been submitted to the Attorney General, and an application forwarded to the governor of California to procure the consent of the legislature. When these conditions shall have been fulfilled the appropriation will be available to refund the amount expended by Captain Stone in building. To reimburse the expenses incurred by the protest of the draft, &c., will require a special act, which an effort was made by the department, without success, to procure at the last session, but which it is hoped will be passed hereafter.

My letter of the 14th of April is explanatory of the instructions of the 12th of January, so far as relates to unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. It is not necessary to argue whether your construction of them is sustained by their letter. It is sufficient to the department to presume that the interpretation you originally put on them was sincere, and that you acted in accordance with that interpretation; but when you received my letter of the 14th of April, stating to you the construction that the department designed you to place on your instructions, you should have been content to act in conformity thereto. Doubtful questions may arise in regard to the powers vested in the President to enforce our neutrality laws, and the extent to which he may devolve authority for that purpose upon military officers. These laws have not yet received, in all points, a full judicial consideration. But it is understood from the language of the Supreme Court that the President may authorize a general in command to use his command directly against violators of these laws, and without the interposition of the civil authorities. But the court were also of opinion that this "high and delicate power" ought only to be exercised when, "by the ordinary process or exercise of civil authority, the purpose of the law cannot be effectuated," and when military or naval force is "necessary to ensure the execution of the laws."

Upon these principles the instructions to you were framed, and it was only designed that you should act in co-operation with the civil authority, and in cases where your aid was necessary to sustain and enforce that authority.

But the instructions of the 12th of January embrace other matters which had been confided to you, of equal importance, and which, if attended to, would necessarily have required your presence elsewhere than in the city of San Francisco, for at least a portion of your time; and this was the more expected from the assurances of your determination to make a thorough personal inspection into every branch of the military service embraced in your command. The department is not aware that these inspections have yet been made, however advantageously they might have resulted to the service. You again refer to your oft repeated requisitions for more troops; and notwithstanding my letter of the 14th of April was sufficiently full and explicit on this point, and although you admit that you could not expect any more regiments until an increase of the army by an act of Congress, you permit yourself to censure the department for not sending you a cer-

tain number of recruits, which you remark you "might have at least expected," when you could not by any possibility know whether the department had that particular number, or indeed any number at its disposal; yet, when required to remove your headquarters to Benicia, you state, among the reasons why this change should not be made, the difficulty of finding places for the troops then at Benicia and at the Presidio. It would but add to the difficulty to send additional troops to your command so long as you entertain the opinion that troops cannot be posted in the field except at places where barracks are prepared for their accommodation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing copies of your correspondence with the legation of the United States at Mexico on the subject of the arrest of the Mexican consul at San Francisco, and to inform you that the attention of the State Department has been called to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 29, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of special orders from 109 to 120, and letter of 12th of July, approving my action on a garrison court-martial at the Presidio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Colonel S. COOPER,
*Adjutant General United States Army,
City of Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1854.

COLONEL: Herewith I enclose a letter dated the 16th of August, 1854, from the collector of the port of San Francisco, with my answer, dated the next day, the 17th of August, which I request the general-in-chief will have forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Army, New York.

(*Endorsement.*)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, September 26, 1854.

Respectfully forwarded by command of General Scott.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. The correspondence transmitted by General Wool relates to the anticipated organization of a hostile expedition against the Sandwich Islands.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 29, 1854.

[Confidential.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Collector's Office, August 16, 1854.

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you that I have been confidently advised by the United States commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, D. L. Gregg, esq., that two persons, named J. D. Blair and Lathrop, arrived in this city by the steamer *Polynesian*, from Honolulu, a few days since, having in view the organization of a force intended to operate against the present government of those islands, and to declare its separate independence.

The commissioner further states that the said Blair and Lathrop are ostensibly warm supporters of the projected annexation of that country to the American Union; but are, in fact, devising schemes hostile to such annexation and to American interests in the Pacific.

If you still regard this subject of fillibustering as coming within the range of your present duties, I shall be pleased to confer with you, and to second any plan you may propose to check the evil in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
Collector.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
U. S. A., Comd'g Pacific Div., San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1854.

A true copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 17, 1854.

SIR: I have received your confidential communication of the 16th instant, by which I am informed that J. D. Blair and Lathrop arrived in this city by the steamer Polynesian, from Honolulu, a few days since, having in view the organization of a force intended to operate against the present government of those islands, and to declare its separate independence.

In the conclusion of your communication, you remark that "if you still regard the subject of fillibustering as coming within the range of your present duties, I shall be pleased to confer with you, and to second any plan you may propose to check the evil in question."

In reply to all which, I would observe that since the trial of Watkins and others, for violating the neutrality laws, I have received from the Secretary of War the following instructions:

Referring to previous instructions on the unlawful expeditions sailing from the coast of California, he says: "It was not expected or desired that the military commander should do more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power, and in instructing you to aid the civil authorities, it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors."

By which you will perceive I am restricted to simply rendering aid to the civil authorities in all cases of fitting out unlawful expeditions against foreign powers.

In conclusion, I have only to remark, any aid coming within the purview of my instructions will be most cheerfully and promptly rendered to the civil officers in all cases touching the violation of our neutrality laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. R. P. HAMMOND,
Collector, San Francisco, California.

[Endorsement.]

If the collector desired the military commander of the Pacific department to originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors, he has properly declined, and his decision to confine himself to rendering assistance when required by the collector to aid him in the discharge of his duties, is in conformity with the views of this department. Copies of the within correspondence having been sent direct to the Secretary of State, and received at the State Department before it reached the War Office, it is unnecessary to make any communication to that department on the subject.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1854.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 11, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of—

General orders, No. 10.

Special orders, from 121 to 132.

Letter of August 4, enclosing instructions to Lieutenant Withers.

Letters of August 3 and 4, in relation to the change of department headquarters.

Two packages of blanks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adj't Gen. U. S. A., City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 14, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a military post is now being built at the Cañada de los Uvas, fifteen miles southwest of the Tejon Indian reservation, which is to be called Fort Tejon, to indicate its location. I have assigned Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. L. Beall, major 1st dragoons, to the command, and company A, 1st dragoons, is now there as a garrison. The recent reduction of the limits of the reserve prevented the post from being placed within its limits. Santa Barbara, California, is now the nearest post office. Having, in June last, heard reports of Indian hostilities near Whidby's Island, W. T., I sent instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville, at Fort Vancouver, to render any assistance in his power in that section. I have just received, in reply, a report from Lieutenant Russell, commanding Fort Steilacoom, in which he states that the difficulties are for the present settled. "The disturbance had its origin in the *supposed* murder of two or three white men by the Indians. The chief ones engaged in those outrages have been apprehended, and are now in confinement in the guard-house at this post, awaiting trial by the civil authorities of the Territory." "The most recent difficulty was occasioned by a descent of a party of northern Indians, residing in the Russian territory, upon the settlements on Bellingham Bay. This is the most northern portion of Washington Territory, being within a few miles of the 49th parallel. The settlers there are more liable to the incursions of the tribes beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, who are able to make a descent in their canoes, and retreat before any force can be brought against them. The only sure method of effectually checking these Indians, at the same time giving additional security to the settlements between this post and that point, would be, in my opinion, to establish a post of one company at Bellingham Bay, or in that vicinity."

Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville remarks, in addition to this, that that Acting Governor Mason thinks "the only effective method to

check the incursions of the Russian Indians is to have on Puget Sound a steam revenue cutter," to pursue them in their canoes. I have not now an available company for the new post suggested by Lieutenant Russell, but shall take this measure into consideration by the time Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe arrives with his battalion. He ought soon to be here.

In reply to a communication to Captain A. J. Smith, 1st dragoons, commanding Fort Lane, in which I called his attention to apprehended difficulties with the immigrants and the Indians near Gosse Lake, he informs me that all necessary measures have been taken in that quarter, and he is on the alert to prevent disturbances. It seems a company of volunteers has been mustered into service by the authority of the governor of Oregon, but Captain Smith is of opinion that they were not needed, and that it was done upon the representations of speculators, who expected to be benefitted by furnishing supplies.

Reports from Major G. J. Rains, fourth infantry, commanding Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory, informs me, that "on August 20, the emigrants *en route* for the west were attacked on Boise river, a branch of the Snake river, and eight men killed, and four women and five children carried away captives, with all their property.

"Assistance was asked for by the Indian agent, (Mr. R. R. Thompson,) and others, and I (Major Rains) despatched Brevet Major Haller, Lieutenant Macfeeley, and Assistant Surgeon Suckley, with 26 soldiers, to the scene of difficulty." Major Haller left August 30, and since a company of volunteers having offered, 30 strong, their services were accepted, and they were furnished with arms, horses, ammunition, and rations, and left here (Fort Dalles) yesterday, August 31.

The scene of this outrage was fifteen miles from Fort Boise, and about three hundred miles from Fort Dalles, the nearest military post. The Win-nass Indians, who are those concerned, are said to number six hundred warriors, and are believed to be all hostile.

Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville has sent company L, third artillery, from Fort Vancouver to the Dalles, with 6,000 rounds of cartridges. A Mr. John F. Noble, living on Malheur river, twenty miles west of Fort Boise, who appears to have influence with the Indians, has also gone out with a half-breed Snake Indian, to endeavor to recover the captives and their property. Colonel Mansfield, inspector general, happened to be at Fort Dalles when the information arrived there. He writes from Fort Vancouver, the 4th inst., that "Major Rains has acted promptly and efficiently. He was able to mount all the infantry and volunteers, and Colonel Bonneville has sent the artillery company from this post to Fort Dalles. No further steps need now be taken as to movement of troops at this season of the year till further developments."

I enclose herewith a copy of instructions sent to Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville, to use all diligence which the means at his disposal will permit. A part of the office furniture attached to the department headquarters was sent up to Benicia some ten days ago. I am only waiting for the return of the transport to move the remainder. An accident which happened to the vessel has detained her. As will be seen by special order, No. 86, I have sent a detachment from the

company at the Presidio to Fort Orford, to relieve the detachment from the company at Benicia barracks, this arrangement appearing to be more in accordance with the views of the honorable Secretary of War.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. THOMAS,
Assist. Adj. General, Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, October 12, 1854.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 13, 1854.*

Inquiry will be made as to the cause of the small limits of the reserve. The posts designed to protect and control the Indians to be collected on the military reserves, to be effective, should certainly be on the reserves. The want of troops in Oregon is apparent, and will be remedied as soon as possible.

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 13, 1854.

SIR: Your two letters of August 31, in relation to Indian difficulties on Puget's Sound and Boise river, have been received.

The general commanding entirely approves the measures taken by yourself and Major Raines, and he desires you to omit no proper expedient to maintain peace in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. The troops and depot at Fort Vancouver are intended to operate in any quarter where they may be needed, and the general relies upon your energy and judgment to turn them to the best account. He desires you to send a mountain howitzer to Fort Dalles, if there is not one already there, and, if occasion should arise, you will not hesitate to forward any ammunition or other stores to any post within your range.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Colonel B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
4th infantry, Fort Vancouver, W. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 15, 1854.

SIR: It is observed by the July past return of Fort Humboldt that Captain Judah has been transferred from company E to company F, 4th infantry, by a regimental order, No. 33, of June 10, 1854. As regimental commanders, under the regulations, have no power to make such transfers, you will please direct Lieutenant Colonel Bonnevillie to revoke his order.

Captain Floyd Jones has succeeded, by regular promotion, to company F.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, September 26, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders 11 and 12; special orders from 133 to 141; letter of August 16, detailing company I, 1st artillery, as an escort to the boundary commission; letter of August 16, in relation to issue of provisions to the parties on Mexican boundary survey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General United States Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, September 27, 1854.

SIR: I enclose herewith copies of a correspondence with the Hon. James Gadsden, our minister to Mexico, which I request may be forwarded to the War Department.

I also enclose, for the information of the general-in-chief, a copy of a letter from Brevet Colonel Wright, dated the 20th instant, in relation to Indian affairs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
 JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Ass't Adj't Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

[Endorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, October 28, 1854.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General.
 L. THOMAS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 30, 1854.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
 W. FREEMAN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
Mexico, August 2, 1854.

DEAR SIR : It appears, from recent intelligence from Guayamas, that Count de Raousset has succeeded in placing himself at the head of the French recruits, whose embarkation from San Francisco you essayed, without success, to arrest, and threatens an emeute in Sonora, which has given much alarm to the high functionaries of the central power. The minister of relations informs me that he has advices of expeditions preparing at San Francisco to embark and aid, in co-operation of the designs of the French fillibusters, whose beginnings seem to be of higher promise than those under the lead of an unsuccessful predecessor. I place at your disposal, and as a stimulus to your vigilance, the information conveyed by the minister, that you may act in the premises as your instructions direct.

The conduct of both the French and Mexican consuls merit the severest reproof from their respective governments, and Mexico can have no just cause of complaint against the United States while she permits an accredited subordinate officer to connive at, if not to encourage, illegal enterprises from an American port, reserving at the same time the right of remonstrance.

These proceedings, however inexplicable, cannot deter you, however, from fulfilling the obligations which our government recognizes as binding in all the relations with other powers, illustrating in practice what our political institutions inculcate.

If the French and Mexican consuls at San Francisco are not dismissed, I have suggested to the State Department the obligation of the government of the United States withdrawing their exequaturs without delay.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Major General Wool,
San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, September 27, 1854.

A true copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA,
September 25, 1854.

DEAR SIR : By the last steamer from Panama, the 20th instant, I received your communication, via New Orleans, dated the 2d instant, relating to advices to the Mexican minister of foreign relations that an expedition is preparing at San Francisco to embark in aid and co-operation of the designs of the French fillibusters, commanded by Count de Raousset, near Guayamas.

In reply, I would remark, that soon after I arrived at San Fran-

cisco, I was called on to put in execution the following instructions from the Secretary of War, and from the President of the United States :

“ WAR DEPARTMENT,
“ *Washington, January 12, 1854.*

“ SIR : In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

“ Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the Territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws.”

The President, in his proclamation of the 18th January, 1854, having reference to all who might violate our neutral obligations with Mexico, “ calls upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender.”

Under the positive and unequivocal instructions of the Secretary of War and President’s proclamation, I was the cause of the arrest, trial, and conviction of Colonel Watkins and the Mexican consul, and the trial of the French consul, who was not convicted. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Had he been tried a second time, he would unquestionably have been convicted.

(See my letter to Mr. Cripps in your absence, dated July 27, 1854.)

After these arrests, trials, and convictions, I received from the Secretary of War the following interpretation of his instructions:

“ WAR DEPARTMENT,
“ *Washington, April 14, 1854.*

“ SIR : * * * * * * * * *

“ Your remarks in relation to unlawful expeditions sailing from the coasts of California suggests the propriety of referring you to your instructions upon this subject. It was not expected, or desired, that the military commander should do more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power ; and in instructing you to aid the civil authorities, it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors. You will readily perceive that consequences injurious to the public service would probably follow from such interference by the military with the functions of the civil officers.”

By all which you will perceive I have been restricted in my powers, and required to await the call of the civil officers to aid them in the execution of the neutral obligations of the country. Since the receipt of his interpretation I have waited the call of the civil officers, but no call has yet been made.

Several expeditions have been talked of—one to aid Count de Raous-

set, which has been checked by his recent defeat and imprisonment at Guayamas. Another is contemplated to the Sandwich Islands, to revolutionize the government and establish an independent republic. An agent, as I am informed, has gone to Honolulu to ascertain whether such a movement would be successful. On his return, if he should report favorably, an expedition, no doubt, would be immediately fitted out for the Sandwich Islands. Whether or not the civil authorities have adopted any measures to defeat such a scheme, I am not informed. Having been ordered to make my headquarters at Benicia, I am beyond the reach of news or the means of ascertaining what is going on in San Francisco. Dillon, the French consul, and some of the fillibustering community, assert that my removal to Benicia is condemnatory of my course towards them.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of the highest respect,
truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

His Excellency JAMES GADSDEN,
*Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the government of Mexico.*

HEADQUARTERS, FORT READING,
September 20, 1854.

MAJOR: A few days since I received a deputation of the principal chiefs and headmen of the Indians residing on the lower Pitt and McCloud rivers, the same whom I visited in August. They appear to be friendly disposed towards our people, and give every assurance of doing all in their power to prevent any depredations being committed by their young men. As an instance of their sincerity, and determination to preserve peace and a good understanding, they related to me, several times, the punishment they had inflicted on one of their men, who had stolen a sack of flour from a citizen residing at or near Pittsburg, a small mining town north of Pitt river. It appears that they traced out the thief, recovered the flour, and returned it to its owner, and executed the Indian on the spot. I had previously received the same report from respectable white people in that vicinity. Some evil disposed persons had circulated a report among these Indians that my design in getting them to visit the post was to put them all to death, and they were some days on the Pitt river before they approached this place, and it was only through the influence of the chief of the Cow Creek Indians (Nometeneman) that they were persuaded to do so. They were perfectly satisfied with the result of their visit, and everything is now perfectly quiet.

As we have no Indian agent in this district, I have been compelled to assume that duty myself, according to the regulations. At the councils I have held with them remote from this post, as well as the deputations I have received from different tribes, I have necessarily had to issue to them provisions. I have given them but a very small

quantity, yet I know not how far I am authorized to issue them any articles of food from the commissary stores ; but under the special circumstances of the case, I doubt not of approval.

I feel that the Indians in northern California have been much neglected. The large appropriations made by Congress have been expended mostly in the southern portion of the State, save only *two* bales of red cloth sent to me, which I have given out.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brevet Colonel United States Army, Commanding.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Asst. Adj't Gen. Headquarters Depart. of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.*

A true copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Benicia, September 27, 1854.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 2, 1854.

GENERAL: Second Lieutenant J. G. Parke, topographical engineers, has been directed to make an exploration of the country between Los Angeles, California, and Fort Fillmore, New Mexico ; and the Secretary of War directs that a fort escort of an officer, and (not to exceed) fifty rank and file, be organized, and directed to report to that officer at Los Angeles, California, at such time as he may indicate to you. A suitable officer (First Lieutenant Stoneman, 1st dragoons, if he is within reach) will be detailed to perform the duties of quartermaster and commissary to the expedition.

If Lieutenant Parke should consider a smaller number of men than that above indicated sufficient for his purpose, you will please reduce the strength of the escort in accordance with his wishes.

The escort will be organized from the companies of the 3d artillery serving in southern California.

You will please direct that the escort be provided with everything essential for efficient service ; but as it will return to California when this duty is completed, only the camp and garrison equipage necessary for duty in the field should be taken. It is desired that the officer detailed for duty with the escort should be junior to Lieutenant Stoneman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,

Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,

Com. Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

BENICIA, *California*, October 11, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 26; also, of sixteen packages of blanks, and two of instructions, for the muster of volunteers.

As I have received no orders in reference to these blanks, which appear to have in view the muster into service of volunteers, I presume they are to be distributed whenever volunteers accompany regular troops, upon any sudden emergency, against Indians, though my impression is, there is no authority for recognizing the service of such volunteers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

*Adjutant General, United States Army,
City of Washington.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 13, 1854.

SIR: I have received your communication of August 18, 1854, in answer of mine to you the 30th May, 1854.

Excepting the fourth and fifth paragraphs, I shall defer until some future period an answer to this communication.

In the fourth paragraph you remark: "My letter of the 14th April is explanatory of the instructions of the 12th January, so far as relates to unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. It is not necessary to argue whether your construction of them is sustained by the letter. It is sufficient for the department to *presume* that the interpretation you originally put on them was *sincere*, and that you acted in accordance with that interpretation; but when you received my letter of the 14th of April, stating to you the construction that the department designed you to place on your instructions, you should have been content to act in conformity thereto."

In reply it is due to myself to say, that I have been content to act, since I received it, strictly in accordance with your interpretation of your instructions of January 12, as will be seen by examination of a correspondence with Collector Hammond, in August last, forwarded to you through General Scott, August 31, and the correspondence with Mr. Gadsden, our minister at Mexico, in September last, a copy of which was transmitted to you through the same channel, by the mail of the 1st instant. But whilst I was content with your interpretation—which, however, I think I will be able to convince even yourself was an erroneous one, and not the one intended by you when you drew up my instructions—I was not content to be represented as exceeding my instructions, and doing that which was neither expected or desired of me, namely: the interfering, which I did not do, but which you apprehended, with the duties of the civil officers of the government. Hence, my letter to you of May 30. No officer of the gov-

ernment can entertain higher respect for the civil departments of the government than myself, and none can be more ready and go further to sustain them in all their rights and prerogatives.

To convince you, however, that I was right and correct in my construction of your instructions, to say nothing of the interviews and conversations I had with you and the President on the subject, which were emphatic, and could not be misunderstood, I would simply refer you to an extract of my communication to you, dated January 7, 1854, which reads as follows:

“WASHINGTON, *January 7, 1854.*

“SIR: Agreeably to the conversation we had yesterday, and your expressed wishes, I have the honor to present my views in regard to some of the duties which may devolve on me as commander of the Pacific department.

“If I understand the object of my assignment, it is to preserve, as far as may be practicable, the peace and quietness of the inhabitants within and without, and to restrain those of our citizens from violating treaties on the neutrality of the country by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we were at peace. If I comprehend the law on the subject, in order to act efficiently in all such cases it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions.” * * * *

In conformity to these suggestions, and affirming my views, you transmitted to me your instructions of January 12, which, in connexion with this subject, are as follows:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
“*Washington, January 12, 1854.*

“SIR: In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

“Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws.” * * * *

These instructions are strictly in accordance with the conversation I had with you and the President on the 17th December, 1853, when, according to the memoranda before me, made at the time, you asserted that it was a “question of peace or war,” referring to the importance of putting down the illegal expeditions forming against the territory of Mexico. So anxious was the President on the subject, that he wished me to reach California as soon as possible, and fixed as early a day as the 5th of January for the time of my departure from New York—this, in order that these expeditions might be prevented, if possible, as important negotiations being then pending with Mexico, it was necessary that prompt and decided measures should be taken

at the earliest moment lest there might be produced a rupture in our relations with that republic. It was also stated in that conversation that you wanted an officer of my discretion and judgment on whom to confer a command of such grave and delicate responsibility and necessary discretionary power, as it was too remote for you to exercise immediate control.

It was under these circumstances that I said that, whatever might be the sacrifice, I would go, and with pleasure, and that neither you nor the President should have cause to regret that you had selected me for so important a command. At the same time I remarked that no officer should be entrusted with a mission of such importance and responsibility, without possessing the most implicit confidence of the President as well as the Secretary of War; which both assured me I possessed.

It was with my views of duty thus formed that I entered upon the command of the department in February, with a determination to carry out faithfully and to the fullest extent your views and those of the President, having no other object before me but the good of the country and the service. And what has been the result? In accordance with the expressed wishes of the President, and your positive and unequivocal instructions, I prevented expeditions being fitted out against Mexico; was the cause of the arrest, trial, and conviction of Watkins; of the arrest, trial, and conviction of the Mexican consul; the arrest and trial of the French consul, who ought to have been convicted, and who would have been convicted had he been tried a second time; and compelled the surrender of Walker and his party. Through the vigilance of the officers stationed throughout the department, I have preserved peace and quiet in the Indian country, erected batteries at a small expense for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, and ordered an arsenal building to be erected at Benicia for the protection of the ordnance stores, and the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass—being confident that I was promoting the interests of the country, and that, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of War, I had anticipated his approval; but, so far from realizing my anticipations, no act of mine seems to have met his approbation. His letter of April 14 is, from beginning to end, a rebuke, if not a direct censure. This was followed by an order removing me to Benicia, and ordering the troops away from the Presidio, which, had it been carried out, would have caused the loss of a million of dollars of public property. Censured because I had not fulfilled a voluntary desire to inspect my command, which I was unable to carry out, owing to injuries received by a fall of a horse upon me, and two severe attacks of sickness; and if I had been able, would have been prevented by paramount duties, as I conceived them, and by being detained by civil process to attend the trials of Watkins, Del Valle, and the French consul. In the meantime Colonel Mansfield, an inspector general, arrived, who, as I conceived, had been sent to relieve me of so arduous a duty as that of traversing the vast regions of the department of the Pacific.

In conclusion, I would remark that I have thus honestly, sin-

cerely, and frankly, and without intending the slightest disrespect to you or any one else, presented a vindication of my views and acts in regard to my instructions and the duties I was to execute in the Pacific department, and with the assurance that, according to my understanding of them, I have been "faithful in *all things* to the last degree," as I assured both you and the President I would be, at our last interview, on taking leave for my distant command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 14, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders 13, and special orders from 142 to 149.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adj't Gen. U. S. A., City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 19, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 15, in relation to the transfer of Captain Judah. Though the terms of your letter do not convey the authority of the honorable Secretary of War, I presume it was written under his directions.

In reply, I have to say, that under the provisions of the third paragraph of general orders No. 33, of August 15, 1852, Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville submitted the mutual application of Captains Grant and Judah for a transfer for my approval, which was given before the order was issued. On a similar application, Captains Russell and Floyd Jones have since been transferred. Conceiving that the general orders referred to is sufficient authority for Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville, with my approval, and that while the wishes of these officers concerned will be gratified, the service will be benefitted, I shall wait until I receive further instructions from the Secretary of War, before causing the orders to be revoked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adj't Gen. U. S. A., Washington City, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October, 21, 1854.

SIR: The application of First Lieutenant L. C. Hunt, 4th infantry, for extension of his leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and for permission to visit the Sandwich Islands, or to return home by sea, if necessary, has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, who authorizes Lieutenant Hunt to visit the Sandwich Islands for the purposes indicated in his letter, if it should be found necessary. During his absence from his company, on account of ill health, he will be governed by the regulations published in general orders No. 15, of 1853, and No. 18, of 1854.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL,
Com. Dep. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 23, 1854.

COLONEL: I perceive, by general orders No. —, the sixth regiment of infantry is to be ordered to the Pacific department. Presuming that the regiment will arrive in the course of three months from this time, I have deemed it proper to call the attention of the general-in-chief to the circumstances under which it would be placed if it should arrive during the winter months. The rainy season commences in November and continues until April. During this period it rains almost incessantly. It would not do, therefore, to place the men in tents, which I should be compelled to do unless I was authorized to place them on the seaboard, at posts where we have barracks, in which they could be quartered. To place them in tents, or, as the Secretary of War might order, "in the field," would place a large number on the sick report, whilst many, no doubt, would desert. To send them in the field, which I suppose means the Indian country, where their services would be required, could only be done in the winter season at an enormous expense, on account of the badness of the roads.

The troops not sick might march through the mud, but to transport the sick (and there would be many) and the necessary supplies would cost some three or four times as much as it would after the rainy season is over. It would be much better in all respects for the regiment to arrive here in April, unless some ulterior object is intended to be accomplished, for instance, as has been conjectured, the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

If any part of the regiment is intended for Utah, the troops ought to be sent by the land route, instead of the Isthmus and San Francisco. It would cost much less, and perhaps no loss of time. I presume the expense by the land route would not be half as much as by San Francisco or San Diego. The expense of transporting supplies from the Pacific to Utah would be enormous.

Emigration to California, as well as Oregon, will soon render several posts which have been established at a very heavy expense unnecessary.

If it was left to my discretion to manage the affairs of California and Oregon, I would, in the course of the coming year, break up Forts Reading and Miller, and establish a temporary post in the Pitt river country, which will require heavy expenditures to furnish it with supplies, and also break up one or two posts in northern California and Oregon, and establish another post on Puget's Sound, and another, if it could be furnished at anything like a reasonable expense, at or near Fort Boise, on Snake river, to give protection to emigrants going to Oregon and Washington Territories. A post, however, at this place, some three hundred miles east of the Dalles, would subject the government to a very heavy expense to keep it properly supplied. I would prefer a company of dragoons to traverse the country in the neighborhood of Fort Boise during the summer, and at the approach of winter to return to the Dalles and remain until spring. I have now three companies of dragoons, but with broken down horses which are wholly unfit for distant service. To supply these companies with effective horses, such as the service requires, would cost in this country a very large sum. Each horse fit for the service would cost from three to five hundred dollars. When Colonel Steptoe arrives with his command, horses, perhaps, may be obtained for these companies. He, however, is not expected until next summer, as he winters at Salt Lake. In such a case his horses will be much reduced, and will require some months to recruit them for effective service.

To break up posts and to establish new ones requires a large expenditure of money. Although troops might live in tents during the summer, they require barracks during the winter, and as much so as in any other part of the United States. Under these circumstances, before breaking up old posts and establishing others, I would ask for special and explicit instructions on the subject. I would also leave the position of Steilacoom for another, five miles distant, where the post gardens are located, and erect barracks for the troops. The buildings now occupied are miserable log huts, unfit for the habitation of troops, and for the most of which a high rent is paid.

All which is respectfully submitted, with the hope that the instructions asked for will be furnished in due season, and before the time arrives for operations in the spring. I ask for special instructions, because of the large amount which will be required to meet the expenses, should the changes as suggested be approved, and to build barracks for the sixth regiment which is expected. It will require at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars extra.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Ass't Adj't Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
November 14, 1854.

Approved and respectfully forwarded by command of General Scott
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 28, 1854.

GENERAL: Your letter of September 14 has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, who instructs me to make the following reply to so much thereof as relates to the Tejon Indian reservation. On the 13th of April, 1853, instructions (of which the following is an extract) were sent to the commander of the Pacific division, to wit: "These reservations will be made, subject to your approval, by an officer whom you are hereby directed to detail for the purpose, in conjunction with the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, who will receive the necessary instructions from the Department of the Interior, and will report to you. You will please give such orders as will cause the selection to be promptly made."

The following is also an extract of instructions of the same date, from the Department of the Interior to the superintendent, to wit: "The selection of the military reservations are to be made by you, in conjunction with the military commandant in California, or such officer as may be detailed for that purpose, in which case they must be sanctioned by the commandant. It is likewise the President's desire that, in all other matters connected with the execution of this 'plan,' you will, as far as may be practicable, act in concert with the commanding officer of the military department."

In accordance with the foregoing instructions, the commanding officer of the Pacific division, in June following, caused an officer with a detachment of men to be detailed to proceed to Walker's Pass, with a view to meet the superintendent of Indian affairs, and communicate with him as the officer designated under those instructions. After visiting the Tejon and Walker's Passes, and waiting a reasonable time at each, the officer returned with his party without obtaining an interview with the superintendent.

Since then it does not appear that any steps have been taken to carry out the instructions of April 13, so far as relates to the co-operation of the military in determining upon the reservations. On the contrary, it would seem that the reservation referred to in your letter has been made wholly by the superintendent of Indian affairs, without any such co-operation, and, so far as the department is informed, without the previous approval of the military commandant. The Secretary of War considers that some explanation is necessary in regard to this matter, as well as a statement of all the circumstances which may have led to a reduction of the limits of the reserve which prevented the post from being placed within its limits and caused it to be established a distance of fifteen miles from the reserve, as mentioned in your letter. Posts designed to protect and control the Indians collected on the reserves, to be most effective, should be on those reserves, and you are desired to state whether suitable sites for such posts may not be found within the limits of the Tejon reservation.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders No. 14, special orders Nos. 150 to 157, and copy of letter appointing Ordnance Sergeant William Gorham.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adj. General United States Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 31, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a field return, to which is annexed the operations of Brevet Major G. O. Haller against the Win-nass Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adj't Gen., Headquarters Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, December 7, 1854.

As a copy of this field return may not have been sent to the Adjutant General, this is respectfully forwarded for his information.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 8, 1854.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1854.

The within detailed operations exhibit much zeal and activity, and receive the special commendation of the department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Commissioned officers, present and absent, accounted for by name.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Remarks.
1	Granville O. Haller	Brevet major----	Company I, 4th infantry	Com'g battalion.
2	George Suckley----	Asst. surgeon----	United States army ----	-----
3	Nathan Olney-----	Captain -----	Independent volunteers.	-----
4	Orlando Neal -----	First lieutenant -	-----do-----	-----
5	Edward H. Day ---	Second lieutenant	Company L, 3d artillery.	-----
6	Robert Macfeely----	-----do-----	Company K, 4th infantry	-----
7	J. A. Stely -----	-----do-----	Independent volunteers	-----

History.

The battalion was organized on the 29th of August. On the 30th, the infantry left Fort Dalles. On the 3d of September, Captain Olney joined with his company and reported for duty. On the 9th, Brevet Major Haller, with an escort consisting of Lieutenant Neal and 13 volunteers, advanced to and reached Fort Boise on the 11th. On the 12th, Lieutenant Neal and six volunteers, while conducting four Indians (unarmed prisoners) to camp, shot down three and wounded the fourth while attempting their escape. On the 13th, the column arrived at Fort Boise, having marched a distance variously estimated at from 320 to 350 miles. On the 15th, the column marched over to Payettes river. On the 16th, scouted up the river and came across five lodges of the Win-nass murderers, who, seeing the dust the day before, had abandoned everything, leaving their salmon and packs undisturbed. The Indian allies here recovered several packs of the clothing, bed-covers, &c., taken from the massacre of the 20th of August; continued the march, and while encamping, the scouts brought news of Indians, whereupon a volunteer party, consisting of volunteers and regulars, led by Captain Olney, dashed off in pursuit and captured a family, consisting of the father, mother, and three children. This Indian proved to be a principal man or chief among the Win-nass Indians. Also captured horses. On the 17th, the regulars, in scouting, surprised a lodge, killed two Win-nass Indians, captured three women and horses, and several packs of provisions. The volunteers this day scouted to the eastward. On the 18th, crossed the mountain towards Boise river; at midnight advanced to attack, and at daylight reached a large camp of murderers on the Boise, who, having heard of our presence in the country, had fled. On the 19th, established camp Mansfield, 35 miles above Fort Boise, and allowed the animals and troops rest. On the 21st, Lieutenant Macfeely, Assistant Surgeon Suckley, and a small party of regulars, reconnoitred the river above for a site for a permanent camp, and met Mr. John T. Jeffreys, a trader, who was bringing up the rear of the emigration, followed by Indians, of whom he complained. Lieutenant Macfeely gave them chase, capturing a horse, several blankets and saddles. Lieutenant Neal, and a party

of volunteers, sent out to support Lieutenant Macfeely, captured a squaw. On the 23d, the provisions were exhausted, and the camp subsisted on the flesh of the captured horses. On the 25th, the available force reconnoitred the big cañon of Boise river, 15 miles above. On the 26th, commenced a retreat, and on the 27th encamped at "Depot Spring," six miles from Fort Boise. On the 29th, proceeded to Fort Boise, and encamped on the west side of Snake river. Lieutenant Day, 3d artillery, with provision train and escort, joined, bringing orders to return, with the whole command, on the close of emigration. Accordingly, on the 30th, the troops continued the march, and encamped on Malheur river.

A true copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 30, 1854.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, November 10, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of general orders Nos. 15 and 16; special orders, from 158 to 166; letter of September 28, to Rev. J. Reynolds; and letter of October 2, in relation to an escort for Lieutenant J. G. Parke, Topographical Engineers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adj't Gen'l U. S. Army, City of Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of October 19, in reply to the communication from this office of September 15, concerning the transfer of certain captains of the 4th infantry, has, agreeably to your request, been submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following is his decision thereon:

"The general order cited by General Wool, being from an authority inferior to that by which the general regulations were established, must be construed to confirm and provide for, not to annul, the regulation. The construction given in General Wool's letter is in conflict with paragraph 105, and the general policy which renders the connexion of the captain and the company permanent. It is, therefore, necessarily to be understood as relating to subalterns only.

"The transfer was not reported, and appeared to be the act of the regimental commander; but had it been otherwise, the Adjutant General had a standing instruction from the Secretary of War, in the regulation published for the government of all concerned."

You are respectfully requested, in accordance with the foregoing

decision, to cause Captains Judah, Russell, and Floyd Jones, to join the companies of their regiment to which they have been promoted by the orders of the War Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,

Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 13, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th of October reached me when I was too much engaged in preparations for the meeting of Congress to reply. I was surprised at its contents, although I had previously seen in a San Francisco newspaper the same topics discussed in much the same language which is used in your letter. In both the object is to make it appear that you have been exposed to undeserved censure, and that approval has been withheld for the faithful performance of duties imposed upon you by instructions. Approval or disapproval is a matter of judgment, not of volition. That no proneness to censure exists, is shown by the reserve with which the department received the announcement of various proceedings which it could not commend. Among the most prominent of these is the postponement of military duties to which you were expected to give your personal attention.

This was not satisfactorily explained by the statement of your constant occupation in preventing unlawful expeditions against foreign territories, a service to which your attention was specially called, as being in addition to the ordinary duties of the department commander. You claim that under your instructions this duty was "paramount." A recurrence to those instructions, and the circumstances under which they were given, will aid in understanding the questions involved.

It is always a delicate matter to attempt to quote conversations from memory, and it is unnecessary to do so when, as in this case, the conversations resulted in a correspondence which covered the whole subject. I shall not, therefore, follow your example in this, but rely on what was written, and refer to the correspondence in which you made known your views and the department defined your duties.

On the 7th of January the order was given for your assignment to the command, and on that day you addressed to this department a written communication stating your views in regard to the duties you were about to assume. In that letter you state that you understand the object of your assignment to be, to protect the inhabitants and "to restrain our citizens from violating treaties or the neutrality of the country, by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace." You add: "If I comprehend the law on this subject, in order to act efficiently in all cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions." The brief sentences quoted are all that occur on this subject in a letter of more than

four pages. The remainder is occupied principally by a consideration of the relations between the whites and the Indians, and urging the necessity of being invested by the President with certain powers (which this department could not confer) in relation to the Indians, and also with authority to call out the militia. If at this time you had been informed that the duty of preventing illegal expeditions was one of paramount importance, it is inexplicable that you did not devote more space to it. You would certainly have been warranted in discussing at some length the considerations connected with the exercise of a power to be specially delegated by the President. If this letter is to be taken as indicating fully your views of the duties to devolve upon you, that of preventing illegal expeditions, then they occupied a very subordinate position in the scale of their relative importance.

On the 10th of January, you wrote that a recent arrival from California reported that an illegal expedition had been recently fitted out at San Francisco, and others were preparing to follow. You added: "I am not in possession of all your views in relation to the course that ought to be pursued towards such expeditions, and yet, if a decided and efficient course is to be adopted and followed on my arrival in California, to prevent similar expeditions against Lower California, I would suggest that the two companies at Fort Hamilton, New York, or two other companies from some other post, be ordered to accompany me on the 20th instant, by way of the Isthmus."

By this it is shown that, as late as the 10th of January, the views of the department, in relation to unlawful military expeditions, had not been made fully known to you. No interviews were had on the subject after that date; whatever was subsequently communicated to you was contained in the instructions of January 12, issued after you had left Washington.

Before citing those instructions, it may be well to remark that the intention of the department might be gathered as well from what was declined, as from what was done.

Special powers, such as you asked, had been given to several high military officers by commission, under the hand of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Such a commission had been given to your predecessor, General Hitchcock, and must be on record at your headquarters, but no such commission was given you, and the two companies you thought it necessary should accompany you, if a certain course was to be adopted, were not sent forward.

You claim that the instructions of January 12 were in conformity to your suggestions and affirmed your views. Nothing can be further from the fact. The only suggestion you made in that letter was not adopted, nor was that made on the tenth of January. No measures specially in view of that subject were taken, and no special authority or instructions from the President were given at all. The President was not alluded to in the instructions, because it was determined, after full consideration, that the department should confine itself in all those matters to its well defined and ordinary powers. Had it been any part of the object of the instructions of January 12 to adopt your views, or to confirm a verbal understanding which, for any reason, it was deemed proper not to put in writing, there would neces-

sarily have been some reference to it. But such is not the case. The instructions stand alone, and contain all the authority that the department, after conference with you, desired to grant. I am, therefore, unable to perceive how you reach the conclusion that the instructions of January 12 conformed to your suggestions and affirmed your views, when not one of them was adopted, or even referred to.

In the instructions of January 12, after stating that it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties that will devolve upon you, this passage occurs: "Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws." Then follow, in succession, instructions with regard to the protection of the Mexican frontier from Indian incursions, in fulfilment of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; to the protection of our own citizens from hostile Indians; to the removal of Indians to the reservations provided for them, and the establishment of posts in their vicinity; to the supervision of expenditures, and to the collection of topographical information. As the question is as to the relative importance of these duties, it is to be remarked that very nearly the same space is devoted to each, and all are enforced in about equally strong language.

Upon a view of these facts, my judgment is much at fault if there can be found any ground for giving more importance to the duty of preventing illegal expeditions against Mexico than to the protection of our own citizens.

It is true those instructions left much to your discretion, but not to the extent you claim. In the general proposition, that it was your duty to prevent unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers, there was attached a clause prescribing how you were to proceed for that purpose. It was by detecting preparations for such expeditions, and by co-operating with the civil officers whose duty it was to arrest them. It was obvious that your official relations with numerous officers stationed in every part of California and Oregon would give you opportunity, which no other public officer possessed, of gaining early information of any such movement. It was not intended or supposed that an officer holding the highest grade in our army, and entrusted with the duty of preserving order among numerous Indian tribes, and guarding the lives and property of our citizens within the limits of an extensive command, would confine himself month after month to a single city, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in watching the movements of secret associations, and preventing the commission of civil misdemeanors—a pursuit in which his high military rank and experience gave him little, if any, advantage, while it lent to the prosecutions, especially when directed against foreigners, a character which they would not have possessed if conducted like others, proceeding only from the action of the judiciary.

That your devotion to this service has been attended with disadvantage to your military duties, is an opinion in which I am sustained

by yourself. Your letters of April 14 and May 15 show that you were aware of the consequences to which your exclusive devotion to a single pursuit was leading. In the former, indeed, you state in terms that, since your arrival in San Francisco, most of your time had been occupied in ferretting out and defeating the schemes of fillibusters, and you had not been able to devote that attention to your professional duties which the public interest demanded. One of these duties (the first which you proposed to undertake, and from which beneficial results were expected,) was the personal inspection of your command and the exploration of the country, with a view to make such a disposition of the troops as would tend to check Indian depredations. At present you speak of that intended inspection as a voluntary desire to inspect your command, to be carried into effect or abandoned at will, but such was not the light in which you originally placed it before the department.

In your letter of January 7 you spoke of that inspection as necessary before posts could be established to restrain the roving bands of Indians from depredations upon the whites. This was surely an object second to none in importance. That it occupied a prominent place in your mind, is shown by your letter of February 28, written but two weeks after your arrival, in which you deem it necessary to state why you had not at once entered on the inspection; incessant rain had prevented you, but, as soon as the weather should permit, you would commence the duty and continue it until completed. The same subject is renewed in your letters of March 1, March 14, and April 10, showing the importance you attached to it, but it was soon lost sight of in a more absorbing pursuit. You now account for your failure to perform this duty by disability, by paramount duties, (understood to be the preventing of unlawful expeditions,) and, in fine, by the removal of all necessity for it by the inspection tour of Colonel Mansfield. With regard to the disability, which, of course, would constitute a valid excuse for the non-performance of any duty, I can only say it is here for the first time offered in our correspondence. In your earlier letters the delay was attributed to the rains. On the subject of paramount duties, I have already expressed an opinion, and, with regard to the inspection by Colonel Mansfield, I do not see that it had any bearing on the subject. Colonel Mansfield was not sent to aid you in the performance of your duties, but to inspect your command and report the condition of it to the commanding general and this department.

In relation to the troops required for your department, and the disposition to be made of them, your reports evince such fluctuations of opinion as could not have been anticipated, and necessarily embarrass my efforts to co-operate with you. In my letter of January 12 I stated that the force assigned to your department was known to be inadequate to the duties required of it. In your report of February 28 you stated that an increase of force, to guard against difficulties with the Indians in California, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, was indispensable. Your letter of March 14 forwards reports of Indian difficulties in Oregon, and urges the necessity of an increase of force to protect the Indians as well as the whites from mutual aggressions.

In your letter of March 31, to the commanding general, you say: "The difficulty of preserving the peace of the country is daily increasing, owing to the increase of emigrants, who are constantly encroaching upon the Indians and depriving them of their improvements. This produces collisions between the two races, white and red, which too frequently end in bloodshed. To keep them quiet and to preserve peace, a large military force is indispensable. We have now less than 1,000 men to guard and defend California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah—together, in size, an empire in itself. To guard this department and to defend it, with almost an innumerable number of Indian tribes, requires at least one regiment of artillery, two of dragoons, and three of infantry—a force certainly small to preserve and keep quiet so extended a country. Allow me to request, general, that you will urge upon the War Department to send another regiment as soon as practicable."

In your letter of May 30 you explain at large your reasons for calling for more troops, and represent the peace of the country as almost daily threatened by whites and Indians. On the 15th June you received an order to remove from the Presidio the troops which were believed to be greatly needed elsewhere, and to establish your headquarters at Benicia. This order was given in an endorsement upon letters from yourself and staff, representing the insufficiency of the allowance made you to rent quarters for yourselves at San Francisco, and applying for an increase of commutation. About the same time there were, according to a report from the Quartermaster General, forty-eight assignable rooms in the public quarters at Benicia, worth, at the rates you asked to be allowed, \$28,800 per annum. The order was intended to relieve at once the officers from a tax, and the government from an unnecessary expense. It was, however, received with great dissatisfaction, and numerous objections to leaving San Francisco were stated in a letter written the day you received the order. Among them was the singular statement that you found yourself embarrassed as to what to do with the companies which were to be removed from the Presidio. One of them you could find a place for, but not for the other; all the quarters at the various posts were occupied, and there were no quarters or barracks for either officers or men except at Monterey. You judged correctly that some explanation was necessary to reconcile this with your recent calls for troops, and explain it in these words: "That these remarks may not seem inconsistent with the representations I have heretofore made of the want of troops in this department, and especially in my letter to Major General Scott, of March 31, I must say that my instructions from the honorable Secretary of War extend my command over Utah; that when I left the east it was supposed a law would be passed increasing the number of regiments in service, and, in view of that increase, I hoped to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah. The late communications of the Secretary of War to me make me hesitate to assume the responsibility of erecting new quarters at any of the posts, and by the disposition already made of the troops in this State, Oregon, and Washington Territories, all the quarters are fully occupied. Of course, I cannot send two or three companies to Utah. Hence my present embarrassment in relation to stationing the two companies now at the Presidio and the two under Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe."

I must remark upon this, that the purpose for which you here declare you desired the troops you had so urgently called for, viz: to take post in Utah, is first put forth in this letter, and is irreconcilable with the objects declared in earlier letters, which represented the most pressing necessity for them in Oregon, Washington, and the northern part of California. As for your hoping "to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah," I can only regard it as a momentary error. The entire addition to the army asked for was but three regiments, and how could you have expected one or more of these to be sent to that remote portion of the department when troops were so much wanted in other parts of your command? That this idea could not have been seriously entertained is made manifest by your letter of October 23, in which you very satisfactorily show (what the department well knew) that troops intended for Utah should not be sent to the Pacific at all, but go overland. Those you asked to be sent to you, therefore, could not have been intended for Utah. Your allusion to a late communication from the Secretary of War, which causes you to hesitate to erect barracks for the troops, can only apply to that of April 13, declining to pay drafts, drawn by your order, for funds to erect an ordnance store-house at Benicia. There was no appropriation legally applicable to the erection of such a building, and this was stated to you as the reason for the non-payment of your draft, while it was admitted, at the same time, that the accommodation was necessary, and you were informed that an appropriation had been asked for it. The barracks, on the contrary, could have been built from the ordinary appropriation, which has never failed to be made annually, to provide shelter for the troops, and which was then available. Having shown, on the 15th June, that you had no means of disposing of a single company advantageously, on the 14th September you report that you have not a company available to establish a new post, represented to be much needed in the northern part of Washington; and again, on the 23d of October, you earnestly remonstrate against the 6th infantry being sent to your department before next spring.

On the whole, it appears to me that your correspondence on this subject manifests a want of definite purpose and system in the disposal of the troops, which I can only attribute to the devotion of an undue portion of your time and attention to other than the proper duties of your command.

In the conclusion of your letter you present a group of services for which you claim credit: the preservation of peace in the Indian country; the erection at small expense of temporary batteries for the protection of San Francisco harbor; the erection of an arsenal building at Benicia; the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass, and preventing the loss of a million dollars' worth of public property at the Presidio. Upon these points, since you urge them upon my attention, I will briefly remark.

It would surely be very gratifying to me, could I acknowledge your claim for having preserved peace in the Indian country; but to do this, I should have to forget not only the outrages you yourself have reported, but others equal in atrocity to any that took place during the time of your predecessors.

The propriety of erecting the temporary batteries to which you refer depends upon the necessity. This has not been fully shown to the department, and, in the meantime, rests on the presumption that you have exercised a sound discretion. An armament was sent to San Francisco, as to other places similarly situated, to meet any emergency which might arise before the completion of the fortifications under construction. Your order to the engineer officers to mount twenty guns was readily complied with, to the extent that guns and carriages had been sent to them; and it is not a matter of surprise that, with earthen epaulments, this could be done at a very small expense. But these temporary works will have to be levelled when the forts are completed and the guns placed in their proper permanent positions. The double expenditure, therefore, is to be justified only by an emergency requiring more prompt preparation for defence than was consistent with the plan of the permanent works which had been approved, and for which the appropriation had been made.

The necessity for additional store-room at Benicia was known before you took command, and an appropriation had been asked in the annual estimates for the construction of an arsenal there. You had a building erected before the appropriation was made, and without taking those measures, respecting title to the site, which the law requires. You certainly anticipated the action of Congress; but to do so you raised the money by drawing drafts which could not be paid, and the protest of which threw loss upon a subordinate officer. The establishment of a new post at the Tejon reservation, if in fact it had been done, would have been in accordance with the instructions of this department. The post, however, is reported to be not on the reserve, but fifteen miles distant; and I am now awaiting explanations, which have been required from you, on the subject. The danger which threatened public property, to the amount of a million of dollars, was the seizure by trespassers of the Presidio reservation and the sites of the fortifications upon the withdrawal of the troops. The occupation of the land by intruders whom the government has power, under an act of Congress, to remove at any moment, by an order to the United States marshal, would have involved its entire loss to the government; still, it was proper to leave a guard to protect it from intrusion; and as the department gave an order to that effect, upon your representations, this may be considered as a sufficient acknowledgment of the correctness of your views.

In conclusion, I will take occasion to say, that in the offer of the very important command you now hold, you had the best evidence of the estimation in which you were held. If, in this field of duty which you forcibly describe as equal in extent to an empire, you have failed to sustain the confidence reposed in you, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than for complaint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 15, 1854.

SIR: It is observed, by the July post return of Fort Humboldt, that Captain Judah has been transferred from company E to company F, 4th infantry, by a regimental order, No. 33, of June 10, 1854. As regimental commanders, under the regulations, have no power to make such transfers, you will please direct Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville to revoke his order. Captain Floyd Jones has succeeded, by regular promotion, to company F.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 29, 1854.

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to request that you will please furnish this office with twelve copies of "Orders No. 8, of 1854" (printed,) from your headquarters, and that a like number of copies of such of your orders as may be printed may be hereafter sent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1855.

GENERAL: Your communication of August 31, 1854, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by the collector of the port of San Francisco relative to the anticipated organization of a hostile expedition against the Sandwich Islands, and a copy of your reply thereto, was duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following is his endorsement thereon:

"If the collector desired the military commander of the Pacific department to originate arrests and prosecutions for civil misdemeanors, he has properly declined; and his decision to confine himself to rendering assistance when required by the collector to aid him in the discharge of his duties, is in conformity with the views of this department.

"Copies of the within correspondence having been sent direct to the Secretary of State, and received at the State Department before it

reached the War Office, it is unnecessary to make any communication to that department on the subject."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, *U. S. A.*,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1855.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for your information, a map of a reservation which the President has directed to be made for military purposes at Rush Lake valley, in the Territory of Utah. This valley is about forty-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City, with which it is connected by a good road, and immediately south of Tuilla valley, situated at the south end of the Great Salt Lake.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, *U. S. A.*,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1855.

GENERAL: It is understood that Lieutenant Tredwell Moore, of the second infantry, while stationed in California, made an exploration across the Sierra Nevada, by the Stanislaus river, and into the "Great Basin in the direction of the Vegas de Santa Clara," and his report and map of the same are supposed to be on file in the office of the commanding general of the department of the Pacific. Should such be the case, you are desired to forward copies of this report and map, if the originals cannot be spared, for the information of the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, *U. S. A.*,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 26, 1855.

SIR: The Secretary of War's attention having been drawn to your "Special Orders," No. 113, of the 14th of December last, detailing Brevet Major E. H. Fitzgerald for the recruiting service at San Fran-

cisco, I am instructed to say that details for the service can only be made pursuant to orders from the War Department. (Please see paragraph 1 of recruiting regulations, copy herewith.) The Secretary accordingly requests that Brevet Major Fitzgerald be directed to join his company, from which he has already been absent upwards of twenty-one months, and where his services are much wanted. His continuance on his present duty at San Francisco is entirely unnecessary, as, in addition to the dragoon detachment (nearly 100 strong) with Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe's command, 150 recruits, also intended for the three mounted companies in the Pacific department, sailed from New York on the 20th inst. under Captain J. W. T. Gardiner, and these 250 men will surely be sufficient to carry up the three companies to the maximum legal standard.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1855.

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to request you to relieve from duty in your department, as soon as practicable, all officers who have received and accepted appointments in the new regiments, with instructions to repair without delay to the headquarters of their respective regiments, and report for duty to their regimental commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool,
*Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Headquarters,
Benicia, Cal.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 17, 1855.

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor herewith to transmit, for your information and government, a copy of the instructions of the War Department to 2d Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, corps of topographical engineers, charging that officer with the continuation of explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

It is desirable that the escort which you are directed to furnish Lieutenant Williamson, should be provided with everything essential for efficient service; and it is suggested that, in your orders in the case, reference should be made to paragraph 887 General Regulations

for the Army, (edition of 1847,) respecting the relative duties of the commandant of an escort and a staff officer charged with a particular expedition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, U. S. A.,
Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1855.

GENERAL: The letter of Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, of San Francisco, in relation to a mine situated within the "Gadsden purchase," of which a company under his direction has taken possession, forwarded by you March 27, 1855, has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and returned to this office endorsed as follows:

"The boundary line not having been established, the right to hold possession is still in the government of Mexico; and the commanding general of the department of the Pacific will notify the applicant that his proposed occupation of land to which the United States have no other claim than that to be derived from a treaty not yet fulfilled, would be a trespass upon the territory of Mexico.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,
"Secretary of War.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1855.*"

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, U. S. A.,
Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 19, 1855.

GENERAL: The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to the unhealthiness of Fort Reading, California, and I am instructed by him to inquire whether any steps have been taken by you towards breaking up this military station; and if not, the Secretary, deeming it of importance that it should be abandoned before the approach of the next sickly season, desires that you will adopt measures in the course of the coming winter to substitute for it another post situated in a more healthy locality.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, U. S. A.,
Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 19, 1855.

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War, enclosing copies of a note addressed by Mr. Mason, our minister at Paris, to Count Walewski, the minister for foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the reply of the latter, relative to an exchange of salutes at San Francisco.

And I am further instructed by the Secretary of War to say that you will carry out the arrangements made for an exchange of national courtesy, as indicated in the letter of the Secretary of State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, *U. S. A.*,
Commanding Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 7, 1855.

SIR: I transmit copies of a note addressed by Mr. Mason, our minister at Paris, to Count Walewski, the minister for foreign affairs of his Majesty the emperor of the French, dated the 3d ultimo, and the reply of the latter relative to an exchange of salutes at San Francisco. You are aware of the President's direction, that if one or more of the ships of our navy shall be at that place on the arrival of a vessel or squadron of the imperial navy of France, the commander of our naval force then there shall perform that part of the ceremony stipulated to be observed on the part of the United States. In case there shall be no vessel of the United States navy at San Francisco on the arrival of a French national vessel or squadron there, then the commander of the United States land forces at that place is to carry into effect the arrangement on the part of this government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES AT PARIS,
August 3, 1855.

SIR: I have had the honor, as the best mode of communicating the views of my government, to place in your excellency's hands a copy of the despatch addressed to me by Governor Marcy under date of the 18th of January last.

M. le Comte Sartiges had furnished Mr. Marcy with a copy of a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys of the 23d of November, 1854, and

the honorable Secretary of State gave in his despatch the result of a very careful and candid examination of that document.

I was very much gratified to find, in conversation with your excellency, after you had seen Mr. Marcy's communication, that the Emperor's government reciprocated the earnest desire of the government of the United States to adjust the differences which had arisen at San Francisco in a manner honorable to both countries, so that they will no longer be remembered.

These differences had arisen in an effort which one of the courts of the United States had deemed it proper to make, to give to the Mexican consul on his trial, when charged with a grave criminal offence, the testimony of Mr. Dillon, the French consul at that port. Mr. Dillon, acting on an interpretation of the treaty of the 23d of February, 1853, in conflict with that given to it by the court, declined to appear in court to testify, and this led to the coercive measures of the court of which conflict was made. There had appeared to exist between the two governments a material diversity of opinion in the construction of the 11th article of the convention, which rendered an adjustment difficult. I was happy to find, in the conversation which your excellency did me the honor to hold with me, that the discrepancy is not so substantial as I had apprehended, assuming that the object of the convention was to give to the consuls of the two countries, respectively, immunity from compulsory process, to receive their testimony in judicial proceedings, it was manifestly the purpose of the second article that they should not cease to be witnesses. But that article provides the means by which their testimony shall be received in open court when the consuls were unable to give their personal attendance, or by written examination or deposition when they should be enabled to do so. When this article was for the first time brought in question by the application of the Mexican consul on his trial, to have the testimony of the French consul, which could only be given in open court, the court and M. Dillon appear to have acted on different rules of interpretation. The consul declined to comply with the invitation of the court, and the court issued an attachment by which he was compelled to appear in court. When there he pleaded his privilege. The question was argued by the counsel of the Mexican consul, the accused, and by the counsel of M. Dillon, the French consul. His immunity from coercion as a witness was fully recognized, and he was discharged from custody. M. Dillon would not testify in open court, and, on the other hand, his testimony taken elsewhere could not be received as evidence, and accordingly the trial proceeded without the evidence of the French consul, which the treaty contemplated should be given unless a disability existed.

It is not necessary to examine a question here which has been so fully discussed in the despatches already placed informally on the files of your department. It is sufficient to say that the incidents which have disturbed the good understanding which each government desires to cultivate with the other was probably the result of the want of harmony in the construction of the second article of the convention. By the instruction of my government, I have heretofore communicated to the emperor's government the sincere regret felt by

the President of the United States that any occurrences should have disturbed, even for a moment, the good understanding of the two countries; and, on the other hand, the emperor's government, with a conciliating spirit and commendable candor, has declared and made known to the government of the United States that "it discards the idea that, in that unpleasant transaction, any federal officer had the least intention of offending, in the person of M. Dillon, the government of the emperor and the French nation." This declaration is appreciated, and the sentiments thus expressed by the two governments ought to make the adjustment of the questions really involved an easy task between two great nations, having not only the desire, but so many and such strong inducements to cultivate the most cordial relations of mutual respect, especially when it is remembered that the occurrences giving rise to complaint originated in an honest desire to extend to a foreign consul charged with crime the benefit of a fair defense; and while this motive influenced the judicial authorities, the government of the United States was not aware of the events of the trial until after they had transpired.

At an early day after the happening of these events I informed the emperor's government that, in order to put an end to all differences growing out of them, the government of the United States would inform itself on the subject, and would act precisely as the President would expect that the French government would be ready to do if the conditions of the parties were reversed. That disposition still exists on the part of my government, and animated by the sincere desire to remove all unpleasant recollection of what has passed, your excellency will observe that, in the despatch of the 18th of January, which I have placed in your hands, it suggests three modes of adjustment, which I am authorized formally to propose to the emperor's government; but as one of them is not as fully detailed in that despatch as is desirable, I here state it more precisely:

"When a French national ship or squadron shall appear in the harbor of San Francisco, the United States authorities there, military or naval, will salute the national flag borne by such ship or squadron with a national salute, at an hour to be specified and agreed on with the French naval commanding officer present, and the French ship or squadron whose flag is thus saluted will return the salute, gun for gun."

I feel satisfied that this ceremony, with the explanations which have been interchanged between the two governments, will be regarded by the emperor's government as a satisfactory adjustment of the affair, and that any unpleasant recollection of it will cease to exist.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of the very high consideration, with which I am your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON,

His excellency the Count WALEWSKI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[Translation.]

PARIS, August 7, 1855.

SIR: The government of the emperor was unable until at present to accept the plans of arrangement contained in the communications you have made to my department, in the name of the government of the United States, for the purpose of bringing to a settlement the unhappy difficulty which has sprung up in relation to the lamentable treatment to which Mr. Dillon was subjected at San Francisco. But the mode of arrangement indicated in Mr. Marcy's despatch of the 18th January, which constitutes the particular subject of your letter of the third of this month, having appeared to be of a satisfactory nature, I congratulate myself upon being enabled to inform you that his Majesty's imperial government accedes to it, because it is gratified to perceive, in the offer to salute the French national flag, upon the first occasion that it shall be displayed at San Francisco by a vessel of the imperial navy—an evidence of the importance which the government of the United States attaches to the removal of the difficulties now existing. Measures, therefore, will be taken, whereby one of his Majesty's vessels will repair without delay to San Francisco, in order that the accomplishment of the act agreed upon may admit the most speedy re-establishment of the ordinary and official relations of the French consul, with the authorities of the place where he resides.

The cabinet at Washington, moreover, cannot doubt that we entertain as lively a desire as itself to obliterate all recollection of this occurrence. I shall, therefore, abstain from recurring to a question which has originated a difficulty now settled. It would be still more useless to enter into new explanations in this respect, as you have very justly remarked that the points at issue which have been evolved are not irreconcilable. In fact, sir, if there is anything to be done in regard to this point, you will find me disposed to lend my assistance thereto; and I trust, moreover, that our agents, in conforming to the instructions which I shall send them, will in future, in the application of the international engagements which connect us, avoid any recurrence of the complications, the inconveniences of which we have mutually experienced.

Accept, sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be your very humble and obedient servant,

A. WALEWSKI.

Mr. MASON,

Minister of the United States, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 17, 1855.

SIR: Observing by your "Special orders," No. 78, of the 13th ultimo, that leave of absence for thirty days is granted on *tender of his resignation* to Second Lieutenant *William W. Harding*, of the third artillery, who was appointed to a commission the 7th of June last, I have respectfully to invite your attention to paragraphs Nos. 43 and

240 of the regulations; the former prescribing that "leaves of absence will not be granted by commanding officers to officers on tendering their 'resignations,' and the latter prohibiting, except under extraordinary circumstances, the granting of a leave 'to any officer until he has joined his regiment or corps, and served therewith at least two years.'"

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Comd'g Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 19, 1855.

SIR: It having been reported to the Secretary of War that Captain and Assistant Quartermaster M. M. Clark has been relieved by you from duty on account of a recent attack of paralysis, and that it is desirable he should return to his family in the east, I am instructed to request that you will grant him a leave of absence for this purpose.

Captain Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster, now in this city, engaged in the settlement of his accounts, will, as soon as they are adjusted, be sent out to replace Captain Clark.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL, U. S. A.,
Com. Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1855.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the "Board of Officers" instituted by "special orders" No. 216, of this date, the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Ripley, ordnance department, dated September 15, 1855, relative to the establishment of an arsenal of construction at Benicia, California, and the accompanying sketch.

When these papers are no longer required by the board, I have to request that you will please cause them to be returned to this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL, U. S. A.,
Comd'g Dep't of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

BENICIA, *September 15, 1855.*

SIR: Captain Stone having reported to me that authority has been given to commence the construction of Benicia arsenal, I have the

honor herewith to submit my views on the location of the various buildings.

It appears, from the report of Captain Stone, (which I herewith forward,) that the site now occupied by our department at Benicia is only a small portion of what he procured, under the orders of General Hitchcock, for the arsenal; only that part, in fact, which he intended for a temporary ordnance depot, and it now becomes necessary to ascertain from the War Department the views of the government as to the magnitude of the works to be established there. If it is intended to establish a mere arsenal of deposit, in which are only to be stored such material as may be supposed necessary for the Pacific coast, all of which is to be constructed in the Atlantic arsenals and shipped here, then the present site will answer the purpose, and it will only be necessary to erect large magazines, store houses, quarters, and a few small shops, for ordinary repairs, for which sufficient room can be made without any very heavy grading.

But it seems to me that something more than this is required, and that an arsenal of the first class should be commenced and finished as early as appropriations can be procured, capable of constructing and keeping in order all the ordnance stores which would be required for the fortifications, troops, and militia of the Pacific coast in case of a protracted war with a maritime power; for, should such a war suddenly break out, this coast must either be in a position to stand alone against the enemy, or it must fall into his hands. Both as a matter of economy and safety it seems to me that an arsenal, capable of storing and making everything required for the armament of this coast, should be created here.

Should such a view be taken of the matter by the government, then the present site of Benicia arsenal is not sufficient for the purpose. By referring to Captain Stone's report it will be seen that he intended originally to place all the principal buildings or grounds of which he has since been dispossessed by the action of the late Secretary of War, and that he occupied what he now has as a temporary depot, not because it was the best position on the government land there, but because it was the best site left after the location of the quartermaster's and subsistence depots, both of which he found established on his arrival in the Pacific division. The best position for the arsenal is, undoubtedly, that now occupied by the two supplying depots above mentioned, a position upon which an arsenal of any magnitude might be erected with all its principal works, on the same level, and but a few feet above the level of the wharves. I therefore earnestly recommend that this subject should be considered by the ordnance and War Departments with the promptitude and care which its importance demands; and if it should be decided that the present appropriations are to be considered a part of larger ones, to be hereafter applied to this object, that they should be expended on buildings to form a part of a system which may be more fully developed hereafter. The ground now occupied by the ordnance department should be retained, and a large magazine erected on the site which has already been selected.

The grounds at present occupied by the quartermaster's and subsist-

ence departments should be turned over to the ordnance as the present buildings become useless, or can be economically and conveniently removed; and the ordnance department should immediately commence its improvements on such portions of the grounds as are not occupied by buildings. There is an abundance of room for both these depots on the grounds between their present location and the town of Benicia, but not for the ordnance depot, which requires shops and quarters at a safe distance from the laboratories and the magazines, but with an easy communication between them. The present appropriations should be expended on the magazine and quarters, which would not interfere in their position with any buildings of the quartermaster's or subsistence departments, and the assignment of the grounds should be made as early as possible, as the location of all the ordnance buildings, excepting the magazine, would be changed to correspond with the new plan. The ordnance buildings at present erected are all of a temporary character, excepting two store houses, which, in their present position, would form a valuable adjunct to the new arsenal on its new site, as furnishing dry storage for arms, and are about 110 feet above the level of the bay. Even should any of the buildings now used by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments have to be removed to another position as the arsenal works progress, in case we are fortunate enough to procure early appropriations, that could be done, as the buildings are all of wood, at much less expense than the heavy grading, which would be required to make room for extensive works on the present site.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lt. Col. Ordnance Department.

Col. H. K. CRAIG,
Ordnance Department, Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 8, 1855.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that authority from the ordnance office, under date of August 3d, ult., has been received by me to commence building, under the appropriations for Benicia arsenal, and that I am directed to confer with you as to the proper locations for the various structures to be erected. In bringing this matter to your notice, I must lay before you the history of the present site for the arsenal and my reasons for occupying it.

I arrived on the Pacific coast in the summer of 1851 with a detachment of ordnance men and a ship load of stores, under the instructions of the chief of ordnance to take charge of the interests and business of the ordnance department in the Pacific division, and under the orders of the general commanding to take measures for properly supplying the troops in Oregon and California with the material usually furnished by our department.

When I reported to General Hitchcock, division commander at that time, he directed me to select some point in the division the most favorable for the purpose, and there to establish a temporary depot sufficient for the wants of the time; but, to select such a position, that

the temporary depot might, as circumstances should change, be increased to an arsenal of construction, of any magnitude that could be required.

Under these instructions I examined carefully all the country in the neighborhood of San Francisco and the adjacent bays, and procured from officers and others reliable information of the remainder of the division.

The most favorable points in many respects was San Francisco, as there was already collected a large population, and more facilities for business than at any other place; but there were two objections to it that could not be overlooked: 1st. The climate is very unfavorable to the preservation of arms and all other stores pertaining to our department, as thick driving fogs prevail during the summer months, rusting arms and other iron works, and destroying ammunition. 2nd. San Francisco is situated immediately on the sea coast, and although it may, in time, be well protected by fortifications, yet it might fall to a sudden unforeseen attack from a hostile fleet.

Monterey, San Diego, and ports to the north of San Francisco, were considered, but they are all open to the last objection to San Francisco, while they have none of its advantages.

Benicia I found to be thirty miles inland, with unobstructed deep water communication from the sea, with a dry and favorable climate, and so situated that even if San Francisco should be seized by an enemy, Benicia could be easily and for a long time defended. It is also situated at the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joachim rivers, the great channels of communication with the northern and southern portions of the interior of the State. I therefore decided to select Benicia for the arsenal site, and the government reserve, there seemed to be the best location in the vicinity; it has nearly three-fourths of a mile of deep water front, and contains some four hundred acres of land.

The most eligible portion of the reserve was already occupied by the depots of the quartermaster and subsistence departments, and I therefore recommended to General Hitchcock the purchase of an addition on the northern end of the reserve, for the location of a magazine, and for the site of an arsenal of construction, when it should become necessary, and the condition of things would justify it, and that in the meantime I should occupy that portion of the reserve between the barracks and the quartermaster's depot, as a temporary ordnance depot. Thus the magazine which would be necessary for the depot would be in place for the arsenal, and the grounds intended for the large arsenal buildings would not be occupied by temporary structures.

This was approved by General Hitchcock, who purchased three hundred and ninety-three acres of land to the north of, and adjoining the reserve, for nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, apportioning them to the ordnance depot, the space included in red lines on the map herewith submitted. I then proposed to place the buildings, as appropriations should be made, in the positions marked on the map.

The purchase was completed and the land occupied, but the Hon. Mr. Conrad, then Secretary of War, disapproved the proceeding as unauthorized, and General Hitchcock was ordered to pay for the land

himself. This he did and he has since sold it. It cannot now be had for less than \$30,000.

The arsenal grounds are now, therefore, cut down to a space originally occupied as a temporary depot, for which purpose or for a mere arsenal of deposit they are sufficient. But if it is intended to build here an arsenal sufficient for the wants of this coast, the site should be greatly enlarged. If the grounds were level, or nearly so, they would be ample; but they are so rough and broken that, without great labor and expense, we cannot find upon them sufficient space near the water front for the large shops and storehouses which will certainly be required for an arsenal of construction.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,
 CHARLES F. STONE,
Brevet Capt. 1st Lieut. Ordnance, Comd'g Benicia Arsenal.
 Lieut. Colonel J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance Department, Pacific.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, November 22, 1855.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you will cause such insane soldiers as are within the limits of your command to be immediately discharged, and sent, under proper protection, to the Asylum for the Insane established in the District of Columbia, C. H. Nichols, superintendent.

The necessary transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
Com'g Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, November 30, 1855.

GENERAL: As Brevet Major Townsend, assistant adjutant general, will have completed his tour of service in the department of the Pacific on the 3d of January next, under the regulation published in the "Circular" of the 10th of June, 1854—copy herewith—the Secretary of War directs that he be relieved at that time, or as soon thereafter as practicable, from duty with your headquarters and ordered to report to this office. His place will be subsequently supplied by an assistant adjutant general of equal rank.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL, *U. S. Army,*
Com'g Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1855.

GENERAL: Your communication of September 18, 1855, enclosing a copy of your correspondence with Thomas J. Henley, superintendent of Indian affairs, in relation to subsisting certain Indians upon the reserve at Fort Jones, was duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to the Secretary of the Interior; and I have the honor herewith to transmit, for your information, the letter of the former upon the subject, with the reply thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, U. S. Army,
Com'g Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1856.

GENERAL: The letter of 1st Lieutenant B. Du Barry, 3d artillery, dated October 15, 1855, in relation to extra pay to ordnance sergeants when employed in the quartermaster's department, forwarded by you, has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following is his decision thereon, dated the 18th instant:

"The within claim for extra duty pay not allowed."

Be pleased to cause the foregoing to be communicated to Lieutenant Du Barry.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool,
United States Army, Commanding Department
of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1856.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 19th ultimo, in relation to the charge contained in the "Pioneer and Democrat" newspaper, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, against some person employed in the military service of the United States, has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War and returned by him to this office, endorsed as follows:

"Read. Explanation a conclusive answer to the accusation."

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool,
United States Army, Commanding Department
of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1856.

GENERAL: The 4th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, organizing a government asylum for the insane of the army and navy, and of the District of Columbia, authorizes the superintendent of the institution, on the order of the Secretary of War, to receive insane persons *belonging to the army*. Discharged soldiers are not, therefore, entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and you will accordingly please regard so much of the letter addressed to you from this office under date of November 22, 1855, as requires that the insane soldiers within the limits of your command be immediately discharged, as revoked.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter the insane soldiers in your department be sent to the asylum under proper protection, and you are desired to cause the superintendent, Dr. C. H. Nichols, to be furnished in all cases with the papers necessary to a clear understanding of the military history, and pay and clothing accounts of such insane persons.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 18, 1856.

SIR: The proceedings of the regimental court-martial held at the mission of San Diego, the 11th of January last, in the case of private Michael Sheehey, of company F, 3d artillery, have been received, and I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say that your order suspending the execution of the sentence awarded private Sheehey is approved, and that, for the reason stated, the proceedings of the court in this case will be set aside.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. E. Wool, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1856.

GENERAL: In answer to so much of your letter of the 19th ultimo as relates to the recent assignment of Brevet Major W. W. Chapman, assistant quartermaster, to duty at Benicia, I am instructed by the

Secretary of War to inform you, that in making this assignment, it was not the intention to prevent you from employing Brevet Major Chapman elsewhere, if in this way his services can be rendered more useful to the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, *U. S. A.,*
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1856.

GENERAL: The proceedings of the board of officers instituted by "special orders" No 216, of November 14, 1855, from this office, to determine the portion of the public lands at Benicia, California, to be set apart for the site of an arsenal of construction, have been duly laid before the Secretary of War, and the following is his decision thereon, which is respectfully furnished for your information and government, with a copy of the map to which it refers:

"The ordnance tract will be enlarged by the addition of the space marked on the map k. E, F, G, H, which is understood to be the addition recommended by the board in case the site of the quartermaster's and commissary's stores were not to be taken for this purpose.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,
"Secretary of War.

"JULY 3, 1856."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL, *U. S. A.,*
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1856.

GENERAL: On the 22d of November last instructions were issued from this office to the commander of Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, directing him to send to the government asylum, near this city, under proper protection, private George W. Davis, an insane soldier of company C, 4th infantry, the necessary transportation to be provided by the quartermaster's department.

In the execution of the foregoing instructions it appears that a contract was entered into by the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Steilacoom with Adams' Express Company, by which the company, in consideration of the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be paid by the government, agreed to deliver private Davis to the superintendent of the asylum. As this amount seems to be an extravagant one, and to exceed the expense which would probably have been incurred had private Davis been sent, in care of another soldier, at

the rates usually charged by the steamship companies on the California line, the Secretary of War desires that you will please direct the commander of Fort Steilacoom to report, for the information of the War Department, the reasons which controlled his action in the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
U. S. A., Comd'g. Dep't. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 5, 1856.

GENERAL: Your letter of October 3, asking that the two soldiers on extra duty as clerks in your office may "be transferred to the general service and rated sergeants," has been received. In reply, I regret to inform you that the recruiting service already quite fills all the vacancies from which the general service is supplied, and the demands of that service must, of course, be considered paramount.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
U. S. A., Com'g. Dep't. Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1856.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose charges and specifications thereto, exhibited against Major Richard B. Lee, commissary of subsistence, United States army, by order of the War Department.

The Secretary of War directs that you institute a general court-martial for the trial of Major Lee upon these charges, as soon as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

Be pleased to cause the accompanying communications for Major Lee and the judge advocate of the court to be duly delivered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major General J. E. WOOL,
U. S. A., Com'g. Dep't. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 4, 1856.

GENERAL: I have the honor, herewith, to transmit a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Interior under date of November 5, 1856, to the Secretary of War, in relation to the withdrawal of the troops from the lands set apart for the Indians in California.

The Secretary of War desires that, if the exigencies of the public service within the limits of your command will permit, you extend military protection to such Indian reservations in California as may be perfected according to law and the instructions heretofore conveyed to the commander of the Pacific upon this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER.

Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific,
Benicia, California.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 4, 1856.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th ultimo. Should the President have any further communications to make to you on the subject referred to therein they will be duly forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, January, 1855.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, the 16th instant, your communication of the 13th December, being a reply to mine of the 13th October, 1854.

Why I should be engaged in a correspondence with the Secretary of War, which, from the character it has assumed, whatever the result may be, can be of no benefit to the country or the army, is beyond my comprehension. I make the declaration because I am not aware that I have done, or omitted to do, anything which should have called it forth, or which should have subjected me to the rebukes and censures so prominent in several of your communications. If I have or should manifest any feeling on the subject, it must be ascribed to a consciousness of my own rectitude, and that I have been unjustly dealt with. I may, perhaps, appear more sensitive upon the subject than the occasion calls for. If I do, it is from the fact that it is the first time in forty-two years service that, to my knowledge, I have incurred the censure of the head of the War Department. To show that I had no disposition to incur your censure or displeasure, I would call your attention to several letters addressed to you previous to my setting out for the Pacific Department, and my speech at the Troy dinner, the 31st December, 1853. In each and all you will find the kindest feelings manifested towards you, as well as a zealous determination to carry out, to the fullest extent, your views and wishes, as well as those of the President of the United States. The same zeal

and determination might have been discovered in my efforts to obtain information in regard to my new command. The moment the question was decided I visited the several military departments to make myself acquainted with its condition and wants; the number of troops, forts, guns and equipments, and supplies of every description; made requisitions for the guns and carriages intended for the works progressing on Alcatraz island for the defence of San Francisco; also for mountain howitzers, portable and travelling forges, &c., for the use of the troops.

It was under such circumstances, feeling assured that I possessed your confidence, as well as that of the President of the United States, I set out on the 20th January for San Francisco, where I landed on the 16th February, 1854, with special instructions, dated the 12th January, from the Secretary of War, an extract of which, and also of the President's proclamation, dated the 18th January, 1854, is hereby annexed.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
“Washington, January 12, 1854.

“SIR: In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

“Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously coöperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws. * * * * *

The President, in his proclamation relating to unlawful expeditions being fitted out against the territories of Mexico, calls upon “all the officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.”

Although not recovered from the injuries received crossing the Isthmus from the fall of my horse upon me, I assumed command of the Pacific department the 17th February, 1854. Since which I have devoted myself to an honest and faithful discharge of all its duties, as required by law and regulations, and by your special instructions and the President's proclamation.

In reference to your remarks in your letter of December 13, 1854, page 2d and following, I have nothing to say in addition to what is contained in my previous letters on this subject, than that I am quite sure no disinterested person will entertain the opinion that I either misunderstood or exceeded my instructions on the President's proclamation, or that I did otherwise than “zealously co-operate with the civil authorities,” sustaining that authority where the civil officers themselves repeatedly acknowledged “my aid was necessary.”

You observe in yours of the 13th December, page 1st, “that there is no proneness to censure me, is shown by the reserve with which the department received the announcement of various proceedings, which

it could not commend. Among the most prominent of these is the postponement of military duties to which you were *expected* to give your personal attention."

I am too much of a soldier, and have been too long in the service not to know the difference between orders and expectations, not communicated either officially or unofficially. Your expectations, I had supposed, were expressed in the army regulations and in your special instructions. The latter are so plain and positive that no one can possibly mistake their meaning; and the expectations of the President I could not doubt were expressed in his proclamation, which I presume you will admit is at least coequal with any authority or expectation emanating from yourself in relation to filibustering. Each has been maintained and enforced to the very letter, and, so far as it became my duty to enforce them, I have not exceeded them. That ordinary duties, when necessary, are to give place to special duties, is too well established, as I believe, to admit of doubt or controversy. That is, if either is to be neglected it must be the ordinary. If I had neglected the special for the ordinary duties you would have had, I think, just cause for censure, at least the country, if not you. I have, however, neglected neither, as both were attended to rigidly, efficiently and successfully.

I cannot understand your insisting, after I had exposed and been the means of breaking up the filibustering schemes of the French and Mexican consuls, as well as those of Colonel Walker and Watkins, that I had exceeded my instructions, and that you did not intend to confer on me the power which I claimed under your special instructions, as well as the proclamation of the President of the United States, at the same time censuring me for devoting too much time to this duty, and thereby neglecting others. The work had been done when I received your letter of the 14th April condemning the course I had pursued, and you had no reason to suppose it had not been executed in good faith, and according to my interpretation of your instructions. In preventing three thousand foreigners, principally Frenchmen, who were to be commanded by Count de Raousset, from taking possession of Sonora, I thought I was carrying out the Monroe and Pierce doctrines, and at the same time maintaining the honor and the dignity of the country. You surely do not intend to have it understood that you were in favor of the French expedition, and yet so frequent a repetition of censure on my efforts to prevent it might lead one to suppose you were inclined to favor the expedition.

Had I allowed the expedition to leave our shores and take possession of Sonora, either as revolutionists or in the name of the French emperor, you, as well as the President, and, indeed, the whole country, would have had just cause to complain, not only of my want of vigilance, but of gross neglect of duty; and, as the editor of the Washington Union suggested, the people would have had good and sufficient grounds to require of the Secretary of War that no time be lost in turning over the command to an officer capable of maintaining the honor, the interests, and the dignity of the country. And this, I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding the further suggestion in the Union, which I find is in much the same language which is used in

your letter, to the effect, that an officer of my rank could not have been expected to "confine himself, month after month, to a single city for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in watching the movements of secret associations," &c. Though I presume that, in obeying the mandates and subpoenas of the civil courts, I acted in accordance with your own views upon the subject.

The arsenal building erected at Benicia for the preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores exposed to the weather, and a large amount at the time expected, and which has since arrived, was ordered in obedience to your special instruction, which requires me to "secure public property from waste or loss." On this subject, in your communication of the 13th December, page 13, you say, that I had erected a building "before the appropriation was made, and without taking those measures respecting the title to the site which the laws require." That you should have made these remarks by way of reproach to myself more than surprises me, especially as the site referred to has been more than five years in the possession of the United States, and upon which buildings have been erected which have cost the government, as reported to me, several hundred thousand dollars; and upon the same site, during your administration of the War Department, and before my arrival at San Francisco, \$25,000, and this year the quartermaster general reports to me \$59,500 as appropriated to Benicia, of which, for a hospital, has been expended about \$9,000. Under these circumstances I could not have supposed it possible that the title had not been secured to the United States. Captain Stone, however, informed me that it was secured. But, allow me to ask how it happened that you authorized an expenditure of \$25,600, in 1853, before you ascertained whether or not the title was in the United States? It appears to me you cannot be serious when you charge me with neglect of duty in this matter.

In page 4 of your letter of December 13, if I understand your meaning, it would seem you had not the authority to confer on me the power which, I contend, is conveyed in the first sentence of your instructions of the 12th January. If you had no such authority, allow me to ask why you inserted it, as follows? "Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against foreign powers." This is too plain and positive to be misunderstood. What was your object, and why direct me to prevent unlawful expeditions against foreign powers, if you had no authority to do it, and did not intend I should do it? In your endeavor to make yourself appear consistent, you say, "there was attached a clause prescribing how you were to proceed for that purpose; it was by detecting preparations for such expeditions, and by co-operating with the civil officer, whose duty it was to arrest them." If you meant no more than I should detect the fitting out of expeditions against foreign powers, and co-operating, &c., with the civil officers, why insert the former? To comprehend the latter there was no necessity of the former. To detect the fitting out of expeditions, and to co-operate with the civil officers, &c., did not require the order to prevent the fitting out of expeditions, &c. The order is a complete sentence by itself, and disconnected from the latter sentence. Take

away the order to prevent expeditions, &c., you would assign me to a sphere which you condemn and consider entirely beneath "my high military rank and experience," in regard to which I find a similar sentiment expressed in a late article of the Washington Union. If you so considered it, why impose upon me the degradation?—(See letters from the District Attorney, S. W. Inge, and the marshal, General Richardson, appended; and Secretary Marcy's letter to District Attorney Inge dated 13th June, 1854, an extract of which is also appended.)

In my first letter of the 28th of February, to Major General Scott, written but two weeks after my arrival in the Pacific Department, as also in mine to you of the 28th February, 1st, 14th, and 31st March, the 14th April, and 15th May, I manifested an anxious desire to inspect my department. This only showed that I was honest, and that nothing but the most pressing duties enjoined by your special instructions, and the President's proclamation, would prevent me, as soon as the season would permit, and after I had received the reports from all posts, which I had required on assuming command, from making the inspection, anticipating by that time, some six weeks or more, I would have recovered from the injuries received on the Isthmus. In the meantime, from the reports received by General Hitchcock, and conversations with my staff and other persons, I became acquainted with the state of affairs between the white and red men within the department. With regard to Indian difficulties here, it is to be observed that there are two classes of disturbances: *First*. Those which are in self defence, or retaliation by Indians peaceably disposed otherwise towards the whites; where white men have committed outrages upon them or their families, such as murders, rapes, &c., &c. *Second*. Those which are committed by bands of hostile Indians, without provocation and which are the result of predetermined plan.

Of the first class, there have occurred, it is true, instances of difficulties. These illustrate, however, rather the lawlessness and brutality of a certain class of white frontier men, and the feeble restraint which the civil authority imposes upon them, than any neglect on the part of the military commander. But the existence of this state of affairs does not detract from the truth of the assertion that the country is at *peace*, any more than the existence of murders and robberies among the white inhabitants of this State is a proof that civil war is prevailing here. Ten white men have been, by Lynch law, hung in the last two weeks.

In regard to the second class of disturbances, I will refer to the subject in another part of this communication.

As the reports from the officers commanding at the different posts, that I had called for, came in, and from other reliable sources, I became satisfied that the posts generally were well located to promote the highest utility of the troops, provided the companies stationed at them were filled to the number authorized. This not being the case, and as a consequence of the very reduced number of the companies, apprehensions were entertained at several posts that the Indians would take advantage of their weakness and commit depredations upon the

white inhabitants. Hence I pressed for more troops ; at least recruits to fill up the companies.

In Oregon, Washington and Utah, there are advanced positions, where the Indians exhibited evident signs of uneasiness at the rapidity with which the whites were settling the country, and I foresaw, even at that time, if they were occupied, garrisons would be required strong enough to maintain themselves without hope of immediate support. Of these positions there are several, at which, in order to protect emigrants approaching Oregon or Washington, and to preserve the peace of the country, I would station troops, although the expense of maintaining them would be very great. Among them I would name Fort Boisé and Grande Ronde, Fort Colville, and Walla-Walla, and Port Townsend. The three first are in the heart of the Indian country and too far in the interior for small garrisons to be left without intermediate points for support. If I had had six or eight companies at my disposal to station at those points, which I could not think of doing at this time, even if I had them to spare, which I have not, on account of the enormous expense of maintaining them, without special instructions to that effect—the outrages on emigrants would not have occurred near Fort Boisé last fall. I had only at my command troops sufficient to keep quiet the Indians in the partially settled parts of the country. The Secretary will see, therefore, that his order to detach the two companies at the Presidio could not relieve me in this respect. The tendency was to embarrass me, and more especially as threatening circumstances at the time required two companies at the Presidio. The reported threats of the French consul, that he would right himself as soon as the French fleet arrived, and a report that the French fillibusters, at that time 800 to 1,000 strong in San Francisco, threatened to take the arms and ammunition at the Presidio, and to openly resist any attempt to stop their leaving the port, induced the order to establish batteries in the harbor, and an additional company to be stationed at the Presidio to assist in manning them, if it should become necessary, and to restrain expeditions fitting out against the territories of Mexico. At this time the scheme was on foot to fit out the French and Mexican expedition above alluded to, to take possession of Sonora. If it was left, however, to my discretion, with due deference to your judgment, I would always have two companies at the Presidio, and two at Benicia as a reserve corps. In case of difficulty with the Indians, with the exception of one or two, all the posts from Vancouver to San Diego, both in the interior and on the sea-coast could be reinforced from San Francisco sooner than from any other position. I have mentioned two companies at Benicia, because we have only barracks for two companies at the Presidio ; I would prefer to have all the reserve at the latter place, and because it would save a couple of days in preparation. Benicia is out of the way, and not a proper place for the headquarters of the department. Not that I have any objections personally to it, for I would as soon reside at the one city as the other ; but because Benicia is in all respects, as a position, adverse to the public interest. There can be no economy in having the headquarters at the latter place.

To return to the Indians. March 24, Major Rains reports that, at

the instance of a magistrate, he took up an Indian for the murder of a white man in Wasco county, Oregon. There was no court to try him, and he was released, "there being no positive presumption of guilt against him."

In letters to the headquarters of the army, September 14, extracts were made from Lieutenant Russel's letter of August 12, in relation to Indian difficulties on Puget Sound, which had their origin in the "supposed murder of two or three white men." Those engaged were promptly arrested, and there have been no troubles there since. October 1, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan reports that some Indians on Eel river had murdered a white man. The two Indians concerned were apprehended by the troops at Fort Humboldt, and when offered to the civil authority, they would not receive them. Colonel Buchanan released them 9th of November, by my order. Copy of Lieutenant Kantz's letter of February 3, reporting the massacre of Indians by white men near Fort Orford, was sent to adjutant general 10th February. Since then no difficulties had occurred in that vicinity, which may be attributed to the influence of Lieutenant Kantz over the Indians.

May 22.—Captain A. J. Smith reports that while he was on a scout in pursuit of some Indians of Tipsee Tyhee's band, one of a party of three packers was killed on the Tusque mountain, near Fort Lane. This Indian chief and three of his small band were killed by the Shasta Indians, who, through the influence of Lieutenant Bonnycastle, commanding Fort Jones, had been perfectly quiet and friendly since the wanton attack made upon them in the cave, which was instigated by some men called "squaw-hunters," because some of the women of the tribe had escaped from some white men, and taken refuge in the cave. This affair at that cave occurred in January, when the Indians killed five white men in self defence, while the latter were endeavoring to dislodge them from the cave, where they were peacefully living as the best place for shelter during the winter, and for no other reason than the one above given, a determination to protect their women. All which took place before my arrival in the country.

Just after this friendly act of the Shastas in killing the hostile men, Tipsee Tyhee and band, some half dozen villainous whites lay in ambush at Klamath ferry and murdered their chief and two or three others while going to the river to bathe, without arms, and in company with the acting Indian agent, who was conducting them to Fort Jones. Notwithstanding this wanton and murderous attack, the Shastas have committed no act of retaliation, being restrained by the influence of the officers at Fort Jones co-operating with Indian agents.

August 28.—Eight men, four women, and five children were killed near Fort Boisé, between four and five hundred miles from our most advanced post east. This massacre the Department of War ought not to have been unprepared for, after the very full reports concerning the Indians in that part of the country made by Major Alvord, March 31, 1853, forwarded to Washington in April, 1853, also the report of Major Rains of January 29, 1854, and forwarded March 14, 1854.

Brevet Major Thomas, commanding Fort Yuma, reports, September 13, that a man named McManus was robbed by the Apaches, (depart-

ment of New Mexico,) and arrived in a destitute condition at his post. On seeing an account of this in the newspapers, I instructed Major Thomas to afford any protection in his power to the emigrants, and if he should be able to pursue the Indians who committed such outrages without going too far from his post to do so, and in case he should succeed in capturing the murderers to hang them. Major Thomas replies, October 10, that after careful inquiries no other attack had been made on emigrants in that section of the country, and it does not appear that any lives were lost. To hold me responsible for Indian outrages committed at Fort Boisé and in the department of New Mexico, with my limited force, only sufficient to protect the whites from the depredations of the numerous tribes of Indians scattered among them, and throughout California, Oregon, and Washington, it seems to me you might, with as much propriety, hold me responsible for the massacre which occurred near Fort Laramie. It is against these distant Indians from the borders of the white settlements that we are not prepared to act efficiently, or to give protection to the emigrants approaching either California, Oregon, or Washington. It is these who occasion the second class of Indian disturbances, and against whom, to act efficiently, we require a mounted force.

Besides the cases above mentioned, I feel confident that no other Indian outrages have been committed throughout the extent of my department, and the exhibit may well challenge comparison with the state of police in several of our large cities, where, during the past year, the number of murders will in each excel the number of lives lost by Indian aggression within my command, with the exception of those near Fort Boisé, on the eastern borders of Oregon; but one or two white men have been killed from the time I took command of the Pacific department to the date of your last letter.

In regard to the sixth infantry, I only intended by my remarks in my letter of the 23d October to apprise the general-in-chief that if the troops arrived in the early part of February, they would have been obliged to encamp during the rainy season at this place, except a company or two wanted in the south, until the last of March or the middle of April, before which they could not be employed in a campaign nor in establishing posts in the hostile Indian country (eastern Oregon and Washington) without the danger of great suffering and expenditure of money. If the regiment should arrive the middle of March or 1st of April, it will be just in season for use against the Oregon and Washington Indians, before which they could not be made to feel a blow. In reply to so much of your remarks, page 5, as relates "to the protection of the Mexican frontier; to the protection of our own citizens from hostile Indians; the establishing of posts in the vicinity 'of Indian reserves;' to the supervision of expenditures, and to the collection of topographical information," I can only say they have all been strictly attended to, as directed in your special instructions. Topographical reconnoissances have been made, and Lieutenant Mendell is now engaged in making one. Lieutenant Derby will be employed on that service as soon as he receives funds, for which application has been made.

If I am in any respect chargeable, as you say, with indefiniteness

or inconsistency, it must be ascribed to orders from the War Department, regulating the details of my command, which has embarrassed me by interfering with my own plans, not fully known to the Secretary. In this connexion I would allude to a late special order, No. 197, assigning several medical officers to particular posts, which will show that if I attempt to regulate the affairs of my command I cannot fail to labor under apprehensions that I may be running counter to the views of the Secretary or some chief of a bureau, who, at such a distance from me, 6,000 miles, which requires two and two and a half months to obtain replies to communications, cannot know the circumstances of the service in the department. In the order referred to, Assistant Surgeon Hammond was peremptorily assigned to Fort Tejon, evidently under the supposition that he was at the Presidio. But before the order was received, it had become necessary to send Assistant Surgeon Ten Broeck away from Fort Reading, on account of long continued illness, to a more healthy post. Consequently, Dr. Hammond was sent to relieve him, and Dr. Ten Broeck ordered to Fort Tejon. Had the Secretary's order been carried out, medical attendance would have to be hired until the health of Dr. Ten Broeck was restored, at an expense of from \$300 to \$500 per month; and doubtful if it could have been obtained for that sum, as it is reported that no civil doctor in that vicinity will give medical attendance at Fort Reading, since payment has been refused to the doctor who attended at that post during the arrest of Dr. Campbell. I have been too long accustomed to yield unqualified obedience to orders from higher powers not to feel great hesitancy in modifying them, and I never do, except only when I consider the public interest imperiously demands it.

Having always had the importance of my command in view, I have never overlooked or neglected any duty connected with its interests or welfare. Every duty, civil or military, required by regulations or instructions has been strictly attended to and enforced, while, through the energy, activity, and efficiency of my officers, line as well as staff, all acting harmoniously together, peace has been preserved between the white and red men throughout the settled parts of the Pacific department, excepting a few disturbances which no prudence or foresight could guard against. More than is here set forth could not have been accomplished with the troops under my command. With a regiment, or even less, of well mounted dragoons left to my discretion, I could do much towards giving protection to emigrants, and to prevent disasters similar to the one which occurred near Fort Boisé. I have now three half companies of dragoons with broken down horses. To remount them with effective horses, such as the service requires, would cost more than I feel authorized to allow. They could not be obtained for less than from four to five hundred dollars each.

In the concluding part of your letter, after alluding to the importance of my command, you say, "if, in this field of duty which you forcibly describe as equal to an empire, you have failed to sustain the confidence imposed in you, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than complaint."

That the commander of this department should possess the confidence of those who have the power to control there cannot be a doubt.

Without it, at this distance, 6,000 miles, he would be like a ship at sea without rudder or compass. No matter how well he might perform the important duties confided to him, every act would be viewed with suspicion and distrust and represented accordingly. If I could not understand the plainest and most direct of all your instructions, how can you expect that I will comprehend those less definite and less positive in their character?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, May 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and will proceed to answer the several queries therein propounded.

1. You have diligently and actively exerted yourself to prevent unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers.

2. In my opinion, you have used all proper means in your power to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace.

3. You have zealously co-operated with the civil officers in maintaining the neutrality laws.

4. Your conduct towards me has not been officious, coercive, or dictatorial; such conduct from any person, however elevated in position or distinguished in reputation, would have been promptly repelled.

5. In no sense of the term have you interfered with the discharge of my appropriate duties; no such attempt would have been tolerated by me for a moment.

6. Your conduct and bearing towards me has been uniformly mild and conciliating.

7. You have zealously, efficiently, and harmoniously co-operated with me in vindicating the violated laws of the country, by procuring important testimony, without which no convictions could probably have been obtained.

Having answered your questions, I cannot close this communication without adding my humble concurrence in the general admiration which is felt for your character and services in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. INGE.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL, *Present.*

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Yours of this morning is this moment received, in which you solicit information as to your conduct and bearing towards the civil officers connected with the prosecution of those who have recently been tried in the United States district court of this city for violating the neutrality laws of the county, and to which I beg leave to most cheerfully respond as follows:

First. You have, from the first moment of your arrival here, diligently and actively exerted all your means to prevent unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers.

Second. You have ever, to the utmost of your ability, exerted every means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States was at peace.

Third. You have always zealously and heartily co-operated with the civil authorities of this city in maintaining the neutrality laws.

Fourth. Your conduct towards me, in the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon you here, has been uniformly of the most kind and courteous character.

Fifth. You never have, in any sense of the term, interfered with me in the discharge of my official and appropriate duties.

Sixth. I can truly affirm that your demeanor towards myself, in the discharge of your duties, has ever been mild and conciliatory in every respect.

Seventh. I take great pleasure in giving my cheerful testimony to the zeal, efficiency, and harmony with which you have co-operated with me in using every means to vindicate the violated laws of the country.

Congratulating you on the success which has, thus far, crowned your efforts in the discharge of your official duty, as connected with the infraction of our neutrality laws, I have the honor to remain, your friend and obedient servant,

W. H. RICHARDSON,
U. S. Marshal.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Pacific Department.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. W. L. Marcy to the United States District Attorney, S. W. Inge, dated June 13, 1854.

“The department has learned, unofficially, that the last detachment of the invading party has surrendered to the officers of the United States, and it entertains no doubt that the vigilance of the authorities, civil as well as military, will continue to be exercised in the determination to detect and suppress every illegal expedition that may attempt organization on the shores of California.”

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, October 19, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 15, in relation to the transfer of Captain Judah. Though the terms of your letter do not convey the authority of the honorable Secretary of War, I presume it was written under his directions.

In reply I have to say that, under the provisions of the third paragraph of general orders No. 33, of August 14, 1852, Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville submitted the mutual application of Captains Grant and Judah for a transfer for my approval, which was given before the order was issued. On a similar application Captains Russell and Floyd Jones have since been transferred. Conceiving that the general orders referred to is sufficient authority for Lieutenant Colonel Bonneville, with my approval, and that, while the wishes of the three officers concerned will be gratified, the service will be benefitted, I shall wait till I receive further instructions from the Secretary of War before causing the orders to be revoked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adj't Gen'l U. S. Army, City of Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, December 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 21, in relation to 1st Lieutenant L. C. Hunt, 4th infantry.

Immediately on receipt of this letter, a copy was sent to Surgeon Tripler, in San Francisco, with directions to hand it to Lieutenant Hunt, who was instructed to act upon this letter instead of an endorsement previously made upon the certificates of Surgeon Tripler and Assistant Surgeon Keeney, the original of which is herewith enclosed.

Surgeon Tripler reports that Lieutenant Hunt had sailed for home in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, several days previous to the receipt of your letter of October 21.

It will be seen that a long sea voyage was thought to be the only chance Lieutenant Hunt has of recovering, and the sailing of a United States ship was an opportunity which his medical advisers recommended he should be permitted to embrace. I accordingly opposed no obstacle to his so doing under the provisions of the regulations upon that subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, *November, 1854.*

I hereby certify that Lieutenant L. C. Hunt, of the 4th United States infantry, has been under medical treatment by me, at various times and places, for a chronic diarrhoea and dysentery contracted in the campaigns of Mexico, and after *six years'* careful treatment, without any decided improvement in his general health, it is my firm belief that the only chances now remaining for restoration of health are change of climate, change of scenery, and a long sea voyage of *twelve or eighteen months.*

CHARLES C. KEENEY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

BENICIA, *November 18, 1854.*

I fully concur with Assistant Surgeon Keeney as to the absolute necessity of the proposed sea voyage in the case of Lieutenant Hunt, and am of opinion that it affords the only chance for the recovery of his health. He cannot get well ashore. I respectfully recommend that he be permitted or instructed to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the return voyage of the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, to carry into effect the prescription of his surgeon.

CHARLES S. TRIPLER,
Surgeon, U. S. A., Med. Director Dep't Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, November 20, 1854.

Paragraph 243, General Regulations of 1847, is the only authority under which Lieutenant Hunt could, under any circumstances within the control of the commanding general of the department, comply with Surgeon Tripler's recommendation. As it would appear to be so serious a matter to Lieutenant Hunt, the general will oppose no obstacle to his availing himself of the provisions of the paragraph referred to, in order to try the sea voyage recommended so earnestly by his surgeon.

By command of Major General Wool.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, February 13, 1855.

SIR: In sending herewith special order No. 12, I am directed by the commanding general to say that, while he leaves it to you to decide upon the best routes and arrangements for bringing the several detachments and the arrivals of your command to their points of destination, he makes the following suggestions, which may serve in some measure to guide you:

Companies A and H, third artillery, starting from Great Salt Lake City, proceed together along the southern route as far as Virgin river, when the former strikes for the Colorado, the right bank of which it follows to Fort Yuma. The latter follows the more northerly trail to the Mohave and Tejon Pass, continuing on the east side of the Coast Range. Fort Tejon is situated within this pass.

The entire detachment of dragoons, with the horses, and such mules and wagons as may not be required with the trains of the companies, should be placed under command of Captain Ingalls, whose experience as a cavalry officer will be of much value on the march, and one or more officers should be sent with him.

His route would be through Carson's valley into the Sacramento valley. On arriving in the latter he can detach the men and horses intended for Fort Tejon under an officer across to the San Joaquin valley, and down that valley to Fort Tejon. The other detachment he can send up to Fort Reading under another officer, if he has one, or if not, conduct it himself, and send the surplus animals and wagons to Benicia in charge of the quartermaster employés. Perhaps a modification of this plan, so far as regards the men and horses for Fort Tejon, will be found best, upon the basis of that suggested in Captain Ingalls' letter of December 30, 1854, to Major Cross.

It is desirable that the companies and recruits should arrive at their several posts at the earliest moment practicable, unless, of course, instructions reach you from Washington which militate against those contained in special order No. 12.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. E. J. STEPTOE, *U. S. Army,*
Com'g, &c., Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, March 26, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith department returns for November and December, 1854.

I request that the former may be substituted for the November return, heretofore sent, in which there is an error in the post of the Presidio. The post return for November appeared to be accurate, and the error could not be detected until it was compared with the return for December, when the aggregates were found to disagree.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington city, D. C.

BENICIA, *March 30, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of letters dated February 24 and March 2, general orders No. 1, and two blank forms of returns.

The department return for January has been detained, in order that the changes indicated by your instructions may be commenced with 1855.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington city, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
May 17, 1855.

SIR: Having reported to the commanding general of Pacific department, in compliance with instructions from your immediate chief, Brevet Major F. B. Tower, corps engineers, I am directed to inform you that you will accompany the general, by the steamer of to-morrow, on a tour of inspection and reconnoissance through the Territories of Washington and Oregon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Captain 2d Cavalry, Act. A. D. E.

Second Lieut. F. E. PRINCE,
Corps Engineers, San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
May 17, 1855.

SIR: The commanding general of the Pacific department directs that you will proceed by the steamer of to-morrow to Vancouver, Washington Territory, where you will report to Major G. J. Rains, 4th regiment of infantry, from whom you will receive further instructions.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Captain 2d Cavalry, Act. A. D. E.

Second Lieut. GEO. H. MENDELL,
Corps Top. Eng., San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
May 17, 1855.

SIR: Having reported to the commanding general of the Pacific department, in compliance with instructions from your immediate

chief, Lieutenant Colonel René E. de Russy, corps of engineers, I am directed to inform you that you will accompany the general by the steamer of to-morrow, on a tour of inspection and reconnoissance in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Captain 2d Cavalry, Act. A. D. E.

First Lieut. WM. H. C. WHITING,

Corps of Engineers, San Francisco.

PORT ORFORD, CALIFORNIA,

May 22, 1855.

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the Pacific department to say that you will proceed forthwith and report yourself for duty to Major G. J. Rains, 4th infantry, at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Captain 2d Cavalry, Act. A. D. E.

JOHN J. MILHAN,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Port Orford.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Fort Vancouver, May 25, 1855.

SIR: You will, with Captain Stoneman and Lieutenant Whiting, visit Puget Sound and its islands, and such other points in that region of Washington Territory as you may deem necessary, with reference to a strict military reconnoissance; after which you will visit the Dalles, to ascertain the quantity and condition of the ordnance and ordnance stores at that post; and report the result of your observation to these headquarters.

The necessary facilities will be furnished you by the quartermaster department to enable you to make the inspection and reconnoissance required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General.

Lieut. Col. J. W. RIPLEY,

Ordnance Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Fort Vancouver, May 25, 1855.

You will proceed from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to the country in the vicinity of Puget Sound, and make a thorough examination and reconnoissance of that section, with a view to its military defence. You will ascertain the most appropriate points for the

establishment of military posts, and the necessities for the same, in that region, and also the propriety of changing the locations of the troops at present stationed there.

After the completion of this portion of your duties, you will proceed to Fort Dalles and make a similar examination and reconnoissance, as far as time and circumstances will allow.

Upon the completion of the duties above assigned you, you will report the result of your observations to these headquarters, after which each will repair to his proper station, the former to Benicia, the latter to Fort Point, California. You are authorized to call upon the quartermaster's department for the necessary facilities to enable you to carry out the objects of the above instructions.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Captain G. STONEMAN, *2d Cavalry.*

First Lieut. W. H. C. WHITING, *Corps of Engineers.*

NOTE.—Captain Stoneman, on his arrival at the Dalles, if the expedition ordered to be fitted out for Fort Boisé has not left, will inspect the command, having reference to its efficiency, horses, and equipments, and report the result to the headquarters of the Pacific department.

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, May 31, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Brevet Major General Wool left the 18th instant on a tour of inspection in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Captain Augur arrived the 2d instant with one hundred and fifty recruits for the 4th infantry. He embarked the 4th instant for Oregon.

Under special orders No. 30, from department headquarters, about one hundred and fifteen recruits of this detachment were assigned to the two companies at Fort Dalles, which would fill them to the standard of eighty-four and leave thirty-five for the two companies at Fort Vancouver.

Captain Gardiner arrived at Benicia with one hundred and forty-four recruits for the mounted service the 18th instant. This detachment, with thirty-seven recruits enlisted by Brevet Major Fitzgerald in San Francisco, will give each of the three companies of dragoons a surplus of about twelve men, based upon their present strength.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe's detachment, which, from his reports, is expected to arrive in the next month, will increase the surplus to about thirty-five to each company, but there have been already some twelve desertions, which will diminish the surplus. Captain Gardiner left Benicia barracks the 30th instant for Fort Tejon *via* San Pedro.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assist. Adj't Gen'l.*

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS,

Assist. Adj't Gen., Headquarters Army, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 12, 1855.

SIR: After my return to this place (2d instant) from Oregon and Washington Territories, where I had been to fit out an expedition for the protection of emigrants approaching those Territories, and to demand the Indians who murdered the emigrants at or near Fort Boisé last fall, I received your communication of the 26th April last.

On hearing indirectly that Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, with his command, had arrived at Salt Lake, (Utah,) orders were sent to him to report his command, and his reasons for halting at Salt Lake. It appeared that he was acting under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War.

It was under these circumstances, not knowing when he would leave Salt Lake, and not being able, even, to conjecture when he would arrive at his destination, as originally ordered; at any rate, it could not be until after the period for fitting out expeditions for the Indian country. Being anxious to prepare an expedition to give protection to the emigrants approaching Oregon in the direction of Fort Sand or Rogue river, at the same time to seek for those who murdered the emigrants at or near Fort Boisé last fall, I ordered Major Fitzgerald, upon his application, to recruit his company, which had been very much reduced in numbers by discharges and desertions. At the same time I directed him to apply for funds for that purpose to the adjutant general. Funds, accordingly, were furnished, from which I concluded that my action in the case was approved.

When he received the funds, but few men had been recruited. If, instead of sending the funds, I had been notified that my orders were disapproved, or if I had been informed that it was the intention to send dragoon recruits, other than those under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, I certainly should have countermanded the orders. I thought I was doing that which could not fail to be most agreeable to the Secretary of War, and which seemed to be demanded by the public interest, especially as there was no certainty when Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe would arrive, from whom we have yet received no tidings of his approach. At the time I gave the order to Major Fitzgerald, the officers at Benicia and the Presidio were recruiting for the 3d artillery. The first intimation which I received of the intention of sending dragoon recruits, other than those with Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, was their arrival in the bay of San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

To Lieutenant Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington D. C.,

NOTE —Brevet Major Fitzgerald was ordered the 9th May, with his recruits, (37,) to join his company 22 days before the receipt of your letter of the 26th April. He expected to arrive at his post in the

first week of June. Captain Gardner, with his dragoon recruits, arrived about the 16th of May.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 27, 1855.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of April 5, received June 18, I have the honor to forward a copy of Lieutenant T. Moore's report, dated September 17, 1853, with a map. A copy of the report was sent to the headquarters of the army soon after its receipt.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adj't Gen. U. S. A., City of Washington, D. C.

BENICIA BARRACKS,
California, September 17, 1853.

MAJOR: Agreeably to instructions received from headquarters Pacific division, under date of August 1, 1853, to examine and report upon that portion of the Coast range separating the San Joaquin and San José valleys, and lying between the latitudes of Monterey and the puebla of San José, I left Benicia on the 6th of August, with a small party, and proceeded to Livermore rancho, distant from San José thirty miles in a direction east of north.

At this place I determined to commence my examination, being induced to do so through information derived from a Mr. Fallon, who has been a resident for many years of this portion of the country, and who appeared to be well acquainted with the different passes leading from this (the San Ramon) valley to the plains of the San Joaquin.

At this point there is a very great depression in the range, and for several miles it has the appearance of a range of low hills, rather than mountains, that would offer but little difficulty in crossing at any point. The range for some ten miles is destitute of timber, not even a bush breaking the monotonous appearance of the different spurs. In many of the ravines springs of good water are found, around which the grass is green and good. The soil is light, and in some parts sandy.

The extreme southern part of Ramon valley is well timbered with groves of the common oak, and many of the small gullies coming from the south are lined with cotton-wood and willow.

August 8. Encamped near the entrance of Corral cañon, one of the passes leading to the San Joaquin valley. Here we found a fine spring and good grazing. The entrance to the pass is about seven miles from the house of Mr. Livermore, and in a direction nearly southeast.

August 9. Leaving our encampment, we commenced ascending the

pass, travelling east by south. The ascent was gradual, regular, and easy for about two and a half miles, the trail following the bed of an arroyo, that at this season is dry, with the exception of an occasional hole, where water can be obtained in small quantities.

On looking at the compass, I found that our route was nearly due east. The ascent was becoming much steeper, though still regular; a half a mile further brought us to the summit of the dividing ridge, which we reached, after having risen a short abrupt pitch. On examining the odometer, I found we had come a little less than three miles, and that fully one-half the rise had been made in the last half mile.

The elevation of the summit above the plain of the San Ramon I judged to be about 450 feet. The hills to the north of the pass are round and smooth, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, and the soil is light and sandy. In examining the arroyo, I discovered a bed of indurated clay and ledge of lime stone. To the south the range rises rapidly, attaining an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Descending the eastern slope, the trail led down a steep pitch, sinking about 400 feet in a half mile. At the foot of the declivity the trail struck the dry bed of an arroyo, that coming from the south through a deep, narrow gulch, here suddenly turns to the east, and widens into a pretty little valley, well timbered with sycamore, cotton-wood, willow, and a few scattering pines.

Continuing our route along the stream about five miles, the valley again narrowed down to a gulch winding its way between the low hills for about three miles to the plains. At this point, where the valley becomes a mere gulch, the water rises from the bed of the stream and continues to run about two miles, when it again sinks into the sand. The foot hills are covered with good grass, but destitute of timber.

August 10. Our route to-day led through the foot hills in a SE. direction, my object being to keep as near to the base of the main ridge as possible, that no point of interest might escape my notice. After travelling about five miles we came upon a narrow valley, through which, during the rainy season, flows a considerable stream. Searching along the bed we found good water, which was much improved by digging. The appearance of this valley was so promising that I concluded to encamp and examine more leisurely the dividing ridge. Taking with me Mr. Phire, one of the gentlemen who accompanied me, we followed the bed of the gulch on which we were encamped for about six miles in a NW. direction; the ascent being gradual and easy over a fine grassy road. We now found that the valley was narrowing rapidly, the mountains on either side much more abrupt and broken, the trail rough and difficult for the mules, which we were obliged to leave and proceed on foot. I continued eight miles over a rugged trail to the summit of the range, where, to my surprise, I found I had ascended but the first of a number of parallel ridges with deep intervening ravines. The trail over which I had passed was in part extremely rough, granite outcropping in many places. Lower down sand stone of a fine texture seemed to be the prevailing rock. Oak plentifully scattered over the ridges, and in

thickets in the ravines. The soil loomy and light with sparse vegetation.

August 11. Continued our march to the SE. through the foot hills, hugging the higher range to the west, which as I advanced became more precipitous and rugged, the hills near the principal range also more broken and much cut up with deep gulches, that not only impeded our march but presented very great difficulty in crossing. The distance travelled to-day was twelve miles. Encamped late on the banks of a pretty little stream of clear running water, fringed with sycamore and willows. The valley of this stream is nearly half a mile wide, and timbered with cotton-wood, sycamore, oak and willows. This valley is already occupied by two Americans, who have commenced farming, and intend to stock their rancho with cattle. From one of these gentlemen I learned that La Puerta headed in the main divide, about 25 miles from the plains, and that by ascending to the divide I would have an extensive view of the mountains for many miles. The mountain range from La Puerta to the south widens rapidly, the spurs running much lower into the plain, presenting a dry and barren appearance. From the information derived from the gentlemen here, I determined to send my party forward some 14 miles to a valley known as Oristemba, and to join them there, after having examined the main ridges between these two points.

August 12. Followed up the Puerto for twenty miles, rising gradually for six or eight miles, then rapidly for five miles, when the direction of the stream changes, heading south, expanding into a fine valley, heavily timbered with oak. The elevation of this valley above the San Joaquin is over 900 feet.

Following this valley for six miles, we found that it again narrowed down to a mere gulch, winding and torturous until it finally ended in a fine spring of cold water which, after our fatiguing march, was most acceptable.

August 13. Ascended the main divide, from which elevated position we commanded a very extensive and beautiful view. Below us, to the west, was seen stretching far away the valley of San José; to the north, the mountainous range came into view over which I had toiled my way but two days previous. To the east, the San Joaquin river, with its numerous tributaries, was to be seen for many miles. Crossing the divide, we struck the head of the Oristemba, down which we continued our course to the foot hills, where I found my party encamped in a magnificent grove of sycamore, with good water and fine grass. The valley of the Oristemba for about ten miles is from one and a half to two miles wide. The soil light, rich and loamy, well timbered, among which were some oaks and pines. Higher in the mountains the valley becomes a deep chasm; rough, rocky and impracticable, even for mules. Still higher, and near the main ridge, it again widens into a fine valley, over which are scattered an abundance of oak and pine. The elevation of the main divide is, I suppose, at this point from 1,200 to 1,400 feet.

August 14. Continued our route in a southeast direction among the foot hills. Eight miles from the Oristemba we struck the Rio de los Garcias, a small stream fringed with sycamore and willows. As-

cending this stream about eleven miles, we crossed the ridge dividing this creek from a branch of the Oristemba, which branch heads near the summit of the main dividing ridge. The ascent is rapid and rough. Elevation of summit near 1,100 feet. At dusk was surprised by the arrival of a party of Americans, who, we learned, were in search of a wagon road across the mountain to Mariposas from San José. From Mr. Packard, I learned that the south branch of the Oristemba headed near a gulch that descended to San Antonio valley on the western slope, and by this route it is proposed to construct a road to the San Joaquin.

The party were in fine spirits and confident that the road could be made.

August 15. Made an early start; passed three arroyos, which, upon examination, proved to head but a short distance within the foot hills. No water visible; marched eight miles and encamped near the San Luis Gonzaga, a large dry arroya, the valley of which forms the entrance of the pass known as Pachecos. The mountain range for some miles north of this point begins to narrow and sink, and at this point the depression is from 400 to 500 feet below the average height. The valley at its mouth is five miles wide; the grass good, but inferior to that we have generally found in the valley on the eastern slope; we observed here, for the first time, a slight saline incrustation on such portions of the land as had been under water during the last winter. The water found near the entrance to the pass is salt to the taste. Good water near the foot of the divide.

August 16. We were early on the road, and after a travel of two miles entered Pacheco pass. The ascent is gradual and easy until you reach an elevation of about 400 feet above the plain; it then becomes heavier for one mile to the highest point of the pass. Elevation of this point above the plain 550 feet. There is a spur to the north that runs low into the valley, advantage of which might be taken to get sufficient distance for a good grade.

To the south there is also a spur running to the east, but from appearances not so favorable. These spurs radiate from the summit of the divide, which is a basin of considerable extent, surrounded by high peaks. The highest point of this basin is on the east and slopes gently to the west. The trail keeps on the circumference of this basin to the south, the wagon road goes to the north.

Midway between these two routes there is a depression which falls to the west, with a slight descent for about six miles; this descent then becomes rapid, falling 300 feet in three-fourths of a mile. From the foot of the western declivity the descent to the plain of the San Juan is not more than 15 feet to the mile. The pass is nearly east and west and some $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The valley of San Luis Gonzaga is destitute of timber, except on the margin of the arroya. The pass is well timbered with live and white oaks. The valley of San Felipe, to the west of the pass, is heavily wooded. The soil is rich and grass excellent. Encamped near the residence of Pacheco. This place is east by south from the mission of San Juan Bautista and distant 12 miles.

August 17. Marched 12 miles along the base of the Coast range,

which rises abruptly from the plain to an elevation of about 1,100 feet. The soil is a rich black loam, covered with a growth of coarse grass, resembling very much the low prairie of the western States. Encamped near Santana rancho, where we found a fine spring and good grass.

August 18, 19, and 20. Examined the different passes known as Quien Saba, Santano, Panschoe. All of these passes have on the western slope a common starting point in a small valley, called by the Spaniards De Soto. The general direction of the "Santana" pass northeast, of Quien Saba east, and of Panschoe southeast. The general features of the different passes are the same; going east the ascent steep and in parts rough; the descent more gradual. The elevation of the summits from 800 to 900 feet. The western slope destitute of wood; the eastern well timbered with pine and oak. The mountains for 18 to 20 miles are cut up with small valleys, well timbered with oak, cotton-wood, and the low willow. Water scarce. Many of the ridges are covered with fragments of granite and quartz. In the Panschito I observed limestone. After having thoroughly examined these passes I rejoined my party left at the Santana rancho in camp.

August 21. Returned upon our course to the mission of San Juan, in order to avoid the heavy range that separates the Salinas and San Juan valleys. Finding that some of my animals required shoeing I stopped one day at this place for the purpose.

August 23. An hour's travel this morning brought us to the foot of the ridge that separates the valleys of the Salinas and the Bonita. There is a fine road passes over this ridge, the ascent and descent being easy. To the west of the main road there is, about seven miles distant, an arroya which would, by a little work, admit a fine road with a low grade. We travelled 20 miles.

August 24 and 25. Examined the western slope as far south as the latitude of Monterey. I could find no pass over the mountains, nor could I hear of any that led into the valley of the San Joaquin. Encamped at Buena Vista, on the Salinas river; the valley on the east of this river is without timber, except on the immediate bottom of the stream. In the small gulches descending from the mountains oak is found, though not in great abundance. The valley varies from 10 to 12 miles in width.

August 26 and 27. Went into Monterey; found the hills dividing the Salinas from the valley of the Monterey low and sandy.

August 28. Marched 10 miles up the valley of the Salinas. The mountains still rising abruptly from the plain to an elevation of about 1,000 feet.

August 29. Started early; continued our route in a direction nearly south. Encamped near the mission of Soledad.

August 30. Reached San Lorenza, at which point there is a slight depression in the range. This pass had been recommended to me by many as the best pass leading from the Salinas valley to the San Joaquin. Encamped on the Salinas in a fine grove of oak.

August 31. Left my party encamped on the river, and taking with me a guide commenced the ascent of the San Lorenzo pass. The entrance of the pass is 17 miles east of south from the mission of Soledad,

and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the residents of Don Panfilo Soberanes. After five hours travel we reached the summit of a low range, to the east of which lies the valley of San Lorenzo; the trail turned up this valley and continued in it for nine miles, when we struck the foot of the main ridge. Finding here a spring of excellent water we encamped. This valley is about 12 miles long, varying from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide, heavily timbered and well watered. The water, however, in the creek is so salt that we found it impossible to drink it. The grass is coarse and rank. Our course to-day was southeast by south.

September 1 and 2. Crossed the dividing range, which we found steep and long; elevation of summit near 1,000 feet; the eastern slope well timbered with oak and pine. Our route now led through the valley of a small stream that runs into the plains west of the Taché, or largest of the Tulare lakes. The descent was rough and, in parts, tortuous. The direction of the pass, from the western outlet, is southeast and length near twenty-five miles. My examination of the Coast range here stopped; it having already extended somewhat beyond the limit laid down by my instructions, which I thought advisable to continue to this point, from the impression entertained by many that this pass was available for a railroad. On my return to this post, where I arrived September 10th, I examined Patterson's pass, which is situated to the north of Corral cañon four miles. This pass I found much more practicable than Corral cañon, the western declivity being nearly the same, while the eastern is far more gradual and easy. In making this *reconnaissance* of the Coast range my attention was particularly directed to the passes, with an eye to their practicability for a railroad. As far as my examination extended (seventy miles south of Monterey) I found but two points where I think it will be at all practicable to carry a road over this range. The first point is in the depression of the mountains, a few miles south of Livermore's pass. This depression I have crossed in three different places, and find the pass known as Patterson's presents fewer difficulties to be surmounted than any of the others.

The grade will be heavy; but by taking advantage of the spurs that run into the valleys a gradient can be gotten less than many now in use in some of the Atlantic States. The cutting and filling, as near as I could judge by the eye, will be about equal; at the summit deep cutting and probably a short tunnel will be necessary. This, however, can only be determined by an accurate survey. From Patterson's south, as far as Pacheco's, the range attains a much greater elevation; is much wider, and so cut up with narrow valleys and deep ravines as to preclude the very idea of practicability.

Pacheco's pass is higher, and presents greater difficulties than Patterson's, but none that I think cannot be easily overcome. The rise from the plain on the east to the summit will not be difficult; and by taking the spur aforementioned, lying to the north of the pass, a good grade can be obtained. The descent to the west presents a much worse appearance, and I fear that stationary power will be required. Should it be desirable to make San Francisco the terminus of the Pacific and Atlantic railroad, this point is beyond doubt the best, and

possesses many advantages over the pass to the north, and also over any that may be found south of San Lorenzo. From the foot of the eastern declivity to the foot of the western the distance is but seven and a half miles, where you strike at once upon a plain that continues to San José, with an ascent to Fisher's ranch (distant from San José twelve miles) of about ten or twelve feet in a mile, and from Fisher's with a light descent.

In crossing the range at Patterson's we have only reached the San Ramon valley, which is separated from the valley of San José by a very considerable range of hills that will require heavy cutting and filling. The same difficulty presents itself to any pass that may be found leading into the Salina's valley, which is separated by a heavy spur from the valley of San Juan.

Accompanying this report you will find a map of the passes near Livermore's, and of Pacheco's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOORE,

First Lieutenant 2d Infantry.

Major E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General Pacific Division,

San Francisco, California.

Official copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Benicia, July 12, 1855.

SIR: The detachment of recruits for the 4th infantry, (207 aggregate,) under Major Prince, arrived at this port June 16.

Major Prince embarked in the steamer America for Steilacoom, with 132 recruits for the companies at that post, the 21st of June. I regret to report that the transport was burned at Crescent City, the 24th of June. No lives were lost, but none of the men's clothing or baggage could be saved. As soon as the news reached here, the quartermaster chartered a sail vessel to convey the troops to their destination, and Major Prince reports that he had made arrangements for quartering and subsisting them meantime at Crescent City.

The command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, consisting of companies A and H, 3d artillery, (88 aggregate,) arrived here this afternoon. The detachment of dragoon recruits, with horses for the three companies, took the direct routes for their proper posts; the detachment for Fort Tejon has already arrived there.

I have been obliged to detain 2d Lieutenants John Pegram, of the dragoons, and John B. Hood, of the 2d cavalry regiment, on temporary duty, until some officers arrive to take the place of the many recently detached from this department. Lieutenant Pegram's services are indispensable at Fort Tejon, in drilling the large body of recruits lately received there for company A, 1st dragoons. Captain Gardiner's

health is such as often to disable him from active duty. First Lieutenant Castor is now on leave of absence, his health so much shattered that it is doubtful if he recovers; and 2d Lieutenant Evans is permanently absent from the same cause. Lieutenant Hood had been detailed as one of the three officers ordered by the War Department for Lieutenant Williamson's escort, when he reported that he had been appointed to one of the new regiments, a fact not otherwise known to me, but there is not another officer available for that duty.

Twenty-two officers have recently been detached from this department by appointment or promotion, besides three not included in that number, who have been detached on escort duty beyond the department command. This leaves hardly one officer to each company, after counting the expedition against the Indians in Oregon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS,

Assist. Adj't Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York city, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, July 28, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of a reconnoissance in Oregon and Washington Territories, made by Captain G. Stoneman and Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS,

Assist. Adj't Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York city.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *July 5, 1855.*

The undersigned, Captain George Stoneman, 2d cavalry, and 1st Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting, corps of engineers, having accomplished the duty assigned them by letter of the commanding general of the Pacific department, dated Vancouver, May 25, 1855, (a copy of which is hereto appended,) report as follows:

Leaving Vancouver May 28, we reached Olympia, the head of navigation on Puget's Sound, May 31. This place is the capital of the Territory and the principal town. The nearest military post is Steilacoom, at the village of that name, a small settlement on the Sound, twenty-eight miles from Olympia by water and twenty-four by land. We arrived there on the 1st of June. The post is located one mile from the village, in an exceedingly beautiful situation. It communicates with the landing by an excellent road, which is good at all seasons of the year. This place was formerly a farm of the

Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a branch of the Hudson Bay Company. Additions have been made to the log houses of the farm sufficient to afford accommodation for two companies. Rent is still paid to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company for these buildings, amounting to nearly five hundred dollars per year. We are informed by Mr. Mason, secretary of the Territory, that the company's title to this locality is very questionable; this involves their right to collect rent, and we recommend an examination of this matter. It has been proposed to remove this post to a position five miles distant known as the Gardens. The chief reason for such change is the convenience of the post gardens, which cannot be made at the barracks from the nature of the soil. As the troops have now a reservation at the proposed spot and cultivate a garden there, we do not think there is sufficient reason to justify the expense of removal, the erection of new buildings, and the increase of distance from the landing, more especially since it is probable that, as the country becomes more settled, the post of Steilacoom will be abandoned altogether, and established either further to the east towards the Cascade Range and the Indian tribes, or further northward upon the Sound. Though we do not regard it as a permanent military position, it is thought that the post may be continued with advantage for the present, at least until the stipulations of the treaties made by Governor Stevens with the Indians of the Territory are carried out. Some apprehension appears to exist lest they may prove restive and unruly when required to remove to their reservations. In any event the effect of a military post upon the natives of the Sound is very great, and this will serve as a sufficient check. For its present purposes, more particularly as to our Indian relations, we are of opinion that no more than one company is necessary. Arrangements having been made by the quartermaster, Lieutenant Nugen, 4th infantry, for our conveyance through the Sound, we left Steilacoom June 3. Referring to the accompanying sketch, the red line upon it shows our route. Puget's Sound is the general name applied to the great body of American waters lying southeast of Vancouver's island. It is comprised between the 47th and 49th parallels of latitude. Its outlets to the ocean are by the straits of Juan de Fuca on the west, and through the gulf of Georgia by Johnston's Straits and the north end of Vancouver's island on the northwest. Its shores are over fifteen hundred miles in extent, and receive the waters of the basin lying between the chain of the Cascade on the east, and the Olympia range on the west. For the number, variety, and capacity of its harbors, it is unequalled. No other known arm of the sea possesses such great depth of water, such freedom from rocks, shoals, and other obstructions, and such general facility of navigation. Ships of any draught may lie within a few feet of its shores. The great rise and fall of the tides, from twelve to twenty-two feet, and the smoothness of the waters, afford advantages for the repairs of vessels upon the beaches. The country for which it forms the communication to the sea is rich in inexhaustible forests of timber, large beds of coal and other mineral productions, fine lands, temperate climate, and abundance of water. Its islands are remarkable for their number, beauty, and resources. Its shores present for their

whole extent a succession of deep land-locked harbors, perfectly accessible, divided from each other by peninsulas, promontories, and islands. On the northwest lies the great Island of Vancouver, 300 miles in length, unfortunately a foreign possession. A glance at the accompanying sketch will show the position of the Sound and its channels of access. One of the most important of these is known as the Narrows, and is the only communication between the upper or southern waters and those towards the north. This passage is a narrow strait about twelve miles long, and varying from three-quarters of a mile to two or three miles in width. The shores are bold bluffs of clay, of an average height of sixty feet. It has many admirable positions for defence, of which by far the most important is *Point Defiance*. The natural advantages of this position are very great; it is susceptible of being easily and strongly fortified, and perfectly commanding all approaches to the upper Sound, it protects the waters about Steilacoom and Olympia, and those known as North bay and Carri's inlet. In the event of the establishment of arsenals or other government works in the Territory the occupation of Point Defiance is of the last importance. We recommend *that immediate steps be taken to secure a reservation of at least three hundred and twenty acres at this place for military purposes*. The sooner it is done the better, for obvious reasons. The waters of the upper Sound may be approached by a western inlet called Hood's Canal, but a portage by land separates this from North bay, and the advance of an enemy in that direction might readily be arrested. When the removal of the post at Steilacoom becomes necessary, either by change in our Indian or foreign relations, we suggest that a portion of its garrison at least should occupy Point Defiance. Below the narrows lies Whitby's Island, a large and fertile piece of land already taken up and occupied by settlers throughout nearly its whole extent. This island divides the Sound into two large channels, called Possession Sound on the east and Admiralty inlet on the west. On the western shore of Admiralty inlet are found the fine harbors of Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, upon each of which excellent saw mills have been erected and are in operation. At the junction of Admiralty inlet with the Straits of Fuca is the admirable harbor of Port Discovery and the roadstead of Port Townsend; the latter is settled, and is the station of the revenue cutter on this coast. Between the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca are two great channels, the Straits of Haro on the west, and of Rosario on the east, separated by the Archipelago, a group of small islands forming a very important feature of the Sound. The title to these is in dispute between the English and American governments. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt as to the validity of our claim. The natural and direct ship channel, the treaty boundary, is the Straits of Haro. No vessel bound for the Gulf of Georgia would take the longer, narrower, and more intricate passage of Rosario straits. In considering the subject of the defence of the sound these islands are important, and we shall again briefly recur to them. Northeast from them is Bellingham bay, a large haven of easy access by the Rosario straits. Its shores are, in general, high and rough land, heavily timbered, and of forbidding appearance. Our most northerly settlements

are here, and its latitude is but little less than 49° . This locality is chiefly remarkable and valuable for its extensive coal beds. Numerous veins are found exposed on the bluff shore outcropping in nearly an easterly direction, and having a dip to the northward of 45° . This coal has been referred to the tertiary system, and, like all coal of that period, is inferior to that of the great coal measures. It is, however, excellent for domestic purposes, and is cheaply and readily procured. Several shafts have been opened, and miners are at present at work. No one in describing the Sound can fail to mention those two lofty ranges of mountains on the east and west, which, capped with eternal snow, and visible from all parts of its waters, form one of the most remarkable features of the country. Mount Olympus, highest of the east range, Mount Baker, Mount Stewart, Mount St. Helene, above all Mount Ranier, of the Cascade chain, present even to those familiar with the mountain scenery of Mexico views of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. With this description of Puget's Sound, we will examine the subject of its defences with regard to the Indians and to foreign powers.

The natives of the Sound, inhabiting its shores and islands, consist of about twenty-two different tribes or bands, more or less allied by intermarriage, similarity of language, and propinquity. In general they are inoffensive. The members of a single band seldom exceed forty or fifty. They live almost entirely on fish, and their canoes form their chief wealth. They lead a wandering life, shifting their lodges from shore to shore according to the fishing season. Degraded in their habits, poorly armed, and standing in great awe of the whites, little danger is to be feared from them. They seem anxious for friendly relations; many of them live in the neighborhood of the settler and freely hire their services to him as boatmen and laborers. The effect of troops on these people is very great, and a small force is sufficient to keep them in check.

It is chiefly from the Indians of the north, living in the British and Russian possessions, that danger to our people is to be apprehended. For the purpose of obtaining reliable knowledge of these Indians we visited Vancouver's island, where we were received at Victoria, the principal depot of the Hudson Bay Company, with great kindness by his excellency Governor Douglass. The officers of the Hudson Bay Company readily gave us all the information in their power. The northern tribes appear to be of a superior race in intelligence and courage. They are numerous, brave and warlike. Their number, in the British and Russian territory, is moderately computed at forty thousand. They are noted for their wealth, ingenuity, and daring navigation. Their skill and workmanship are shown to advantage in their canoes, the model of which, nearly identical with that of our clippers, is the admiration of all sailors. These canoes are the finest boats in the world, and are of all sizes, from the small river canoe to the great war-boat of eighty or one hundred feet in length, hollowed from a single tree of the giant forests of the north. For exquisite finish and beauty of model, capacity, speed, and weatherly qualities, these large canoes surpass anything we have seen. Propelled by fifty or sixty paddles, provided with large arm chests abundantly supplied

and constantly in order, a fleet of these boats is truly formidable. They have been known to capture large vessels. They readily make coasting voyages of from one to seven hundred miles, and in pursuit of the whale they fearlessly put out to sea. We had a fine opportunity to observe them minutely. A fleet of eight large canoes of the Fort Simpson Indians came into Victoria harbor while we were there. Two of these were from eighty to one hundred feet in length, and carried from fifty to sixty Indians each, men and women, with their arms and effects. These natives were warmly and neatly clad, cleanly in their persons, and of fine appearance; the women even rather pretty, and dressed in civilized fashion, even to shoes and stockings. The men were large in frame and strongly built, and were all armed with the Hudson Bay musket—a strong and effective weapon. We observed that their arm chest contained an extra supply of loaded guns. As the remainder of our journey (during which we were exposed to some severe weather) was performed in one of these large canoes, we can speak from experience of their weatherly qualities. The great skill displayed in their arrangement was a constant subject of admiration.

The principal northern tribes which have visited the Sound are the Tongass, of the Stikins river, the Hai-dah, of Queen Charlotte's island, and the Chinus-yans, of Fort Simpson, latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$. These are all powerful tribes, embracing numerous bands. Some idea may be formed of the power of the last named from a fact of which Governor Douglass assures us. He has counted at one time, on the beach about Fort Simpson, one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven canoes, all belonging to but one band of the Chines-yans. Upon Vancouver's island, on the east side, are some five or six thousand of various tribes—Knah-Kwiotts, Uchultas, and Kawitchies, who occasionally come up the Sound in small parties, and on the main opposite perhaps as many more. We are informed by the governor that these Indians do not come south for the purpose of trade. They do all their barter with the upper trading posts. Their object is, in general, theft. He apprehends that they will become more and more troublesome, unless measures are taken to prevent visits. The Hudson Bay Company has no power to do this. The company is perhaps able to protect itself, and this only by the exercise of the utmost vigilance. Its posts are strongly fortified stockades, with flank defences, and are kept constantly closed and guarded. But one Indian is admitted at a time to trade. The terrible lesson of Mackinaw has not been forgotten. Many times these forts have been besieged and lives have been lost. Their influence, which is undoubtedly great, has been obtained rather by judicious policy and careful dealings than by a display of force. In addition, it is upon the company that the tribes depend for their supplies of ammunition, clothing, tobacco, and tools. This influence has several times been exerted for the benefit and protection of our citizens, but a display of our own power is absolutely necessary in the northwest for the security of the Territory.

Difficulties have already occurred which may lead to grave results. More than a year since a Tongass Indian was killed in the Territory by a white man, whether justifiably or not we are unable to say. In

consequence, a year ago two large war canoes of the Tongass tribe came down, attacked the settlement of Bellingham bay, killed two white men, broke into and plundered houses, and threw the whole coast into great alarm. The dwellings of the settlers being usually at great distances apart, and their common means of intercourse being almost entirely by water, the difficulties of concentration and defence are very great, and with the ample means and numbers at command of the enemy, his power to do mischief proportionately increased. It is not too much to say that, in event of an outbreak, the northern Indians are able to exterminate every white man dwelling on the waters of Puget's Sound. It is evident that any force stationed in this country for its protection, unless provided with ample and *appropriate* means of transportation, will be able simply to protect itself, nothing more; indeed, murder may be committed in sight without the power to prevent or to punish. To render effectual any efforts for the security of the settlers, *the troops must have STEAM transportation.* This condition is *indispensable* and cannot be too strongly urged. The nature of the Sound itself, its extent, islands more or less inhabited, its shores of peninsula and deep indentations render land communication out of the question. The enemy invariably attacks by sea. Nor is it sufficient that the troops should be provided with row boats and sail vessels of whatever speed. The large war canoes of the north, propelled by 50 paddles, can be caught by no such means. Even could our whale-boats succeed in overtaking them, it is plain that their crews must be in great force to have anything like equality in fight. Sails are out of the question against boats which are independent on the wind. It is matter of record that the English have twice sent sloops of war against these Indians, and they have returned effecting absolutely nothing, leaving the enemy emboldened and defiant. Steam is the only sure means, and this can be rendered effectual. A small and swift steamer, well provided with boats and boat howitzers, would enable a single garrison to suffice for the complete protection of the whole Sound, by reason of the ease with which troops could be moved in a few hours to any part of its waters. There is no part to which she could not penetrate, and once on the track of the canoes there is no escape for them. The Indians are well aware of this, and, while they laugh at sails, have a wholesome fear of a steamboat. The presence of one well armed and appointed would do more to hold them in awe than a thousand men. A saving in numbers and consequent expenses would ensue. Fuel is abundant and cheap. The vessel might in addition transport all the supplies for the Sound from San Francisco, which would save a heavy item of expenditure. While the adoption of this measure is believed to be economical, we are well convinced of its necessity and efficiency. The position to be occupied by the garrison should be on Bellingham bay, at any point suitable for the wants of a post. The chief reason for this selection is that here are our most northerly settlements, and the enemy in a hostile raid would have the post and the steamer in his rear to cut off his retreat. Rapid intelligence of the movements of the northern Indians may always be depended on. This is obtained from the natives of the Sound, who hold the natives of the north in

great dread, and invariably on their appearance in force either retreat to the mountains or seek the protection of the whites.

Supplies for this part of the country should be sent directly by water. The communication between the Sound and Columbia river is by difficult canoe travel on the Cowlitz river for thirty miles, thence overland by a road, which, in wet weather, is almost impassable. Troops, also, destined for posts on the Sound, should take passage directly in preference to coming by the river. Impressed with the importance of the subject, we have dwelt at some length upon the Indians of the north, the helpless condition of our settlers, and the manifest necessity of speedy measures for their security.

We regard the defence of these waters, considered with reference to our foreign relations, as a matter of scarcely less importance. The isolated condition of our northwestern frontier, cut off as it is from the States by a difficult journey of many days across vast deserts and mountains, almost impassable, renders it necessary that it should possess in itself ample means for action. It is easily seen, from the maps of our western coast, that the Sound and the straits are the only available points which can afford an enemy the point d'appui for an attack upon San Francisco, or refuge, wood, water, coal, provisions, timber, and spars, for a blockade of our coast. Possessing this, an enemy has every advantage, either for prompt attack or for continued action. The strong northwest winds, which prevail with the regularity of the trades for the greater part of the year, make the passage of sailing ships only from six to ten days, while steamers may do it in four. Vancouver's island is naturally the key to this position, and it is greatly to be regretted that it does not belong to us. There are, however, other points which may be improved to be nearly as effective. Of these may be mentioned Port Discovery and Schyneen bay, opposite the southern end of Vancouver, and also the Archipelago. This group consists of the islands of San Juan, Lapez, Hull, and Haldron, the largest, beside several others not yet named. They are so situated that they form an admirable land-locked harbor, of ample size, accessible by six narrow entrances in any wind and weather, and capable of being defended almost by small arms. As a naval station, secured by batteries, this position commands all the interior waters and the approach to the Territories. Port Discovery or Schyneen bay, as a naval station, supported by fortifications, is the best position belonging to us to secure our command of this frontier. The width of the Straits of Fuca (some 25 miles) and the extent of the Sound must, of course, render the navy the chief means of defence; but it must be acknowledged that, although the occupation of these points by land and sea forces would oblige an enemy to a greater display of force on this coast than would otherwise be required to blockade or attack California, no system of defence can be complete without the possession of Vancouver. So long as this remains with the English it may be made the means of paralyzing our whole western coast. It has a fertile soil, a temperate climate, immense resources in timber, coal, and water, and fine harbors. The Agricultural Company have begun its colonization; beef and mutton are readily obtained as well as breadstuffs. These considerations make it important that it should.

pass into our hands. The settlers appear desirous that it should. It belongs, however, to the Hudson Bay Company, and, as yet, England seems to have taken no steps either for its assistance, defence, colonization, or government. It is true that the occupation of Port Defiance and the aid of a naval force might prevent or greatly retard the advance into and occupation of the territory, but on the part of the enemy this would be a secondary consideration.

The great importance of these waters, in a military point of view, being their availability as a base of operations for attack upon the great city of San Francisco, while for us, in time of war, they must be our main reliance for lumber and fuel. This part of the country may be called, not unaptly, the New England of the west, from its natural characteristics, and we may hope that, at no distant day, its immense resources may be so developed as to warrant the name in all senses. In the meantime our northwestern frontier, from its peculiar importance and isolated condition, requires especially the care and attention of our government. We desire here to express our indebtedness to Mr. George Gibbs, of Washington Territory, who accompanied us on our tour, for much aid and valuable suggestions. He is a gentleman well known for his exact information and great researches into the language, habits and character of the Indians, and for his extensive explorations of the country.

We also acknowledge the distinguished civility with which we were welcomed by his excellency Governor Douglass and the officers of the Hudson Bay Company and the readiness with which they supplied us with assistance and information.

On our return to Fort Vancouver with but limited time at our disposal, we considered our joint duties as having been completed. Lieutenant Whiting remained at this post until the departure of the steamer, while Captain Stoneman proceeded to the Dalles to carry out further instructions of the commanding general.

We returned to this city on the 28th ultimo.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Captain 2d Cavalry.

W. H. C. WHITING,
First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

A true copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, February 18, 1856.

COLONEL: Herewith I transmit the proceedings of the board instituted in special order, No. 216, Adjutant General's Office, November 14, 1855. The board, as I informed you in my communication of the 1st instant, adjourned expecting that a survey and map of the military reservation could be made before my contemplated return to Oregon and Washington to superintend affairs in that region, but finding

that Captain Cram could not accomplish it before it might be necessary for my departure the 21st instant, at the furthest, the 5th of March, the board concluded to give their opinion at once, leaving the survey and map to be made and forwarded at a future day, which I will have executed as soon as practicable.

It will be perceived that the board has recommended the whole water front of the reserve for an arsenal of construction, should the War Department decide to establish one at Benicia. It is the only part of the reservation, owing to the hills and deep ravines, that will answer for the erection of buildings necessary for an arsenal of construction, and embraces from thirty to forty acres. Lieutenant Colonel Ripley, in his report on the subject, although he believes the whole water front of the reservation will be ultimately necessary, does not at this time consider it necessary, and, therefore, proposes to take that part only which is occupied by the quartermaster and commissary departments, and to remove the buildings now used for the preservation of the stores of those departments, from time to time, as the ground might be required for the arsenal buildings. This the board objects to, that is, if a division is to be made, because it would subject those departments to great inconvenience, and the government to an unnecessary and large expenditure of money, whilst the part which the lieutenant colonel would assign to the quartermaster and commissary departments would in all respects answer, according to his views, for the commencement of an arsenal of construction. It appears to me, as the one part is equally fitted as the other for the convenience of the buildings which is designed to be constructed, I can discover no advantage that would result by removing the buildings of the quartermaster and commissary departments from one position to the other, more especially as I cannot doubt but that the War Department ere long will see the necessity of removing the depots of these departments to some other point more convenient to the service and less expensive to the government.

The transportation of supplies from San Francisco to Benicia and back causes an expenditure of money which, as it appears to me, no circumstance seems to justify. Believing that those depots will be removed from Benicia, I am in favor of appropriating the whole water front of the reserve for an arsenal of construction. If established upon a scale commensurate with other similar arsenals, there will not be too much ground for the buildings which will be required. All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.

BENICIA, *January 25, 1856.*

Proceedings of a board of officers which convened at Benicia, California, on the 25th of January, 1856, in obedience to the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1855.

A board of officers, to consist of—

Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. E. Wool;
Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Ripley, ordnance department;
Major R. B. Lee, subsistence department;
Major O. Cross, quartermasters' department,

will assemble at Benicia, California, on the 20th day of December, 1855, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to ascertain and designate what portion of the public lands, at that place, should be set apart for the site of an arsenal of construction.

The board will make a full report in the case, for the information of the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

BENICIA, *January 25, 1856.*

All the members being present, the board proceeded to make a careful inspection of the public grounds assigned to the ordnance department for arsenal purposes, and the public reserve, which, in their opinion, might be best adapted to meet the object set forth in the order; and after a critical examination of all the public land as well as the reports of Colonel Ripley and Captain Stone, which were submitted for their consideration, is of the opinion that the most eligible site that can be selected for an arsenal of construction is the one now occupied as a site for the depots of the commissary and quartermasters' departments, including the whole front on the Straits of Carquinez, embracing a distance from the old hulk of about 2,000 feet, two-thirds of which affords convenient locations for wharves and building purposes.

It is proper here to remark that much of this ground is also uneven, hilly and in some places marshy, so much so as to render it unfit to erect buildings on without much expense in filling up and grading.

The site where the depot is located has many advantages, which the present location of the arsenal has not. The depth of water in front and on the Straits of Carquinez is such as to allow vessels of the largest size to approach within a short distance of the shore, where loading and unloading can be performed with the greatest facility and promptness.

The board recommend, that if the whole front should be assigned for an arsenal of construction, that the boundary of said ground be defined by prolonging the western line of the ordnance grounds to a point in

the rear of the fence of the staff-block, about fifty yards from said fence, thence west until it intersects the prolongation of the western boundary line about fifty yards.

This space between these lines and the straits would be sufficiently large for all purposes for which it is required. The remainder of the ordnance grounds, being broken and very hilly, is well adapted for grazing purposes for the use of the animals in the department.

But should this ground be deemed sufficient for all three of the departments, the board recommend that the portion between the boundary of the reserve and the prolongation of the western boundary of the ordnance grounds to a point near the staff-block, and thence to a point on the straits now occupied as a boat house, be assigned for an arsenal of construction, thus dividing nearly equally the river front available for wharves and building sites between the several departments, as it is impracticable to move the present buildings now occupied for the use of the commissary and quartermaster departments, without great expenditure of money.

The board having accomplished the object for which it was convened, adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

R. B. LEE,
Commissary Subsistence, Major U. S. A.

O. CROSS,
Major and Quartermaster.

I concur with the majority of the members of the board in the opinion that the most eligible site that can be selected "on the public land at this place" for an arsenal of construction is the one now occupied as a site for the depots of the quartermaster and commissary departments. But I dissent from all other views, opinions, and recommendations expressed by the majority, and propose at an early day to submit my own for the consideration of the Secretary of War, in a separate communication.

I regret that I cannot consistently give my sanction or approval to the foregoing report.

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, February 18, 1856.

COLONEL: Having investigated the charge referred to by Colonel Craig, contained in the Pioneer and Democrat, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, against some officer in the ordnance department, I herewith return the papers with the declaration that there is not one word of truth in the vile, scandalous, and irresponsible production, so far as it would implicate any ordnance officer, or any officer of the army, in an attempt to defraud the government.

The facts in the case are as follows: The arms due the Territories of Oregon and Washington were ready for issue about the 1st of No-

vember, 1855, and Captain Stone contracted with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to take those for Oregon by steamer from San Francisco, and with the master or agent of some sailing vessel, I think the Willimantic, to take those for Washington Territory to Olympia. The vessel was to receive ten dollars per ton for the transportation of the arms from San Francisco to Olympia, and Captain Stone directed Lieutenant Welcker to send to San Francisco, by steamboat, at one time, the stores for Washington Territory, and at another (one day between) those for Oregon, that the lots might not be mixed. The Oregon stores were to be sent first. The stores for Oregon were hauled to the steamboat wharf to be sent to San Francisco, but that very night I decided to send a steamer direct from this place with government stores and mules, and a new agreement was therefore made with the steamship company, by which the Oregon stores should be taken direct from Benicia. Captain Stone informed Lieutenant Welcker of this arrangement by my order, and directed him to have the Oregon stores placed on board the sea-going steamer, not countermanding this order, to have the Washington Territory stores sent to San Francisco for the Willimantic, but Lieutenant Welcker unfortunately understood that the stores for *both* territories were to go in that way, and placed both lots in the sea steamer, so all went to the Columbia river. Captain Stone had returned to San Francisco on duty connected with furnishing supplies for the campaign, and did not, therefore, discover the mistake until the steamer was leaving San Francisco. When it was fully ascertained that the unfortunate mistake had been made, Colonel Ripley then directed Captain Stone to send a duplicate supply of the stores to Olympia. This was done, but time was required to put them up, and when they were ready the Willimantic had sailed. She, therefore, lost the freight, which had been fully agreed upon at *ten dollars per ton*, and it was, no doubt, owing to the captain's annoyance at losing the freight that he manufactured and circulated the infamous report which found its way into the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat. The stores, as soon as they were ready, were shipped to Olympia in the brig Cyrus, and the freight of *ten dollars per ton* has been paid, as will be seen by the enclosed copy of the voucher and bill of lading.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington.

Shipped, in good order and well conditioned, by Brevet Captain C. B. Stone, ordnance corps, United States army, on board the brig called the Cyrus, whereof William H. Diggs is master, now lying in the port of San Francisco, and bound for Puget's Sound, to say one hundred and eight boxes of ordnance stores is said to be—

1,980 muskets.
 100 rifles.
 30 cavalry sabres.
 100 rifle cartridge boxes and plates.
 50,000 percussion caps.
 100 cap pouches and picks.
 30 cavalry sabre belts and plates.
 100 gun slings.
 100 rifle waist belts and plates, but contents unknown.

Total measurement $959\frac{1}{2}$ feet, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the port of Olympia, (the dangers of the seas only excepted,) unto the governor of Washington Territory, or to his assigns, freight for the same payable at San Francisco by the shipper, at the rate of ten dollars per ton, on the return of this bill of lading, duly endorsed by consignee. In witness whereof, the master or purser of the said vessel hath affirmed to four bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in San Francisco the 20th day of November, 1855.

WILLIAM H. DIGGS.

Marks.—U. S., No. 1 to 108, inclusive. His excellency the Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, W. T. Freight $\$239\frac{95}{100}$.

This is a true copy of the original.

D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Form No. 15.

The United States

To Henry Wetherbee, Dr.

1856. February 6	To freight on one hundred and eight boxes ordnance stores, from San Francisco to Olympia, W. T., $959\frac{1}{2}$ in feet, at \$10 per ton-----	\$239 95	REMARKS, Showing the object of the purchase or expenditure, arms, &c., for Washington Territory.

This is a true copy of the original.

D. R. JONES, *A. A. General.*

Approved for

Received from Brevet Captain C. B. Stone, ordnance corps, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents, in full of the above account.
 (Signed duplicates)

HENRY WETHERBEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6, 1856.

Pay to Henry Wetherbee.

LAFAYETTE BAUM,
Owner of brig Cyrus.

A true copy :

D. R. JONES, *A. A. General.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1856.

SIR: The accompanying newspaper, the Pioneer and Democrat, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, contains a charge of a most disgraceful character against some person employed in the military service of the United States; and it would seem to be aimed at some one connected with or employed in this department. I would respectfully call your attention to the subject, and ask that the inspector general, who is, I understand, on the eve of proceeding to the department of the Pacific, be directed to investigate the charge. I believe that it will be found false, as far as officers of this department are concerned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

"Something Rotten in Denmark."

The "Willimantic," Captain Bolon, anxiously looked for several days past, arrived at Olympia on Thursday last. She was expected to have on board the quota of arms, to which, by law, this Territory is entitled. Her not bringing them is a matter of severe disappointment at this time, caused by the present state of our Indian relations. By a conversation with Captain Bolon, we glean the reason why the arms have not arrived, and with pleasure we state that no censure attaches to Captain Bolon, but, on the other hand, all will approve of the course he pursued. Had others, whom we have heard named, displayed the same amount of honesty, Captain Bolon might have brought the arms of which we stand so much in need. It is too well known how advantageous these arms would be at the present crisis; nor need we disguise the fact, that their present immediate supply is a matter of urgent necessity. We may say that, were this delay in furnishing the arms unavoidable, we would submit as gracefully as we could; but when causes of complaint exist of a corrupt, venal, and aggravating character, it is our duty to speak out and not be misunderstood.

The arms were ready to be shipped when Captain Bolon left San Francisco. The ordnance department at Washington city had made requisition upon the proper officers at Benicia for the arms designed for the Territory of Washington; Captain Bolon was asked the terms of freight, to which he promptly answered, \$10 per ton. He was told that there would be a quantity of arms, &c.—say some 15 or 20 tons—to be shipped, and if he would sign bills of lading, prepared for him, four dollars over the price spoken of, he could have the freight. His answer was, that "he would not do business in that way." After waiting a day for the return of the party by whom he was spoken to, he sailed for Olympia without the arms, and, of a consequence, the people of this Territory, now actively engaged in a

war with hostile Indians within its borders, are subjected to the delay, because a corrupt government agent cannot seduce an honest master of a vessel to conspire with him, and swindle the United States, in the manufacture of false and fraudulent vouchers.

We understand that Governor Mason has written to General Wool upon the subject, and also urged the sending of an additional force of troops for our protection, together with a supply of ammunition. We have reason to believe the arms will be here in the course of time. We call the attention of all concerned to this attempted fraud. "Madam Rumor" says that some other individual is connected with this outrage, and we particularly trust the executive of this Territory will examine closely into this matter, and let the proper statement of the facts go on to the department in Washington. Our duty now is plain. We shall follow this matter up, and we promise to the public that we shall expose this outrage, and, at the proper time, all concerned therein.

Here are we engaged in a war with a barbarous foe, short of arms and ammunition, surrounded on all sides by Indians, who, though now apparently peaceably disposed, are daily acquiring a knowledge of our weakness, our poverty of arms. Who does not know that if the arms to which we are entitled were here, so far as the settlements are concerned, protection would be adequate, all danger removed? And yet our necessities are the sport of government swindlers; our danger is multiplied to gratify the hungry cormorants who live by plundering the treasury.

People of Washington Territory, your executive, your legislature, your delegate, have done everything in their power to supply your necessities, and yet their labors are frustrated by the attempted conspiracy we have just chronicled. Will you submit to it? We feel confident that, so far as the authorities connected with this territory are concerned, efforts will be made for a thorough investigation of this attempt at corruption, and for ourselves, we promise that we will "spare not," when we can fix the charge upon the responsible party, we care not how high his official position; more anon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, March 3, 1856.

SIR: The proceedings of the regimental court-martial which convened at the mission of San Diego on the 11th January last, and by which private Michael Sheehy, company F, 3d artillery, was tried, have been received and carefully examined.

As it does not appear from the record that the oath required by law was taken by the court, the proceedings are therefore void, and the general commanding directs that the execution of the sentence be suspended until the decision and final orders of the President can be had thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
A. A. General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. G. NAUMAN,
Major 3d Artillery, Commanding Regiment.

FORT READING, CALIFORNIA,
March 30, 1856.

MAJOR: The general commanding the department directs that, instead of complying with Department Special Orders No. 30, of the 24th instant, directing you to move south with your company, you will proceed with it, without delay, to Fort Jones, and take command of that post, and give such protection to the inhabitants of that vicinity as circumstances may require. As soon as you arrive at Fort Jones the general wishes you to transmit to him a detailed report of the state of affairs in that region by the most expeditious route.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
A. A. General.

Brevet Major F. O. WYSE,
3d Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 18, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the lieutenant general commanding the army and the War Department, I herewith transmit copies of a correspondence marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, between Governor J. Neely Johnson and myself, relating to two applications for arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., to be used in suppressing an insurrection in the county of San Francisco, as set forth in the proclamation herewith enclosed. As the authority for issuing arms and munitions of war in such cases is solely vested in the President of the United States, I declined granting the governor's application.

I, also, herewith forward copies of instructions on this subject to Lieutenant Gibson and Lieutenant Colonel De Russy, marked 5 and 6.

Also a correspondence marked 7 and 8, between Milton S. Latham, collector of customs in San Francisco, and myself, relating to furnishing a guard to protect the mint and other United States property in that city.

A guard was ordered. All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento City, California, June 4, 1856.

SIR: The existence of an unlawful organization in the city of San Francisco, in this State, and their forcible resistance by an armed body of men of a legal process, and their threats of continued opposition to the legally constituted authorities, have compelled me, in the

performance of a duty entailed on me as the governor of this State, to issue the proclamation herein enclosed. I regret to say that we are wholly destitute of such munitions of war as are necessary to render effective the military force called into the service of the State, and our entire dependence is upon you to obtain them, otherwise the efforts which are being made to maintain the law will prove wholly ineffectual. Therefore I would ask of you to furnish, on the order of Major General W. T. Sherman, such arms, accoutrements, and ammunition as he may require, or which may be ordered by me hereafter; the same to be returned or deducted from the quota of arms which this State may be entitled to hereafter from the United States government. For such ammunition as may be issued, the State of California will be responsible for its payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NEELY JOHNSON.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Comd'g Pacific Division, U. S. A.

P. S.—This is forwarded by the hands of Colonel E. A. Rowe, my aid.

J. NEELY JOHNSON.

True copy.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieut. 3d Artillery and A. D. C.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento City, June 3, 1856.

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me that combinations to resist the execution of legal process by force exists in the county of San Francisco, in this State, and that an unlawful organization, styling themselves the vigilance committee, have resisted by force the execution of criminal process, and that the power of said county has been exhausted, and has not been sufficient to enable the sheriff of said county to execute such process: Now, therefore, I, J. Neely Johnson, governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws thereof, do hereby declare said county of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and I hereby order and direct all of the volunteer companies of the county of San Francisco, also all persons subject to military duty within said county, to report themselves for duty immediately to Major General William T. Sherman, commanding second division California militia, to serve for such term in the performance of military duty, under the command of said Sherman, until disbanded from service by his orders. Also, that all volunteer military companies now organized, or which may be organized, within the third, fourth and fifth military divisions, of this State, also all persons subject to military duty in said military divisions, do hold themselves in readiness to respond to, and obey

the orders of the governor of this State, or said Sherman, for the performance of military duty, in such manner and at such time and place as may be directed by the governor of this State.

I furthermore order and direct that all associations, combinations or organizations whatsoever, existing in said county of San Francisco or elsewhere in this State, in opposition to, or in violation of the laws thereof, more particularly an association known as the vigilance committee of San Francisco, do disband, and each and every individual thereof yield obedience to the constitution and laws of the State, the writs and process of the courts, and all legal orders of the officers of this State, and of the county of San Francisco.

J. NEELY JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 5, 1856.

SIR: I had the honor to receive last evening your communication of the 4th instant, by Colonel E. A. Rowe.

In reply I would remark that, on examination of the laws of Congress, I find that no person has authority to grant the request therein presented but the President of the United States. In a recent contest in Kansas Territory, somewhat analagous to that which you state exists in the city of San Francisco, on application, I believe, of the governor of the Territory for arms and ammunition to aid in suppressing it, the President refused to grant them.

Under these circumstances I am constrained to decline granting your requisition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

His Excellency J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento City, California, June 7, 1856.

SIR: As the executive of the State of California, in addition to the representations heretofore made you in person, and by written official communication, I now beg leave to inform you that an armed body of men are now in existence in the city of San Francisco who have resisted by force and threats the service of a writ of habeas corpus duly issued on or about the 31st day of May, 1856, by one of the justices of the supreme court of this State, and sought to be served by the sheriff of the county of San Francisco, of which due notice was given me, and a call made upon me for a military force to aid said officer in the performance of his duties. In pursuance of the power vested in me as the executive of this State, I did on the 3d day of the present month issue my proclamation, declaring the county of San

Francisco in a state of insurrection, and ordered the military force of said county to organize and respond to such call as might be made upon them to aid the authorities of the State and county in the enforcement of their legal authority; also in said proclamation demanded the disbandment of such illegal organization or association known as the "Vigilance Committee," and that they render due obedience to the law; which demand on such illegal organization, I regret to say, up to the present time has been disregarded and disobeyed, and further threats of violence and opposition to the constitution and laws of the State, even to the end of attempting to overthrow the State government, and creating a revolution and civil war, have been and are now made by such organized body.

I would further represent that it is now manifest the power of the military of the State is urgently and absolutely demanded for the suppression of such disobedience and forcible opposition to the authority of the State government, and for that object a large military force is now organized and in course of organization under my sanction and authority. Those who are under arms in opposition to the State authorities are numerous, and, to some degree, armed with arms of the State, forcibly or surreptitiously obtained, and we have not arms or ammunition to supply our force with. Therefore, for the due protection and maintenance of the authority of the State, I now request of you a sufficiency of arms and ammunition for our use in this emergency, and I pledge, on behalf of the State, the same to be refunded or paid for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NEELY JOHNSON.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,

Commanding Pacific Division, U. S. A., Benicia.

P. S.—On a former occasion, to wit: the 31st day of May, 1856, you promised me, on the happening of a certain contingency indicated by yourself, (which, from the foregoing communication, you perceive has occurred,) that you would furnish on *my order*, as the governor of the State, such arms as I wanted. I doubt not you will not hesitate, in the present emergency, to comply with the request I now make; and that the order I now make may be rendered more specific, I will ask that you furnish me with three thousand stand of muskets or rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre as you have, with their ammunition and appliances.

J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor.

A true copy.

D. R. JONES,
A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 9, 1856.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, by the hands of your aid-de-camp, E. A. Rowe, on Saturday evening, the 7th instant, your communication of that date, in which you state that, for the reasons therein set forth, you have declared the county of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and therefore "ask that I furnish you with three thousand stand of muskets or rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre as you have, with their ammunition and appliances."

In reply to all which I can only state what I communicated to you on a former occasion, the 5th of June, 1856, that I am not authorized to grant your request, without violating law, which, under existing circumstances, I presume you will not expect me to do. Your application should be made to the President of the United States, who, and no one else, is authorized to grant.

As you have thought proper to allude to the conversation I had with you and others of your suite on the 31st of May, touching this subject, I will simply remark that, when I informed you I was not authorized, under the circumstances, to furnish you with arms, and that the authority rested with the President of the United States, I had but an imperfect recollection of the law and regulations which govern in such cases. Hence, after you had strongly pressed the subject, I said that a case might arise when I might deem it proper to assume the responsibility of issuing arms on your requisition.

When, however, I received your communication of the 4th instant, in which you request me "to furnish, on the order of Major General Sherman, such arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as he might require, or which may be ordered by me hereafter," I examined the law and regulations on the subject, when I discovered that I had no discretionary power whatever in the case of an insurrection, as set forth in your proclamation dated the 3d of June, and enclosed in your communication. The authority to furnish aid or arms in such a case is solely vested (no doubt for wise purposes) in the President of the United States.

I herewith return the communication of the chief of ordnance on the subject of the quota of arms, as therein mentioned. Should you desire the arms from the depot of Benicia, and we have such as you require, I will direct the chief of ordnance, Colonel Ripley, to have them delivered on your order, as set forth in Colonel Craig's notice. Please to send it with your requisition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

His Excellency J. N. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 7, 1856.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you remain perfectly neutral during the present excited state of affairs in San Francisco. You will protect and defend the public property entrusted to your care, and you will not issue arms, ammunition, or munitions of war to any party or parties whatsoever, without previous orders from the commanding general of this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
A. A. General.

Lieut. H. G. GIBSON,
3d Artillery, Commanding Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

True copy.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieut. 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 10, 1856.

SIR: The general commanding the department desires me to call your attention to the safety of the guns in charge of the officers of your corps stationed in the harbor of San Francisco, and directs that every precaution be taken to prevent their falling into the hands of either of the contending parties. The general desires the officers of the army to remain neutral, and directs that they abstain from any participation in the present difficulties among the citizens of this State.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
A. A. General.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.

True copy.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieut. 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Collector's Office, June 11, 1856.

SIR: In view of the difficulties existing in this city between the State authorities and the body of citizens known as the vigilance committee, and the present excited state of public feeling, there is reason to apprehend that a conflict may at any time ensue. In such an event, it would be highly important to guard the mint, custom-house, post office, and other public property from injury or assault by lawless men. We beg leave to present these facts to your consideration, and ask that a portion of your available force may be

stationed at some suitable point in or near the city, with directions to protect the public property until the exigency shall have ceased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON L. LATHAM,
Collector.

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent Treasury Dep't.

Major Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
U. S. A., Benicia.

True copy.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieut. 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 12, 1856.

SIR: I have this moment received your communication of the 11th instant by the hands of Mr. Washington, in which you request me to furnish "a portion of my available force to protect the mint, custom-house, and post office from dangers which, at any moment, may ensue between the State authorities and a body of citizens known as the vigilance committee," in San Francisco. Herewith I send an order to Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, commanding at the Presidio, to furnish, on application of J. R. Snyder, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and in charge of the mint in San Francisco, a guard to protect the mint and other United States property.

I have only thirty men at the Presidio, and about forty at this place. The latter are required to protect the property at Benicia. In a few days I will have a few more men, when, if necessary, I may be able to reinforce the guard to protect the property in San Francisco. With the exception of three small detachments, the United States troops are in Oregon, Washington, and in the southern part of California.

I have directed the guard to report to the assistant treasurer, because the mint, above all other places, should be defended, in the case like the one referred to. You, however, the assistant treasurer, and postmaster, can, after consultation, make such arrangements with the guard, in regard to the protection of the United States property, as you may judge most expedient and proper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

The Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM,
Collector of Customs, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 19, 1856.

COLONEL: By the new regulations recently published relating to disbursing officers, as well as all officers having charge of public

property, the duties of commanders of departments are greatly increased, so much so that, if they perform all that is required of them, they can never leave headquarters to perform any duty which would occupy them beyond ten days, if as many.—(See paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4.) By the regulations of the quartermaster's department, estimates, as set forth in paragraph 4, are required to be made monthly. Paragraph 5 requires all important communications from the bureaus of the War Department to disbursing officers, relating to the service in a military department, shall be sent from the bureau to the department commander. I do not know what the heads of bureaus, at Washington, consider important communications. For myself, I consider all communications giving instructions in regard to their future movements, and a copy should be sent to department headquarters.

I perceive, by the recent arrangement of quartermasters, Brevet Major Chapman, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to Benicia. His services are much wanted in Puget's Sound, and would be far more important than at Benicia. Lieutenant Mason, regimental quartermaster of the 3d regiment of artillery, now in charge, can easily attend to both regimental and depot duties. He is a very efficient officer, and by his good management has reduced the expenses of the depot, since he relieved Captain Clay, 1,000 dollars per month. The want of experienced officers, and especially in reference to quartermasters, is much wanted in the field. Lieutenant Colonel Casey, and Buchanan, have, again and again, called for assistant quartermasters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington City.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, August 13, 1856.

SIR: Major General Wool directs me to say that he expects you to audit all the accounts of your department which come to you under the operation of orders No. 7, of August 2; to scrutinize these accounts, and note for his attention all unnecessary employment of civilians, or extra duty men; all unreasonable salaries or wages, and all departures from a strict and just economy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, August 17, 1856.

SIR: Major General Wool directs that you establish your command

and build your post at the mouth of the Umpqua, at the point selected by Major Reynolds, late in command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

1st Lieut. JOSEPH STEWART, *3d Reg. of Artillery,*
Com. on the Umpqua, O. T., via Fort Orford, O. T.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, August 30, 1856.

SIR: Major General Wool directs me to return the enclosed application, received by the last mail from the east, and to say that he has no reason to doubt the justness of the conclusions to which he came at the time of writing the report of which you complain, viz: that Major Rains partook of the alarm in the country, or, in other words, that the danger from the Indians, and the force required to resist them, were magnified in his eyes by the excitement in the country, and that the call for volunteers was injudicious and unnecessary.

The general, however, feels it due to himself to say, that if the word "alarm," used in that report, is supposed by you to be an imputation on your personal courage, he emphatically disclaims any such intention, and would be much pained to believe it could convey such an impression to others, and hopes it may have received this construction only from your very natural sensitiveness.

It has been, and still is, his intention to investigate, by a general court-martial, at the earliest practicable period, the charges made against you while commanding the Yakima expedition.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, before that period, to spare officers of sufficient rank for a court of inquiry. But, on the adjournment of that court, the three senior members could make the investigation, and will be authorized and directed so to do, if you still desire it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major G. J. RAINS, *Fourth Infantry,*
Commanding Fort Humboldt, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, September 19, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the lieutenant general commanding the army and the Secretary of War, I herewith forward a correspondence with the United States marshal of the northern district of California, dated 5th and 6th of September. Also, a correspondence on the same subject with Judges McAllister and Hoffman, dated 9th and 10th September.

I also transmit a communication addressed to Governor J. Neely Johnson, dated the 17th September, being a reply to his assertion to

the President of the United States, in his communication of the 19th June, that I unhesitatingly promised him arms and ammunition. The object of my reply is simply to show that I was not wanting in a knowledge of my duty, as implied by his assertion to the President.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assist. Adj. General, Headquarters of the Army, New York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
N. District of California, San Francisco, September 5, 1856.

SIR: I now hold, under the process of the United States circuit court for this district, two prisoners, Durkee and Rand, who have been indicted for piracy by the grand jury. It is a fact, probably within your knowledge, that these men are sustained by a large number of persons in this city who avow their determination to protect them at all hazards. In view of this state of things, there is reason to apprehend an attempt to rescue these prisoners from my custody. In such an event, it would be very desirable to have the aid of the forces subject to your orders to protect the court in the execution of its process and maintenance of its authority.

Will you be so good as to inform me how far I can rely on your co-operation, and how soon it may be obtained, if it should be needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. McDUFFIE,
U. S. Marshal N. District California.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
*Commanding United States troops,
Pacific Division, San Francisco.*

Official copy.

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, September 6, 1856.

SIR: Yesterday, as I was about to leave San Francisco for this place, your letter of the 5th instant was handed to me by Mr. Palmer, I presume, deputy marshal, in which you say that you have in your custody "two prisoners, Durkee and Rand, who have been indicted for piracy by the grand jury. It is a fact, probably within your (my) knowledge, that these men are sustained by a large number of persons in this city (San Francisco) who avow their determination to protect them at all hazards"—a fact of which I had not been informed until I received your communication.

You further say that, "in view of this state of things, there is rea-

son to apprehend an attempt to rescue these prisoners from my (your) custody. In such an event, it would be desirable to have the aid of the forces subject to your (my) orders to protect the court in the execution of its process and the maintenance of its authority. Will you be so good as to inform me how far I can rely on your co-operation, and how soon it may be obtained, if it should be needed?" To which I would remark, that it appears to me that it would be time enough to say what I would or would not do when the "court of this district" calls on me for a military force to protect it in the discharge of its duties. Until it does make the call, I can only refer you, for a conclusive answer to your communication, to the laws of the United States, which, I think, are too plain to be misunderstood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

JAMES T. McDUFFIE,
*U. S. Marshal, Northern District of California,
San Francisco, California.*

Official copy.

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CHAMBERS CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES,
District of California, San Francisco, September 9, 1856.

SIR: There are two prisoners in custody of the marshal of the United States, against whom true bills for piracy have been returned by the grand jury. These men will be placed on trial on to-morrow, and the investigation will occupy some two or three days. The marshal reports that, with the force ordinarily at his command, he is unable to insure the safe keeping of the prisoners, or command respect for the process of the court. It is impracticable for us to ascertain in advance the issue of the trial. Under these circumstances, we deem it proper to learn from you whether you have any orders which, in your opinion, would authorize you to extend any aid to the marshal for the purpose of maintaining the laws, in case an attempt shall be made to nullify the process of the court.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
M. HALL McALLISTER,
Circuit Judge, United States.
OGDEN HOFFMAN,
District Judge.

General Wool, *U. S. A.*

Official copy.

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BENICIA, HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC,

White Sulphur Springs, Cal., September 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I hasten to reply to your communication of the 9th instant, this moment received, in which you say "there are two prisoners in custody of the marshal of the United States, against whom true bills for piracy have been returned by the grand jury." You also state that "these men will be placed on trial on to-morrow, and the investigation will occupy some two or three days," and that "the marshal reports that, with the force ordinarily at his command, he is unable to insure the safe keeping of the prisoners, or command respect for the process of the court." Under these circumstances, you desire "to learn from me whether I have any orders which, in my opinion, will authorize me to extend any aid to the marshal for the purpose of maintaining the laws, in case an attempt shall be made to nullify the process of the court."

In reply, I have only to remark that I have no orders whatever applicable to the subject in question. I must refer you to the laws of the United States, by which I am totally governed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. HALL McALLISTER,
Circuit Judge, United States.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN,
District Judge, San Francisco, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Benicia, California, September 17, 1856.

SIR: In your request, dated the 19th June, to the President of the United States "for aid and assistance in the enforcement of laws of California," and that he might the better understand the propriety of readily granting such request, you beg leave to present a brief recital of events which have recently transpired and rendered necessary such application.

In your recital of events, you say that, on the 3d day of June, "I issued a proclamation declaring the county of San Francisco in a state of insurrection. To General Wool I had previously, in a personal interview, detailed the condition of affairs, of which matters he was fully informed otherwise. At such interview he unhesitatingly promised me, on the representation made him that we were almost wholly destitute of arms, (and ammunition we had none to furnish,) on *my requisition*, when we wanted them, such arms and ammunition as I desired."

That you should have made this declaration that I "unhesitatingly" promised you arms and ammunition more than surprised me; for it is not possible it should have escaped your recollection that, when you verbally applied to me, on our first interview, for arms and ammunition, at my lodgings, on the 30th May, I unhesi-

tatingly told you that I had no authority to furnish you with them ; that the authority in such cases rested with the President of the United States.—(See my letter addressed to you on the 9th June.) I also told you at the time that an officer for issuing arms, in a case somewhat analogous to the one presented by you, was dismissed the service by President Jackson.

Previous to which, however, you presented in detail the condition of affairs in San Francisco, when I remarked you had lost the *golden opportunity* of putting down the vigilance committee ; that it should have been resisted at the jail, which ought not to have been surrendered without resistance. You replied that it could not have been done at that time, for a large majority of the citizens of San Francisco were in favor of the committee. You further said that Casey and Cora merited their fate, and if the prisoners then in custody of the committee were sent away it would be a great blessing to the country ; and if the committee would stop there, you would not interfere with its proceedings. You, however, being satisfied that such would not be the case, and that it intended to go on in its unlawful proceedings, you had determined to arrest its further progress. Believing, from your own statement, that a large majority, not only of the citizens of San Francisco, but of the State, were in favor of the vigilance committee, I advised against too much precipitation ; and as you had waited so long, some ten or twelve days, without adopting any efficient measures to stay its proceedings, I said a few days' longer delay could do no harm. You said, however, the time for action had arrived, and that the committee must either be put down or arrested in its unlawful course. Such was, substantially, the conversation which passed between you and myself at our first interview. After the declaration made at that time, that I had not the authority to furnish you with arms, that the authority rested with the President, it appears to me passing strange, and it is beyond my comprehension, that you should have asserted in your communication to the President that I unhesitatingly promised you arms and ammunition. But if such was the case, how came Major General Sherman, during your visit to Vallejo, to call your attention to the fact that I had not promised you arms, &c., and that you should obtain the promise from me before you left Benicia? Accordingly, as he states, whilst at the steamboat landing you called me, with the general, aside, no one else being present, when, according to his statement, I promised "to issue from the United States arsenal, on a proper requisition, such arms and munitions of war as the emergency might call for." There is a wide difference between your assertion and his as to the promise. It appears, however, from his statement, that the promise was not made "unhesitatingly," but twenty-four hours after the first interview, and after your return from Vallejo, and whilst on the steamboat wharf, where I went to take leave of you on your return to Sacramento, and that the arms and ammunitions were to be issued "on a proper requisition," and "as the emergency might call for."

Whether I made the promise as asserted by yourself or Major General Sherman, cannot materially affect the matter at issue. The question you had under consideration was of the highest importance. One which might no less involve the destruction of a city than the lives of

many citizens, besides the welfare and prosperity of California. Under these circumstances, I could not doubt, before commencing operations, you would examine all laws bearing on the question, those of the United States as well as of the State. The object for which you desire to obtain arms, as you stated, was to maintain the majesty of the law and to put down those who were violating it. Even if I had promised you arms without reservation or qualification, would you have insisted upon my fulfilling the promise if you discovered it would be in violation of law? I am unwilling to believe that you, the executive of the State, bound to see the laws faithfully executed, would violate them, and certainly not to urge it upon myself.

As your object was to force respect and obedience to the laws of California, you surely ought not to censure or complain of me because I would not comply with a verbal promise, of which I have not the slightest recollection, when such compliance would be a gross violation of the laws of the United States. You may say that I ought to have known what the law was before making the promise; I did know it, and communicated it to you at our first interview, and therefore it is that I cannot bring myself to believe that I could have made any promise incompatible with the law. If it was incumbent on me to know the law, it certainly was much more so on your part in this particular case. If you had known the laws bearing on the question, I cannot believe that you would at the time have issued your proclamation, applied to me for arms, or appealed to the President for aid in enforcing the laws of California. For your proclamation of the 3d of June declares "the county of San Francisco in a state of insurrection," and it is in exactly such a condition of things that any officer, under the President, is prohibited by the law of Congress from issuing arms or munitions of war. Your first official application for arms was made on the 4th, and your second on the 7th of June. Both were officially declined—the first on the 5th, and the second on the 9th of June—when I officially informed you that the authority to comply with your request belonged exclusively in such cases to the President of the United States, of which I also apprised you at our first interview on the 30th of May.

In conclusion, I would merely say, (from a remark in your communication to the President, and the sayings of some of your special friends, that I was influenced by some of the vigilance committee or their sympathizers,) that yourself and suite, and Colonel Baker and Volney E. Howard, are the only persons who called on me to consult, advise, or to converse on the subject of the contest waged between the vigilance committee and the law-and-order party.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General.

His Excellency J. NEELY JOHNSON,

Governor of California, Sacramento, California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 3, 1856.

SIR: The pay of the clerks in my office has been so much reduced by the change in the rate of commuted rations by the last regulations, (edition 1855,) that I cannot, without injustice to the men, compel them to remain against their wish to join their company.

The pay they receive here as extra duty men will not pay the increased expenses of their position, and they are cut off from chances of promotion as corporals and sergeants.

It has occurred to me that as there are no recruiting sergeants on this coast, and that the labors in this kind, at the depot, are done by the sergeants of the line, the two clerks here might be transferred to the general service and rated sergeants. If the state of the general service will permit, I will be gratified if you make the arrangement.

The increase of pay thus given will enable these men to live, and be but a fair remuneration for their labors.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Col. S. COOPER,
*Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Washington city, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 4, 1856.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 3d of September on the 30th, in which I am instructed, "in the progress of events at San Francisco, to concentrate at Benica and Fort Point any troops who may with propriety be drawn from stations least remote from your (my) headquarters, and you (I) will see that there is constantly kept on hand at the depot at Benicia a sufficient quantity of prepared ammunition to meet any emergency which may occur. It is, of course, expected that you (I) will in nowise be connected with the domestic disturbances of the people of San Francisco, unless it should become necessary to interfere for the protection of the property and officers of the United States against lawless violence or revolutionary aggression."

In reply, I would remark, that so much of your instructions as require me to abstain from interfering with the disturbances in San Francisco, the preparation of ammunition, and the concentration of troops "for the protection of the public property of the United States," were anticipated. As soon as the services of Captain Ord's and Brevet Major Wyse's companies could be spared from the Indian country, they were ordered—one to the Presidio, near Fort Point, and the other to Benicia. A third, Captain Key's company, has been ordered to the Presidio as soon as it can be relieved by a company of the 4th infantry. I presume it is now on its way from Puget's Sound.

In reference to one point in your communication, I would respectfully request more definite instructions. In directing me to give protection to federal officers of the United States in discharge of their legitimate duty, do you intend that judges or justices of the United States court shall be included? If so, I would respectfully ask, when are judges, justices, or marshals, considered in the discharge of their legitimate duty? And when in the discharge of such duty, if interfered with by riot, insurrection or revolutionary aggression, by which the execution of the laws would be obstructed, would I have authority, under your instructions of the 3d September, 1856, to interfere and protect the judges, justices, or marshals, in the discharge of their duty? or should I await action until I received orders from the President of the United States, as indicated by the law of Congress of the 28th February, 1795, and the law of the 3d of March, 1807.

In conclusion, I would remark, that the disturbances which hitherto existed in San Francisco have terminated, at least for the present. The vigilance committee have adjourned or disbanded, and all is quiet in that city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 18, 1856.

COLONEL: About the 15th September last I accidentally learned from a citizen that First Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, third artillery, had issued a quantity of ammunition to the mayor of San Francisco.

On inquiry, it appeared that First Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, third regiment United States artillery, being in command of the post of the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and in charge of the ordnance stores belonging to the United States and deposited at said post, did issue to the mayor of the city of San Francisco, without special authority of the President of the United States, or any other superior officer, certain of the said ordnance stores, viz: 1,000 rounds of musket cartridges, 48 six-pounder cartridges, and 26 six-pounder balls. This on the 14th May, 1856, at the Presidio of San Francisco, aforesaid.

That the said Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, being in command and in charge as aforesaid at the place aforesaid, did, at the time aforesaid, issue certain ordnance stores, viz: 1,000 musket cartridges, 48 six-pounder cartridges, and 26 six-pounder balls to the mayor of San Francisco, and did fail and neglect to report said issues to his commanding officer, Brevet Major General John E. Wool, commanding the Pacific department.

That the said Lieutenant Gibson, commanding and being in charge as aforesaid at the place aforesaid, did, notwithstanding he was directed on the 7th June, 1856, to remain neutral, and not issue arms to the citizens of San Francisco, conceal from Brevet Major General John E. Wool the issue of arms aforesaid to the mayor of San Francisco, by

neglecting to report the same, or enter them on his abstract monthly or quarterly returns.

As I cannot in this case order a court-martial, I have deemed it proper to present the facts, which are sustained by the correspondence herewith transmitted, in order, if the President of the United States should deem it necessary to order a court-martial, the judge advocate of the army might draw up the charges and specifications in due form.

See copy of instructions to Lieutenant Gibson, from the headquarters of the department of the Pacific, dated 7th June, 1856, marked copy of instructions to Captain Ord, dated 19th September, marked 2; Captain Ord's reply the 23d, marked 3, with a report from Lieutenant Gibson of same date, marked 4, in which he acknowledges the issue to the mayor of San Francisco of "1,000 rounds of musket cartridges and a small supply of cannon ammunition." Copy of instructions by Lieutenant Arnold, aide-de-camp, marked 5, dated October 2, 1856, directing Captain Ord to report at what time the ammunition Lieutenant Gibson issued to the citizens was returned. Captain Ord's reply, dated October 4, marked 6; with a letter from Lieutenant Gibson, dated October 3, marked 7; and one addressed to the chairman of the executive committee of vigilance, dated June 11, marked 8; in which he states that he issued, upon the requisition of the mayor of the city of San Francisco, a supply of ammunition, consisting of 48 six-pounder cartridges and 26 six-pounder cannon balls for the use of the First California Guard. This ammunition, it appears by the letter of No. 181, marshal of the vigilance committee, dated June 12, marked 9, was returned, but no mention is made of the 1,000 musket cartridges, 600 of which, it appears by the letter of Colonel Charles Doane, dated the 13th of October, marked 10, were in possession of the vigilance committee. By the same letter it will be perceived that these cartridges will be delivered over to the United States when I may direct the transfer. I shall direct Major Allen, assistant quartermaster at San Francisco, to receive them and transport them to Benicia arsenal.

All which is respectfully submitted, with the request that this communication may be transmitted to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Ass't Adj't Gen. Headq'rs of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 7, 1856.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you remain perfectly neutral during the present excited state of affairs in San Francisco. You will protect and defend the public property entrusted to your care, and you will not issue arms, ammunition, or munitions of war

to any party or parties whatsoever without previous orders from the commanding general of this department:

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant H. G. GIBSON, *3d Artillery,*
Commanding Presidio, San Francisco, California.

True copy.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, September 19, 1856.

CAPTAIN: I received a letter dated Presidio, San Francisco, September 18, from Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, 3d artillery, commanding detachment company "M," asking the return of a battery, &c. Major General Wool directs me to say he will consider the application when made by the commanding officer of the post.

It has been reported to the general that Lieutenant Gibson issued, without authority, arms and ammunition to citizens of San Francisco; and he directs you to examine the case, ascertain and report the facts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain E. O. C. ORD, *3d Artillery,*
Cammanding Presidio, San Francisco, California.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO,
California, September 23, 1856.

MAJOR: Your letter of the 18th instant, on the subject of the return of a battery and of the issue of arms to citizens by First Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, was received on the 20th.

In regard to Lieutenant Gibson's application for the return of the battery, I have to reply that he informed me that the battery was on his returns still, although it had been sent to Benicia because there was not enough men here to protect it from threatened capture. When it became necessary for him to turn the ordnance in his returns over to me, as commanding officer, I declined to receipt for a battery not at the post, and directed him to write for it, especially as it was much wanted at the post for the instruction of the men, and for other purposes, and the reason for its absence no longer obtained.

In regard to the issue of arms and ammunition reported to have been made by Lieutenant Gibson, I enclose his reply, received this

morning, to a note I addressed him on the subject. As your letter refers to no other person in connexion to the issue than Lieutenant Gibson, and as he reports the articles issued to have been returned, I presume his statement will be sufficient.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD.

Major W. W. MACKALL,

*A. A. General U. S. A., Captain 3d Artillery,
Com. Post, Headquarters Pacific Division, Benicia, Cal.*

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,
September 23, 1856.

CAPTAIN : In reply to your note of this date, I have the honor to state that, on the afternoon of the 14th of May last, the day of the assassination of James King, of William, at the request of the mayor of the city of San Francisco, made in anticipation of a serious riot and attempt to take the prisoner from the custody of the authorities, I issued one thousand rounds of musket cartridges ; about midnight of the same day, at the urgent solicitation of the same officer, I issued a small supply of cannon ammunition to him for the use of the "First California Guard," called out to protect the county jail. Understanding, shortly after, that this company had gone over in a body to the "vigilance committee," I made a demand upon the chairman thereof for this ammunition, and in a few days the whole of it was returned to me. No arms have been issued by me to any citizens in San Francisco, and no ammunition, with the exception stated. Being the only officer present upon the occasion mentioned, I felt justified in assuming the authority to issue the ammunition as desired by the mayor ; and I am satisfied, without orders to the contrary, no officer would have refused to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,
First Lieutenant 3d Artillery.

Captain E. O. C. ORD,
Third Artillery, commanding Presidio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 2, 1856.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the assistant adjutant general, of September 28, with enclosures from Lieutenant Gibson.

The commanding general directs that you ascertain and report to

him, without delay, the time the ammunition issued by Lieutenant Gibson at the request of the mayor of San Francisco was returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. ARNOLD,

1st Lieut. 3d Art'y, and Acting Deputy Commissary.

Captain E. O. C. ORD,

3d Artillery, com'g Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Official.

W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

October 4, 1856, 9 o'clock a. m.

SIR: Your letter of October 2, calling for date of return of ammunition issued by Lieutenant Gibson to the mayor of San Francisco, was received yesterday; I at once called on Lieutenant Gibson for the required information; his reply was received that afternoon too late for the mail of yesterday; I now enclose it, with accompanying letters, for to-day's mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Captain 3d Artillery, Commanding Post.

RICHARD ARNOLD,

1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, A. D. C., Benicia, California.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,

October 3, 1856.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to report that, on the 14th June last, the ammunition, referred to in a former communication as returned to me by the grand marshal of the vigilance committee, was received at this post. I enclose a copy of my communication to the chairman of the executive committee, and the reply of "No. 181 marshal," by whose orders it was returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,

1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery.

Captain E. O. C. ORD,

3d Regiment Artillery, commanding.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, *June 11, 1856.*

SIR: On the 14th of May last I issued, upon the requisition of the mayor of the city of San Francisco, a supply of ammunition, consisting of 48 six-pounder cartridges and 26 six-pound balls for the use of the "First California Guard." Understanding that the arms of that

company have been turned over to your body, I respectfully request to be informed whether this ammunition was received with them, and if so, that it may be returned to me.

Having been instructed by the commanding general of the department of the Pacific to remain perfectly neutral during the present excited state of affairs in San Francisco, and to issue no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war to either party without his orders, I deem it my duty to bring the matter to your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,

1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, commanding.

The CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Committee of Vigilance, San Francisco.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, *October 3, 1856.*

Official.

H. G. GIBSON,

1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Post Adjutant.

GRAND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Committee of Vigilance, San Francisco, June 12, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of 11th instant, addressed to the chairman of the executive committee of the committee of vigilance, asking for the return of certain ordnance stores issued by you to the "California Guard" upon the requisition of the mayor of this city, on the 14th ultimo, has been received by the said chairman, and by him handed to me for reply.

The ammunition in question has never been in the possession of the committee, but is now, I am informed, held by Lieutenant Curtis in a private depository, and is in perfect condition. Lieutenant Curtis is, for the day, absent from the city; so soon as he returns the ammunition will be returned to you, upon your delivery to him of his voucher given for the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NO. 181 MARSHAL,

Commanding the military forces of the Vigilance Committee.

H. G. GIBSON, Esq.,

1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, U. S. A., commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 13, 1856.*

SIR: Lieutenant Gibson, United States army, commanding at the Presidio, near this city, has applied to me for information regarding 800 rounds of musket cartridge issued by him on the night of the assassination of Mr. King, in May last, upon the requisition of the mayor of this city, and which, it is stated, the "committee of vigilance" took possession of when they captured the State arms on the 21st day of June.

I have investigated the matter, and find that a portion of the said ammunition, say 600 rounds, were taken by the said committee at the armory of the San Francisco Blues, and which, I am instructed by the executive committee to advise you, will be delivered in good order, upon the presentation to me of your order for the same. The remaining 200 rounds were doubtless expended on the night they were issued.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DOANE.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL, *Benicia*.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, December 4, 1856.

COLONEL: Herewith I forward an application to be relieved from my present command and ordered to that of the eastern department. I would respectfully request that it may be transmitted to the War Department with, I could hope, the approval of the lieutenant general commanding the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,

Ass't Adj. Gen., Headquarters of the Army, New York city.

The following enclosed in the foregoing:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, December 4, 1856.

COLONEL: It is nearly three years since I was ordered from the eastern to the Pacific department. Since my arrival in San Francisco my duties have been exceedingly onerous, and especially so since the commencement of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories, which, I am happy to say, is ended; whilst I have no apprehensions of its being very soon renewed.

During the period of my command in the department, whilst the duties have been multifarious, arduous, and sometimes difficult of execution, I have several times been seriously attacked by sickness, and the last was extremely severe, from which I have not yet entirely recovered, at least not my strength, with apprehensions of a return.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully ask to be relieved of my present command, and assigned to the command of the eastern department, which, I understood from the Secretary of War as well as the President, would be reserved for me.

The department is well organized, and the posts, I believe, are judiciously located, especially in Oregon and Washington Territories,

with reference to the protection of the white inhabitants and to control the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington City, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, January 17, 1857.

COLONEL: I have the gratification to report that peace and tranquillity reigns throughout the department of the Pacific, and I have no apprehensions that it will be very soon disturbed.

The winter thus far has been severe in this region, and especially to the north. Two feet of snow is reported at the Dalles, and the navigation of the Columbia river closed near its mouth.

Herewith I forward a copy of a report from Lieutenant Colonel Beall, of the 1st dragoons, giving an account of the destruction of some and injury, more or less, to all the buildings at Fort Tejon by an earthquake. It appears to have extended from the south to the north for several hundred miles. It shook the buildings at San Francisco, Monterey, and Los Angeles. At the latter place it caused considerable damage. All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Assist. Adj. Gen., Headquarters of the Army,
New York city, N. Y.

The following enclosed in the foregoing:

FORT TEJON, CALIFORNIA,
January 9, 1857—8 o'clock p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general of this department, that about six o'clock this morning the shocks of an earthquake commenced, and have continued with more or less violence, at intervals of five or six minutes, up to this time. The greatest shock took place at twenty-seven minutes before nine o'clock a. m. The destruction to property, both public and private, has been immense. Many of the buildings at this post have been so injured as to be totally uninhabitable, as follows:

1st. The unfinished building intended for a quartermaster's store-room and office. One end of this has been thrown down, and the remaining walls badly cracked in several places. It can be repaired.

2d. The unfinished building intended for captains' quarters. This has one end thrown out of perpendicular, and badly cracked. It can be repaired.

3d. An unfinished building, containing two sets of quarters. This has one end thrown down, and the other end thrown out of perpendicular, so that it will have to be taken down. The walls sustaining the roof are secure, and the building can be repaired. The two ends of the kitchen attached to this building are thrown down, and the main walls are cracked and injured, but the kitchen can be repaired without destroying the roof.

4th. The unfinished building occupied by Major Blake and Lieutenants Ogle and Magruder. This has been cracked and injured in many places, but has suffered no material injury. I think it can be occupied with safety. Both ends of the kitchen attached to this building have been thrown down, and the remaining walls are badly cracked, but it can be repaired without removing the roof.

5th. The quarters occupied by company "H," 1st dragoons. This has been cracked and shaken in many places, but not so much as to injure the stability or security of the building.

6th. The quarters occupied by company "L," 1st dragoons. One of its chimneys has been thrown down. Its walls are more or less cracked, but it is sufficiently secure to be occupied, and can be repaired with but little expense.

7th. The end wall of the unfinished company kitchen has been badly shaken and cracked. The building otherwise has received no material injury.

8th. The building occupied by Brevet Major Grier. This has been badly shaken. Its chimney tops have been thrown down, its walls cracked in many places, and its plastering thrown down and injured. I think the walls of the building secure, and that it can be occupied with safety.

9th. The quarters occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Beall. This has received more damage than any of the finished buildings of the post. Its chimneys have been thrown down, its plastering broken off in many places, and one of its ends so badly shaken and cracked as to be, in my opinion, too insecure to be occupied.

10th. The quarters occupied by Captain Kirkham. This has been badly shaken and cracked, its plastering broken off in many places, and its chimneys thrown down. I think the walls secure and capable of sustaining the roof.

11th. The kitchen attached to Colonel Beall's house. This has been badly shaken and cracked. I consider it insecure.

12th. The building occupied as a commissary store-house and hospital. This has been badly shaken and cracked throughout. Its main wall has been but little disturbed from the perpendicular, and is, I think, secure and capable of sustaining the roof.

13th. The unfinished building intended for two sets of quarters. Upon this I can observe no material injury. Most of the chimney tops have been cracked, and there is danger of fire being communicated through these cracks to the roofs.

Fortunately, no lives have been lost at the post. The sick of the command are now in tents, although the weather is very cold. The shocks have been very extended, and less severe at the post than on the Los Angeles road or in the Tulare valley. Several of the houses

in the vicinity have been completely demolished; but the injury to life, so far as heard from, has been slight. Large fissures have been opened in the Los Angeles road, and in some places on the road there have been immense land slides. It is said that in the Tulare lakes the water was thrown twenty feet in the air during the greater hock. The largest trees have, in many instances, been torn from their roots.

In order that the general commanding may be informed of the havoc done to the post at the earliest possible moment, I have thought it necessary to forward this by an express.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the general, that I shall repair to the headquarters of the department by the next steamer.

JANUARY 10—9 o'clock a. m.

I have the honor to report that during the night, and up to this time, the shocks have continued, with much violence, at intervals. The buildings have been much damaged since eight o'clock p. m. of yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. BEALL,

Lt. Col. 1st Dragoons, Com'g Post.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. MACKALL,

Assist. Adj. Gen., Department of the Pacific,

Benicia, California.

True copy:

RICHARD ARNOLD,

1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, February 3, 1857.

COLONEL: The steamer Columbia has arrived from Oregon. Peace and quiet reigns throughout the department. A rumor is published in some newspapers that the troops at Walla-Walla are on half rations. This is not true. Owing to the cold weather, which commenced much earlier than usual, and deep snows, it would appear that all the supplies intended for that post were not forwarded as directed. The supplies as reported on hand, however, are sufficient to last until others can be transported.

Herewith I forward a copy of a letter to the Hon. D. C. Broderick and W. M. Gwin, United States senators, dated the 28th January, 1857, relating to Indian reservations and the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, which may claim the attention of the lieutenant general commanding the army.

Please to forward it to the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS,

Asst. Adj't. General, Headquarters of the army, N. Y. City.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, January 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my return to headquarters on the 24th, from San Francisco, I received your communication of the 17th inst., in which you state, "it having been represented by the superintendent of Indian affairs for this State, (California,) that there is great danger to the lives of the employees and the public property on the Indian reservations, and that there is an actual necessity for stationing at each place a sufficient number of soldiers to give the required protection, we therefore suggest the importance of an early compliance on your part, (if found convenient with your duty,) with the request of the superintendent, for such military force as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of peace and safety of reserves."

From all which I cannot doubt that you are impressed with the belief that the reserves referred to in your communication are such as the laws of Congress require for the occupancy and protection of Indians in California. This is not the fact. There is not one in the State that meets the requirements as called for by the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1853, July 31, 1854, and March 3, 1855, or the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, dated April 13, 1853.

These laws authorize five military reservations, not exceeding 25,000 acres each, and appropriations amounting to at least \$948,300 07, besides the pay of the superintendent and three agents, for *removing, colonizing, subsisting and protecting* Indians in California. The mode of selecting these reservations are pointed out in the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, dated April 13, 1853, as follows: "The selection of the military reservations are to be made by you, (superintendent of Indian affairs,) in conjunction with the military commandant of California, or such officer as may be detailed for that purpose, in which case they must be sanctioned by the commandant. It is likewise the President's desire, that in all other matters connected with the execution of this plan you will, as far as may be practicable, act in concert with the commanding officer of that military department."

The superintendent of Indian affairs, Colonel Henley, has called on me but once to make an examination with reference to locating a reservation for the *protection of Indians* in California, and that was to examine the tract called Nome Lackee. I sent an officer, Captain Heyes, with Colonel Henley, for that purpose, who reported favorably of it, and it received my approval. Nothing further on the part of the superintendent of Indian affairs has been done since to perfect this reservation. It has not been surveyed, metes and bounds given, number of acres mentioned, nor the jurisdiction of the State ceded to the United States. Without these prerequisites, with my approval, as required by the Secretary of the Interior, it can no more be considered a *military reservation for the protection of Indians* than the city of Benicia. These remarks are applicable to all the reservations reported by Colonel Henley to the Secretary of the Interior.

California is, in no sense of the term, an Indian country; it is a sovereign State, whose laws extend over all Indians and whites residing within her borders. Before the military of the United States

can exercise legal control or protect the Indians from the encroachment of whites, all military reservations intended for the protection of Indians should be surveyed, the number of acres given not exceeding 25,000 each, metes and bounds stated, and approved by the United States military commandant, and the jurisdiction of the State ceded to the United States. Until the reservations are thus perfected, the United States troops would have no right to control the actions of the Indians, so far as forcing them to remain on the reservations, or punish them for infractions of the State laws, nor to exclude the whites from entering and occupying the reserves or even to prevent their taking from them Indians, squaws or children. In all such cases, until the jurisdiction of the State is ceded to the United States, the civil authority should be invoked to correct the evil. If the United States troops should attempt, under the present state of the reserves, to repel or expel white men from them, or to confine them, they would be liable to prosecutions under the State laws. In the first instance for assault and battery, and the latter for false imprisonment. Again, they would have no legal right to compel Indians to remain on the reserves, nor to pursue them and forcibly bring them back if they should leave, and certainly no right to punish or kill them if they refuse to return. In these opinions, however, and I regret it is so, neither the superintendent of Indian affairs nor his agents seem to concur with me. For, not long since, a party of Indians left the so-called Nome Lackee reserve for their old hunting grounds. They were pursued by the agent, overtaken and brought back, but not until after, as reported, some four or five Indians were killed. No white man, it would seem, was seriously injured. Under these circumstances, I would ask from whom did the agent derive his authority to pursue those Indians and kill them because they were not willing to return to Nome Lackee? It was a barbarous act, for which he had not the shadow of right or justification. It is for this more than savage conduct that the agent, as well as the superintendent of Indian affairs, requests that troops be sent to Nome Lackee, not to protect the Indians from encroachments of whites, but to protect the agent and employés from the vengeance of Indians of whom they stand in fear, because of their savage conduct, as above cited. Instead of affording them military protection, they should have been dismissed the service, and punished for the crimes committed on helpless and unoffending Indians.

No military protection is needed for agents against the Indians if they discharge their duties honestly and faithfully. Justice, with only a moderate share of kindness, to these poor miserable and half-starved creatures, would be the very best protection the agents could possibly have. For no danger is to be apprehended, if properly treated, from them or any other Indians who are willing to abandon their hunting grounds for government reservations. If danger is to be apprehended from any Indians in California, it is from those who cannot be induced to go upon reservations. Of this description there are about, as estimated, 56,000 against 4,000, if so many, on Colonel Henley's reservations. A greater number may be reported on paper. The 56,000 are to be guarded against and not the few on reservations.

On these, as reported by officers of the army, there were not in July last to exceed 2,500. The superintendent, it would appear, desires troops to be stationed on all of his reservations. In this he cannot be serious, for I am quite certain they are not required at Tejon or at Mendocino. On the first, as I am informed by Captain Gardiner, United States army, and others, not more than 300 Indians remain permanently, and I have not yet heard that any Indians have been sent to the Mendocino tract. Colonel Henley informed me that he intended to send Indians there. On the Klamath I have a military post, but, as reported by Lieutenant Rundell in June last, no Indians occupied the colonel's reservation on that river, at least none who received any benefit from the Indian department.

I will, when they can be spared from more important stations, furnish troops to any and all military reservations for the protection of Indians, when they are perfected as laws and regulations require. To do so before they are so perfected the officers might, and more especially if they should be influenced by the caprice of Indian agents, be subjected to many penalties under the laws of California. If troops have been stationed on reserves which did not conform to law and regulations, it was because I anticipated from month to month that Colonel Henley would have them "made" as required. At the present time, however, I have no troops to spare for such purposes. They are all required to watch the greater number, 56,000, who are not disposed to subject themselves to the restraints of a reservation. If the liberal means placed at the disposal of the Indian department in California are properly applied, I am sure no agent or employé would need troops to protect him from Indians who are willing to occupy reservations. See Lieutenant Rundell's report of June last, and my correspondence with the War Department. By all which you will discover that very little progress has been made in California in carrying out the humane policy of the government so liberally manifested towards the Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Hon. D. C. BRODERICK,
Hon. W. M. GWIN,
*Senators in the Congress of the United States,
Washington City, D. C.*

House documents

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